"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, showers tonight or Sunday; gentle south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,099. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIED GUNS POUND GERMAN SUPPLY LINES; INFANTRY LESS ACTIVE; 1,800 PRISONERS TAKEN; HIGH ORDER STOPPED CROWN PRINCE'S RETREAT

DERNBURG'S SPEECH ON THE LUSITANIA EDITED BY DR. HALE

Cleveland Address Justifying the Sinking Wired to the Speaker from Here.

PROOFS BORE HIS O. K.

Warned His Associates That His Activities Should Be Kept a Secret.

VIERECK USED GERMAN CODE

After We Got Into War He Sent Letters to Berlin by Way of Denmark and Sweden.

The speech that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Colonial Minister, who was in this country in the first ten months of the war as the Kaiser's chief propagandist, delivered at the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland, on May 8, 1915, the day following the torpedoing of the Cunarder Lusitania, and in which Dernburg sought to justify the murder of the more than 1,000 noncombatants who went down with the ship, was edited by Dr. William Bayard Hale. The speech was telegraphed from New York to Dernburg early in the afternoon of May 8, after it had been proof-read, edited, and approved by Dr. Hale, who was then the American adviser of the German propaganda machine and the secret editor of the propaganda sheet which was printed daily by the so-called German Information Service.

The fact that Dr. Hale edited the speech, the proofs being delivered to him by sections by the American Press Association, was announced last night by Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who at the request of the Department of Justice, is conducting an important phase of the propaganda inquiry for the Government. The testimony in the possession of the Government indicates that Dernburg did not write the speech, the delivery of which led to his expulsion from the country. Who wrote it was not revealed by the Attorney General yesterday.

Hale in "Inner Council."

The fact that Dr. Hale edited the speech came out in the course of the examination a few days ago of a man who was closely associated with Hale during the period that he was the "sub rosa" editor of the German propaganda sheets. This man's testimony is substantiated by other witnesses who have been examined by the Attorney General, the testimony disclosing Dr. Hale as a member of the "inner council" of the propaganda machine, of which Dr. Dernburg, Dr. Heinrich Albert, Dr. Carl A. Fuehr, and Captain Ewald Hecker, the "Red Cross" spy, were prominent members. In the course of his own examination by the Attorney General, Dr. Hale admitted attending the meetings of the propagandists, and named a number of other American citizens who, he said, attended. George Sylvester Viereck, he said, was always present, while Julius P. Meyer, former Vice Director of the Hamburg-American Line, attended some.

The German Government, according to the witness who was associated with Dr. Hale, employed Hale for many reasons, one of the principal ones being that, in the opinion of Berlin, Dr. Hale stood very close to President Wilson. The witness said that Hale's office, at 1,123 Broadway, which was the headquarters of the propaganda, was facetiously referred to by those in the office of Hale as the "kitchen entrance to the White Hous."

The witness referred to what he termed the "trend" of the propaganda during the period he was associated with Hale. That trend, he said, was to "cause an alarm in regard to the possibility of the Japanese invasion and the necessity of Mexican intervention in some form or other."

"In connection with te sinking of the Lusitania, Dr. Dernburg delivered a speech, did he not?" the witness was asked in the course of his examination.

"Yes, he delivered a speech at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio."

"Was that speech delivered to anybody else before Dr. Dernburg delivered it?"

"That speech passed through my hands at 10 o'clock on the morning of May 8, 1915. It was delivered in Cleveland at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. It passed through my hands after being carefully edited and subedited by Dr. Hale, the sub-heads being written in his own hand. I delivered the instructions, a special order to the printers."

"Who printed Dernburg's speech?"

Hale's O. K. on Proofs.

"The American Press Association. The speech was sent by messenger in what is technically known as 'takes,' and I went to the printers about 12 o'clock on May 8 to read the proofs in

Continued on Page Seven.

Over 500 Siamese Aviators Ready for Service at Front.

PARIS, July 26.—More than 500 airplane pilots, members of the best families of Bangkok, have been trained in Siam and are now ready to come to France to take up active service. Prince Vaidyakara, Secretary of the Siamese Legation here, made the above statement to the Paris Midi and added:

"Siam's contribution may appear modest, but it represents the effort of a people animated by the highest sentiments toward France."

CZECHS' SUCCESS FRIGHTENS REDS

Capture of Simbirsk, Soviet Base, Admittedly Endangers Their Rule.

LENINE VOICES HIS FEARS

Also Reveals Agreement to Pay Germany 6,000,000,000 Rubles.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—With the capture of Simbirsk, on the Volga, Czechoslovak troops now control not only the left bank of the river, but part of the territory on the right bank. The fall of Simbirsk, which is announced officially in a telegram from Moscow by way of Berlin, occurred after the Soviet troops had made a strong defense.

The Pravda, the official Soviet organ, commenting on the advance of the Czechs, says:

"The rising is spreading like a patch of oil on water. May the capture of Simbirsk awaken the sleepers. Simbirsk was one of the bases of the Council's power, and also the corn granary. The danger is growing. It is war. The enemy is numerous and well organized. If the fall of Samara has not awakened the workers, may the fall of Simbirsk make the proletariat tremble for the fate of the proletariat revolution."

According to the Russian newspaper Russky Golos of Kiev, Bolshevist troops have evacuated the town of Stavropol, in Ciscaucasia, and the place has been occupied by a volunteer army.

Premier Lenine, in a speech at Moscow before the Government conference of factory committees, said the position of the Soviet Republic had become extremely acute in view of international complications, counter-revolutionary conspiracies, and the food crisis, according to a Moscow dispatch received by way of Berlin.

The Russian proletariat knew very well, Lenine told the conference, that the united action of the workers of the entire world or of some of the highly developed capitalistic countries was an essential condition to the victory of the Russian revolution. It was easy for Russia to begin a revolution, but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it. On the other hand, the beginning of a revolution in such a long organized bourgeois country as Germany was extremely difficult, but then it would be so much easier to carry it to completion.

Referring to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, Lenine said that according to the treaty Russia must pay Germany 6,000,000,000 rubles. The attempt of the Social Revolutionists of the Left to entangle Russia in a war with Germany by the murder of the German Ambassador was no way to evade the treaty. The way out must be found by the joint exertions of the proletariat and the poor peasants.

[Russia under the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty was to indemnify German subjects for the losses incurred by them through the war. Advices received in London early in April said that the Russian Government estimated that these losses would total 5,000,000,000. It has been reported, but never officially confirmed, that Germany also demanded a cash indemnity of several billion rubles.]

HARBIN, Manchuria, July 22, (Associated Press.)—Documents found on captured Magyar prisoners show that the German Emperor has ordered the Austro-German war prisoners to consider the Siberian front as important as other fronts and that there they will serve the fatherland as Austro-Germans are doing elsewhere. Promises of suitable future reward are made.

Owing to pressure from enemy cavalry, General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist leader, has fallen back on the left flank to the Manchuria station, which is within the Chinese frontier. The Bolsheviki and German ex-prisoners display an intimate knowledge of the latest German methods of war.

It is believed here that an allied advisory commission should be sent to Siberia to advise with General Horvath and other leaders, who, it is said, would be willing to work with it. Most of the Russians in Siberia are most anxious to

Continued on Page Three.

LIMITS OF LEVY ON WAR PROFITS 30 TO 80 PER CENT

House Committee Ratifies Its Tentative Agreement on Revenue Bill.

EXEMPTS $2,000 PLUS 10%

Rejects Treasury Department's Proposal to Adopt English Profit Tax Plan.

DROPS OCCUPATION LEVY

Eliminates Section 209 of Old Bill, Which Caused Widespread Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In its session today the Ways and Means Committee finally committed itself definitely to an excess profit tax ranging from 30 to 80 per cent. on net incomes, thereby ratifying the tentative agreement of yesterday. The rate agreed upon today, representing the third proposal under consideration yesterday, raises about $1,690,000,000 in taxes.

The action today, regarded as the most important yet taken, places the committee in accord with the known views of the Senate Finance Committee as to excess profits. The dominant sentiment in the Senate Committee has been that the entire business structure must not be undermined by an excessive profit tax, while the Ways and Means Committee entered upon its work holding the view that this tax should be very high.

After proceeding on the skeleton of the bill the opinion became suddenly strong that the taxes should be made just as widespread as possible and that business should not be injured by the imposition of heavy excess profit taxes.

Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announcing the final decision on excess profits rates, said:

"The consideration of the excess profits tax was renewed today. The committee tentatively decided upon a specific exemption of $2,000 plus 10 per cent. on the amount of invested capital and upon the rates as follows:

"Thirty per cent. upon the net income in excess of exemptions and not in excess of 20 per cent. of the net income.

"Fifty per cent. in excess of 20 per cent. of the net income and not in excess of 25 per cent.

"Eighty per cent. on the net income in excess of 25 per cent.

"While not definitely deciding the matter, a majority of the committee was favorable to a provision to the effect that in no case should the excess profits tax exceed 60 per cent. of the net income, nor be less than 10 per cent. of the net income in the case of corporations with a capital exceeding $200,000. Common carriers and public utility corporations whose rates are subject to regulation by Federal, State or Municipal Governments would be excepted from the 10 per cent. minimum."

Cuts Out Occupational Tax.

While the committee has not entirely concluded its consideration of the excess profit section, it has virtually agreed upon the definitions of invested capital and partnerships. It was announced that the definition of invested capital had not been changed essentially, the only changes made being those which made the language clearer.

The objectionable section placing an 8 per cent. occupational tax on those having incomes in excess of $6,000 in trade or business—known as Section 209—was repealed. This is the section in the last bill which caused great protest because Representative Kitchin was credited with having amended the section in conference to exempt members of Congress from its provisions. Throughout the country there was such a loud protest that Congress, upon reassembling last December, struck the exemption from the bill.

This section reads: "That in the case of a trade or business having no invested capital or not more than a nominal capital there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this act, in lieu of the tax imposed by Section 201, a tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the net income of such trade or business in excess of the following deductions: In the case of a domestic corporation $3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership of a citizen or resident of the United States, $6,000; in the case of all other trades or business, no deductions."

The committee has also worked out a plan by which all excess profits are placed on business directly, so that corporations and partnerships shall pay the same rates. Under the present law part-

Continued on Page Four.

British Cruiser Torpedoed; Destroyer Founders on Rocks

LONDON, July 26.—The British armored cruiser Marmora was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Tuesday, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty tonight. Ten members of the crew of the vessel are missing, and it is presumed they were killed.

The Admiralty also announces that a British torpedo boat destroyer ran ashore on Wednesday and later sank. Thirteen of her crew are missing, and it is presumed they were drowned.

Naval records contain no cruiser named Marmora. It is possible that the vessel sunk was the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamer Marmora of 10,509 tons. She was built at Belfast in 1903, was 530 feet long, and had a beam of sixty feet.

GERMANS STRIVE TO DISPEL GLOOM

Prussian Deputy Reproaches the People for Going About with Long Faces.

CRITICS REASSURE THEM

But Admit Foch's Ability and Some Frankly Give Credit to Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—Colonel Richard Gaedke, writing in Vorwärts on Foch's big flank attack, argues that it was successful only in the beginning. All the papers emphasize the idea that the German attack was known to the Entente weeks before it began, but that Foch was able to succeed only because America's help had begun to work gradually.

"A year and a half after America's declaration of war they were able to throw 100,000 trained soldiers into the battle," says Gaedke. "Freight space and measures of security sufficed to transport them continuously over the ocean. There their training was completed in France's camps with the help of French instructors, according to modern warfare. War itself is a quick and forceful teacher. American divisions were dispatched more and more to sections of the front, and gradually learned practical warfare. Other brigades were sent to help the English divisions and to fill up gaps, and Italians also were called to the west front. So Foch succeeded in massing considerable troops near Paris."

The paper declares that these troops were thus ready to defend Paris or be sent to Flanders, Amiens, Soissons, or Château-Thierry, and that in the middle section of the front southwest of Rheims and south of the Marne there were enough French, American, and Italian forces not only to repulse the German push, but to make a decisive attack. Gaedke insists that the attack must be viewed as a whole frontal movement in order to gain freedom and initiative. Foch's attack, he says, which was carried on with tremendous fury, was not without success in the beginning, but that the force of the storm was broken on the third day, because, in spite of American help, Foch had not enough troops to continue with the same force on the fourth day.

These explanations show that the Germans are gradually being educated to the idea that there are a few Americans on the west front, in spite of assertions to the contrary.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—The impression that the Franco-American counteroffensive has made on the Germans at home is perhaps best illustrated by an article written by Deputy Traub of the Prussian Lower House in the Pan German newspaper the Tägliche Rundschau. Traub fiercely lashes the croakers "who dare doubt the official headquarters reports of victory." He makes a desperate appeal for "more nerve" and "more faith," and blusters thus:

"If 'Der alte Fritz' (Frederick the Great) walked the streets today and saw the people's long faces he would say: 'Remember the Seven Years' War, when fortune was often dead against us. Why grumble because affairs on the Marne are not going as well as expected? Devil take you! You ought to be ashamed of yourselves!'"

Some of the German military commentators have begun complimenting General Foch, now that they are no longer able to conceal his success from the German public. The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, for instance, refers to him repeatedly as an "able leader," while General von Ardenne, in the Tageblatt, frankly admits that the shortening of the German line had become necessary as the result of the French Gen-

Continued on Page Three.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

OUR ARTILLERY NOW ACTIVE

Shelling Fere, but Not with Gas, as Our Men Expect Soon to Occupy City.

HARD TASK CLEARING WOODS

Germans Leave Hidden Machine Guns Behind to Cover Their Retreat.

BRAVE ATTACK AT CHARMEL

Americans Rushed Village Under Severe Fire, Were Driven Out, but Came Back.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, July 26.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne the American and French troops have continued their methodical progress northward. Yesterday's advance of three kilometers was about the same as the day before.

Against stubborn resistance by the Germans, the French, British, and Italians are keeping up the pressure on the sides of the salient below Rheims and Soissons, while the Americans and French are pushing up the tip of the salient, biting off their bit day by day.

The advance of the Americans yesterday took them within six kilometers of Fère-en-Tardenois, which lies twenty-two kilometers north of Château-Thierry. The Germans in Fère-en-Tardenois are under a constant bombardment by our guns, which are sending tons of high explosives into the boche defenses. We are not using gas because we do not wish our troops to be pestered with it when they get into the town.

The Franco-American troops took Hill 141 away from the boche yesterday, and, getting on the other side of Nanteuil stream, greatly bettered their position. Our troops also took Coincy, which has changed hands several times in the last two days, and this morning were firmly intrenched in a position in front of the village. Most of Tournelle Woods is in our hands.

Beuvardes, where the Germans made a stubborn stand with machine guns, was taken by us in a flanking movement. From Beuvardes the American line runs through the northern part of the Forest de Fère to Le Charmel and through the Forest de Ris to in front of Dormans. In all this region, assisted by the scout work of the French cavalry, we made good progress yesterday.

Hard Fight at Le Charmel.

The bitterest fighting for the Americans yesterday was in the region of Le Charmel, which changed hands twice.

This village lies on the Jaulgonne road, and has a wooded hill on each side. The Germans had strong machine gun posts in the village and other machine guns in the hills.

With the greatest daring the Americans pushed into the village, but were raked by the machine guns from the hills and by artillery, and had to get out. In a subsequent effort, assisted by comrades in the Forest de Ris on one side and the Forest de Fère on the other, we took Le Charmel, just as we took Epieds, further northwest, the day before. The German withdrawal was slow and stubborn.

Our greatest efforts must be directed against the large number of machine guns the Germans use. They withdraw leaving concealed machine guns which open up at comparatively close range, making sometimes very difficult problems.

As the Americans are learning to draw the line between proper bravery and improper recklessness, every

Continued on Page Two.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 26.

Night Report—South of the Ourcq there has been reciprocal artillery activity without infantry actions.

On the northern bank of the Marne we captured at the close of the day yesterday Reuil and the Savarges Farm. We also pushed back the enemy to the southern outskirts of the villages of Lisères, Binson Orquigny and Villers-sous-Chatillon.

The total number of prisoners captured on the 25th at Villemontoire and the region of Oulchy-le-Château was 700.

On the Champagne front our troops, after having broken the German offensive on the 15th and 16th, have carried out during the following days a series of local attacks. In spite of the enemy's resistance, we have made to the east of the Suippes an advance of about 1,500 meters to the general line of St. Hilaire Grande, Sounin, and Le Mesnil-lez-Hurlus. We have reconquered entirely Mainde Massiges and reoccupied in this region our former first line.

During these operations we have taken 1,100 prisoners, 200 machine guns, and seven guns.

Day Report—Yesterday afternoon French troops captured Villemontoire after violent fighting and captured 200 prisoners as well as twenty machine guns.

Further south, Oulchy-le-Château fell into the hands of the French. The French made progress east of the town and captured four cannon.

During combats yesterday in the region south of the Ourcq the French took many hundreds of prisoners.

German

Night Report—The day has been quieter on the battlefront.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)

Day Report—South of Albert we drove back a British partial attack and captured prisoners in a counterthrust. There have been successful advances by our reconnoitring detachments on many parts of the front.

Between the Aisne and the Marne violent partial attacks launched by the enemy were repulsed partly before the Allies were in our fighting zone.

On both sides of the Ourcq the fighting continued until evening. In this region we threw the enemy out of his front line positions north of Oulchy-le-Château, and east of the Ourcq and south of the Ourcq we beat off the enemy's attacks by counterattacks.

West of Vincelles-sur-Marne the enemy, after violent fighting, also was driven from our lines in the Foret de Ris.

Southwest of Rheims we cleared the wooded district west of Vrigny, driving back a violent counterattack by white and colored French troops.

In Champagne the enemy attacked early in the morning between the Valley of the Suippes and Sounin. He was repulsed by counterattacks.

German Retreat Suddenly Stopped By An Order From High Authority

Allied Airmen Saw the Northward Stream of Troops and Supplies Reversed—Supposed Reason Was Fear of Effect on the German People.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 26.—The story of a dramatic change in the German plans, which gives the clue to the recent fluctuations of the battle situation, was told me yesterday afternoon by an officer on the staff of the French army holding the Marne sector. He said:

"During the night of Friday, July 19, and the morning of Saturday the Germans recrossed the river, covered by a strong rearguard and heavy shellfire, and by Saturday evening the whole south bank was in allied hands. On Sunday morning we remarked that the activity of the enemy artillery had notably decreased, and for the next twenty-four hours we received nothing but a few light shells.

"Our detachment, which had crossed the Marne on the heels of the enemy, announced that the north bank was defended almost entirely by machine guns and an occasional battery of seventy-sevens, with no sign of heavier pieces. At the same time air observers reported an intense traffic in guns, supplies, and troops moving northward along the roads behind the German front, and prisoners spoke freely of a retirement to the line of the Vesle.

Sudden Reversal of Movement.

"The Germans were burning untransportable stores all Sunday night, and we concluded that they intended to evacuate the salient, when suddenly, at dawn on Monday, their artillery recommenced a fire no less violent than before. Aviators now reported that traffic on the roads was moving south again, as if the current had been abruptly dammed and turned in the opposite direction.

"By noon Monday even the rank and file of the prisoners seemed to know that the idea of a retreat had been abandoned and an order to resist at all costs given instead.

"What had evidently happened was that some one, probably Army Commander von Boehm, or even the Crown Prince himself, had decided on Saturday to retreat, and had already begun to execute the operation, but had been overruled the next day by higher authority, doubtless through fear of disastrous moral effect on the German people. The difficulties of resistance in the congested salient are obvious, and the enemy will pay a heavy price for letting a purely military problem be influenced by other considerations.

"Already the Germans are suffering terribly as a result of the efforts required to bar the Allies' progress and from the difficulties of transportation and the effects of our concentrated fire. As an instance of the expedients to which they are reduced, several of the divisions that crossed the Marne, and which we know lost there at least 40 per cent. of their effectives, instead of being relieved have been put in the line opposite the French and Americans between the Ourcq and the Marne.

"They include some of the best troops in the German Army, the 1st Division of the Prussian Guard and the 6th Bavarians—facing the Americans—the 23d Saxons, who have a very good fighting record, and the 36th Division—shock troops—further north. Their companies are now down to forty bayonets, and no army can stand punishment like that.

"The morale has fallen enormously in consequence. For the first time even the officers of these picked units admit that they cannot hope to beat the Allies, and the soldiers declare frankly that they are utterly 'fed up.' One hears the same story from the prisoners of the 200th Division, crack mountain troops, whose spirit hitherto has been extraordinary, and there is no question of their sincerity.

"Another proof of the enemy's straits is that the 9th Bavarian Division has been wholly eliminated, owing to the impossibility of filling gaps.

Tell of Unrest in Germany.

"All of the prisoners, the Bavarians especially, speak of the unsatisfactory state of affairs at home, which they noticed when on leave. The Bavarians declare that their people are absolutely disgusted, riots are frequent and general. In fact, if we can give the boche another good knock, it looks as if he will be nearly ready to quit. That is the extent of the change wrought by this fortnight of battle which France awaited with such anxiety."

I asked the officer whether he anticipated a German attack elsewhere with intent to effect a diversion and regain the initiative. He replied with a guarded affirmative based on the following points:

First, Rupprecht's reserve is still intact. He sent only some divisions to aid the German Crown Prince, and it is understood that these men have been replaced.

Secondly, the murderous keeping

Continued on Page Two.

PRESSING CLOSER TO FERE

Allies Now Hold Oulchy-le-Chateau and Villemontoire.

MORE GAINS ON THE MARNE

Enemy Pushed Back from His Grip on the Northern Bank East of Dormans.

GOURAUD ADVANCES IN WEST

Retakes All Lost Ground and 1,100 Prisoners—700 Taken in the Oulchy Region.

LONDON, July 26.—Infantry fighting subsided yesterday on the Soissons-Château-Thierry line, the men remaining in their positions while the big guns carried on the battle, pounding away at each other's lines, the French and Americans paying particular attention to the German lines of communication at and beyond Fère-en-Tardenois. The Allies were in position to hammer these lines with more effect, following the capture on Thursday afternoon of Oulchy-le-Château and Villemontoire, reported in yesterday's French War Office communiqué. Seven hundred prisoners were taken.

The night French report shows slight gains on the Marne front, where the Germans have been pushed back to the outskirts of the villages of Lisières, Binson Orquigny, and Villers-sous-Chatillon.

Berlin's report declares that in this region and further north toward Rheims the allied attacks were repulsed and some gains of territory made.

Just to the west of Rheims the Allies did lose the town of Mery and Hill 204 to a counterattack, but retained Vrigny and the greater part of the line thereabout looking toward Fismes.

The Allies in this sector hold Marfaux, Bouilly, St. Euphraise, and Courton Wood. Between the Ourcq and Château-Thierry the Franco-American line now shows an advance beyond the line of a week ago of from six to eight miles.

Paris also reports the success of General Gouraud's operation east of Rheims, where he has taken 1,100 prisoners and reoccupied most of the ground taken by the Germans in their first rush on July 15.

The Germans today retain virtually nothing of the ground they captured in their great attack of July 15 along the Marne, says Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters.

East of Rheims, the correspondent adds, General Gouraud's army, by a series of brilliant local operations, has expelled the enemy almost everywhere from the narrow belt he occupied in Gouraud's advanced zone.

The Capture of Oulchy.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 26, (Associated Press.)—With the capture yesterday of the town of Oulchy-le-Château the Allies are nearing the summit of the plateau overlooking Fère-en-Tardenois. Further north the capture of Villemontoire was effected after fighting of the most desperate character in the streets and in the deep caverns nearby.

To the east of Rheims the French, under General Gouraud, have recovered virtually the entire line of advanced posts which they abandoned when the Germans made their first onslaught on the night of July 14. The famous Main-de-Massiges, which marked the eastern extremity of the German offensive line, is again in allied possession.

Everywhere this region is covered with German bodies, which the enemy has been unable to bury since he suffered such terrific losses from the allied artillery when he was concentrating for his assault on the French lines.

Foe's Whole Line May Crack.

The entire German position within the Marne salient is such that it may fall at any instant as the result of some sharp forward move by the Allies affecting a vital part. It is for this reason that the German commanders have ordered their men to hold on at all costs while a defensive position is prepared upon which the German armies can fall back.

Day after day the Allies, now the French, now the Americans, and now the British, are encroaching upon the triangular salient, at some places making deep dents in the enemy positions, and at other progressing more slowly.

Every line of communication within the German salient is under bombardment night and day, either from the allied artillery or the airplanes. It is only with the greatest difficulty and with heavy sacrifices that the enemy is able to hold on within this area. All the while his men are suffering terrible privations, owing to the uncertainty of obtaining supplies. In consequence of the Allies commanding virtually every road and every path, the fatigued German units cannot be relieved even when they are sorely tried.

The Wrecked German Plan.

A retrospective glance at the entire battle since the Germans tried to cross the Marne in their great effort to break up the French armies shows that the Crown Prince, thinking the French exhausted by the terrific defensive battles they fought during March, April, May, and June, had decided to launch a fresh offensive. He was so confident of success that he did not endeavor to hide his preparations.

When Generals von Einem, von Mudra, von Boehn, and von Eben started the attack on the night of July 14, they expected to overcome all resistance and easily capture Montmirail, Epernay, and Châlons. General Pétain, however, had prepared another plan, which was presented to Generalissimo Foch on July 12, and which was approved the following day.

The idea was to abandon advanced posts and hold the principal line of resistance with only the absolutely essential forces, and in the meantime prepare to spring a counteroffensive on the German flank when the enemy troops were fully engaged in the battle. Eastward of Rheims the execution of General Pétain's plan was favored by strong old positions, but to the westward of that city the problem was complicated because the organization of the ground held by the French had not been completed.

When the battle opened, however, and opposing plans were put to the test, that of General Pétain proved itself superior to the others. The French, Americans, British, and Italians co-operated in a whole-hearted way, and completely upset the Crown Prince's grandiose project. The result was the utter defeat and discomfiture of the German armies, which were obliged to employ many divisions which had been reserved for later blows.

The allied counteroffensive was remarkably well prepared and executed. It struck at the right place and at the proper time. The Germans are now very anxious regarding the positions of their great army between the Aisne and the Marne. It is for this reason that they are fighting with desperation. The present moment for them is one of the most critical of the war, since the Allies possess the initiative and the rapidly increasing American Army enables them to undertake operations which would otherwise be impossible.

The Germans' resistance is costing them dearly. Their difficulties are being augmented every day, and it is probable that they will be compelled to think hard before starting any other offensive action, even if its object is only to relieve the situation.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

OUR ARTILLERY NOW ACTIVE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

day sees us able to take these nests with less loss. Once located, they are doomed.

With Fère-en-Tardenois out of the Germans' control, as it is under constant range, and with the allied soldiers every day cutting a bit off the salient, it appears that the Germans cannot make their expected big stand where they first planned, that is, on the line approximately through Fère-en-Tardenois.

Back of that position is the Ardre River, and still further back the Aisne River, from which the Crown Prince started on his hard-luck drive. It is known that the German high command has between twenty and thirty divisions of shock troops not recently used, and it also is believed that if the Allies keep on progressing Ludendorff will use those troops to try to check a further withdrawal of marked extent.

They are holding most stubbornly to the part of the salient north of Dormans, which might indicate an intention to form a stronger line this side of the Ardre. However, the capture by the Allies of Fère-en-Tardenois would make it very difficult for the Kaiser to maintain troops in the Dormans vicinity. Perhaps his stubborn resistance in the last three days was intended to enable him to get war material out of the salient which is slow and hard work with no railroads and the main highways under range of the French and American guns.

The efforts being made to stem the Franco-American advance are shown by the fact that the prisoners being taken in the Dormans region are the best German troops, including the Bavarian and Prussian guards.

Our Men Scorn the Bombing.

The boche shelling and bombing of our back areas is taken good-naturedly by our soldiers. I was on the north bank of the Marne today, where the enemy was industriously but futilely shelling our engineers making a bridge. Nearby half a hundred doughboys were in swimming while the shells were falling in the river. Others were playing about in boats which the Germans had used to cross the Marne on the morning of July 15. On the bank in the ruins of a house others had gathered around a piano which was unharmed and were busily hammering out "Over There" and other popular American airs.

The Germans are very busily bombing our back area, not only at night but in broad daylight. Their bombers flew over yesterday afternoon at a great height and dropped a considerable numbers of bombs, only one of which did the least bit of harm.

German chasse machines also are busy against our machines protecting the troops. We brought down four machines yesterday.

German Prisoners Have Loot.

From prisoners the Americans recently have taken north of Château-Thierry has been recovered some loot gathered in the French city. One German, killed by the side of his machine gun, had a pair of blue baby shoes. Evidently he intended to take them home. Several prisoners had bundles of silks and women's clothing. Wine taken from a captured dugout yesterday bore the mark of a Château-Thierry merchant.

An interesting uncensored letter was taken from the body of a German officer. It was written by his wife, and said the food ration was growing sadly less in Germany. The letter said:

"It is not so hard to go hungry myself, but when I take all we get and give it over to the child, and she still cries for food, it is very hard to live."

It is hard to make a comprehensive statement of the German morale. Soldiers taken from the Prussian Guards, for instance, are still strong for war, while prisoners from other inferior divisions are very weary of fighting, and say they do not care how the war ends, just so it ends quickly. All agree that the last two weeks have made the Germans think seriously of the menace of the American Army.

GERMAN RETREAT SUDDENLY STOPPED

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

in line of divisions that crossed the Marne, instead of replacing them from the reserves, shows the intention of using the reserves for another purpose.

Thirdly, that purpose cannot but be an offensive as the sole chance of retrieving the situation and saving Germany from the disastrous effects of the abandonment of the salient and the loss of control of the Paris-Nancy railroad.

Possibly a drive might come to relieve the pressure on the salient. He expected that, if made at all, the attack would come very soon and with the utmost fury.

German Airmen Harass Mezy.

That the enemy does not mean to give up the salient if he can avoid it I saw further indicated on a visit to the bridge across the Marne at Mezy two hours later. Already two heavy shells from a long-range naval gun had signaled the enemy activity, and new-made shellholes along the road northward gave additional evidence.

As I walked down the road the sky echoed with the hum of a dozen airplanes, and just on entering the village a sudden patter of machine-gun bullets a few yards to the left bore witness that they were not all friendly, and I ran to cover under the wall of a ruined house, where I found a score of American soldiers sheltering.

"They do that all the time," said one of them. "It is no use taking chances. We shall be able to go in in a minute, as soon as our airplanes up there keep Fritz busy. It is worse at night, as he comes down low and sweeps the road. That has happened to me three times in the last two nights, and I don't like it."

A moment later the "pop, pop" of machine guns overhead showed that the speaker had judged aright. We proceeded unhindered, watching the airplanes manoeuvring in wide circles high above us.

Attack on a French Balloon.

As I crossed the railroad bridge, a hundred yards further on, an American Sergeant suddenly caught my arm.

"Look, look!" he cried, pointing westward. "The sausage—he's got him!"

I followed the direction toward some French balloons that soared two miles away, over the heights across the river. Suddenly an open parachute appeared as if by magic a hundred feet below, and, floating gently down, disappeared in the trees. Simultaneously, a tiny red patch, like the flame of a match, glowed on the forward top balloon. A second later it was as big as a man's hand. Then, as the gasbag buckled in the centre, it shot up, crimson, bright and smokeless, against the blue sky. A second more and the balloon had vanished in a pillar of flame, falling earthward.

Five hundred feet from the ground the blaze ceased abruptly, as a candle is blown out, leaving no trace behind. All the time there was no glimpse of the German assailant or sound of his machine gun. The whole effect was absurdly unreal and theatrical.

Keeping Up Fire on a Bridge.

Two hundred yards from the river a Y. M. C. A. canteen was doing a brisk trade. That the job is no sinecure was clear from the incessant explosions as the Germans maintained a desultory and mostly small-calibre fire on the bridge.

As we were coming down the road two German bombing planes proved that they at least had enough nerve for daylight work by dropping a score of projectiles, but they were kept at a great height by active French countermeasures. Their aim was poor, and no damage was done.

"They do better at night," said one of the Americans, "but their shooting is nothing to sing about. Last night thirty of 'em had a try just after my outfit crossed. It was some fireworks display, but they didn't hit a thing."

"It's all right for you to talk like that," put in an interpreter, "but I wish they'd come closer. We've got to leave this damned place, for the worse they shoot at a bridge the likelier they are to hit us. They nearly got us last night."

The Y. M. C. A. man nodded a rueful assent.

As I proceeded to the bridge, which was made of wide, solid planking, over pontoons capable of bearing camions, there came the vicious whang of a shell fragment past my ear. The long file of Americans paid no attention.

"They've learned the game," said the French officer accompanying me. "They don't run useless risks, but they're past the 'gun-shy' stage. It may not seem so important, but it just makes all the difference between raw troops and veterans."

FACE STRATEGIC DILEMMA.

Fighting Will Deplete German Reserve, Retreat Would Admit Disaster.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The actual order to retreat from the Soissons-Rheims salient was issued by the German commanders about a week ago, but was afterward recalled, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learned today, but in the opinion of the best British experts it does not matter much whether the foe retires or stands his ground. If he retires he admits to all the world his defeat. If he stands, he uses up his reserves.

A general retirement about July 19 would have been, there is good reason to believe, to the line either of the Avre or the Vesle, but since the order was canceled it is now quite possible that the enemy may have decided to hold his present lines.

Of course, if the retreat is only delayed, sufficient reasons would be the necessity of correcting the confusion inevitable among the troops crowded in the narrow salient and the need of more time to remove in orderly fashion the great accumulation of stores. In this connection it was pointed out that as the salient was intended to be the jumping off place of a great offensive, very large quantities of supplies of all kinds must have been collected there.

Face Heavy Loss in Salient.

However, in view of the British experience at Ypres, experts here say that the salient cannot be considered absolutely untenable by the Germans. Until Messines Ridge was captured last year the British succeeded in holding on, in spite of frequent bombardments, to a salient five miles deep and five miles broad. The present salient is about four times as broad and deep, and the enemy can keep it probably if he wishes.

On the other hand, to give it up would be an admission of defeat patent to all the world and with serious results to the Central Powers, and so, perhaps, though the hanging on produces no military results and uses up large numbers of men, they may prefer risking it to halting their much-advertised offensive.

After all, it does not matter much to the Allies. They are forcing the enemy to fight in disadvantageous circumstances and are using up his reserves. Even if he can hold the sector, he cannot start an offensive from it, and that means that the Allies can hold their lines with few troops, and withdraw a number now fighting for other purposes.

Doubt New Offensive.

The German plans for the rest of the front are as uncertain as ever. The best experts here think that as sixty-five divisions have been employed in the Champagne offensive and in resisting the allied counterattack, the only fresh reserves which the Germans have left are those of Crown Prince Rupprecht, which number less than thirty divisions.

A week ago it was almost certain that he would attack the British lines, but there is not nearly such certainty now. His delay is taken as proof that the German high command is unwilling to stake everything on a fresh effort on an isolated portion of the front.

Moreover, it is known that the German strength in men is not nearly as great as it was, and they cannot hope for much improvement for two months, so it is not surprising that they hesitate to begin an offensive which, if it failed, would be so serious for Germany and if successful would be nothing like as important as that of a week ago. All the positions commanding the road to Paris from the Marne front are now in our hands. The great strategic defect of the allied position has been removed and the threat to Paris has disappeared.

SCOTS NEAR METEREN BEAT PICKED TROOPS

Break Up Attack by Men of German Division That Won Fame in Italy.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 26.—A fairly strong attack, futile in its result, was made by the Germans against some Scottish troops this morning southwest of Meteren. The enemy's object was to take a bit of road going east and west through the British position, and six companies, two of each regiment of the German 12th Division, were ordered to carry out this attempt.

That division is made up of Silesians from Breslau lately come into the line by Meteren to relieve the 81st Division, which, as I have told several times lately, has been almost destroyed by Australian and Scottish troops. The 12th was one of those which took part in the Austrian offensive against the Italians before their reverse on the Piave, and one regiment of it, the 63d, received a special shoulder strap in honor of its service, with the letters K. K., (Kaiser Karl,) and the Emperor of Austria became their Colonel in Chief.

On our front they suffered in the fighting across the Arras-Cambrai road on March 24, and afterward, on April 17, when they were hammered by the Australians near their present ground in Flanders when they set out with the ambitious object to get behind our hill country and failed to get anywhere. Now, after a rest, they are back again, and after a few days in the line have been hit hard once more.

The attack began this morning, after a heavy bombardment of the Scottish positions, and the six companies then advanced in a resolute way, hoping to have an easy walkover after the work of their guns, but they were raked with fire from the start, and never reached the road which was their goal.

On the British right they made some progress, and for a time the reports that came through from the Scots there left the situation obscure, so that it seemed as though the enemy had gained part of the line, but later this was cleared up, and the grim defense of the Scottish infantry repelled the assault and drove back the enemy, with severe losses.

His only gain was one small outpost. He took a similar post the night before last, and held it only until Australians boxed it in with shellfire, and then cleared it out with rifle grenades.

Bad Outlook for New Division.

If the 12th German Division has anything like the same history as its predecessors in this part of the line, the men will soon be very miserable, for the Australians and Scots have combined in making the enemy positions horribly uncomfortable and inflicting daily losses which have reduced divisions there to mere skeletons.

Not only the 81st Reserve, but the 13th Reserve and 207th German Divisions hereabout were worn down by constant harassing until only weak remnants of their companies were left in line. A company of the 2d Battalion of the 13th Division which went into the line 90 strong was cut to 25 or 30. Fourteen companies of the 3d Battalion were just as weak when the Australians had done with them.

"The high command means to leave us in line," said a German officer we captured a few weeks ago, "until one field kitchen is enough to feed us all."

It is, of course, the deliberate policy of Prince Rupprecht and his army Generals to make these wretched divisions hold out in the line until they can hardly stagger up to the outposts, so that behind the line he may keep intact his fresh reserves for another great assault. From that point of view it is, perhaps, sound policy, but it is cruel on the men left so long under shellfire.

In this sector of the line, as at Hebuterne and Aveluy and other parts, the British gunners give no peace to the German troops. All round about Meteren they harass and scourge the enemy's position day and night. They map out ingenious programs of harassing fire, so that one day they smash down all the little bridges which the Germans have built over the canal and then another day put lines of shells down his tracks and crossroads, and next concentrate on his ammunition dumps, which go up in smoke, and then harry machine gun posts and assembly places and lines of reliefs.

It causes incessant wastage in the enemy ranks, keeps their nerves on edge, and knocks out their fighting spirit. It is organized brutality, which is the art of war and inevitable in the winning of war. It is what the Germans did to the British in the bad old days of 1914 and 1915 and part of 1916, when they had great gun power and the British had very little and could not answer back. Gradually, after the monstrous efforts of the enemy to smash them to pieces from the opening of his offensive on March 21, the British are regaining the power of initiative, and it is now the Germans who have to withstand surprise attacks.

Blows Foe Did Not Expect.

On a big scale they were mightily surprised by Foch's counteroffensive, believing he was still without reserves to put his own theories into practice, and, on a smaller scale, they were utterly surprised by the attack a few days ago between Moreuil and Montdidier.

British tanks played a part in causing the latter surprise, in co-operation with French infantry. The French General in command called on tank headquarters and explained his idea. He is a believer in tanks, and said that if he could have the services of a score or so he could capture some important ground held by the enemy, as a stepping stone to Amiens, and round up many prisoners if luck helped a little.

The British tanks were ready for adventure, and they were placed under French command. They made their way behind the French lines, took cover until the moment of attack, and then advanced with the bluecoats, who were mightily amused by these comrades in arms, marveling at their method of manoeuvres and being filled with enthusiasm for the gallantry of their crews.

The German lines were stormed and the tanks and French infantry penetrated the enemy positions and assaulted the German machine gun posts, strong points, and wired defenses, cutting off groups of men, who surrendered quickly, and overwhelming those who held out in defense. As modern juggernauts they crushed the bodies of men who tried to bar their way, and when some of them got hit by gunfire and were brought to a standstill, the crews opened their steel doors, dragged out their machine guns, and fought from the tops of the tanks, using them as strong points.

Some of them were hit by guns across the River Avre, but the casualties of the tank pilots and crews were light and their co-operation stirred the French infantry to the highest enthusiasm. When they came back out of the battle they were hung around with French flags like chariots of victory.

This admiration was mutual, for the British are loud in praise of the French troops who fought with them, and say they have never seen better things than the quickness, skill, and courage of attack shown by their comrades in blue.

Among the prisoners brought home between Mailly and Sauvilliers were four battalion commanders, who were both startled and depressed by this sudden turn of fortune's wheel.

ALLIES NEARER SUMMIT OF THE FERE PLATEAU

House-to-House Fighting Preceded the Capture of Oulchy-le-Chateau.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 25.—Allied forces under Generals Mangin and de Goutte made considerable progress today toward attaining the summit of the plateau overlooking Fère-en-Tardenois. They were able, after severe fighting from house to house, to obtain definite possession of Oulchy-le-Château. In the vicinity of the town they captured a battery of German guns which had been harassing the advancing troops.

Further northward the French again entered and retained Villemontoire, where very severe fighting had been in progress since Tuesday. The streets of the town were the scene of hand-to-hand combats throughout the early morning, the Germans obstinately defending the stone houses and caverns, which in this region are very numerous.

On the eastern side of Rheims General Gouraud, who made such a brilliant defense when the Germans attacked along the whole line on the night of July 14, has recovered virtually the entire line of advanced posts which he abandoned voluntarily when the German masses advanced. Main de Massiges, which was on the extreme right of the German attack then, now again has fallen into the hands of the Allies.

FERE UNDER HEAVY FIRE OF ALLIES' BIG GUNS

French-American Troops Continue Their Advance Northeast of Chateau-Thierry.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 26, (Associated Press.)—Franco-American troops on the front northeast of Château-Thierry moved their lines further forward today. The Allies along the front to the east likewise made progress at places, the Americans at one point attaining an objective a kilometer distant.

The greater part of the fighting is taking place in the big forests north of the Marne and along the western flank of the salient. The Germans, with artillery and machine guns and strong infantry detachments, left the northern edges of the Fère, Tournelle and Ris Forests and battled cleverly and stubbornly to hold the advancing Allies until more progress could be made in the transportation of their supplies, guns, and general stores. But despite the opposition some ground was gained.

The woods tonight have almost been freed of Germans. The Fère-en-Tardenois Road, extending from the front, is under such a fire from the artillery as to make it useless as a supply artery. With a further light push forward by the allied troops Fère-en-Tardenois will become untenable. Villemontoire has been restored to the allied line, and from it the allied artillery can easily reach the Germans near Fère-en-Tardenois.

The Germans are using high explosive (mixed with gas) shells. Americans estimate that 40 per cent. of the German shells which fell on Thursday night and today contained gas. The German machine gun nests are numerous in the forest, but the Allies are gradually tearing them to pieces with heavy shells. The bombardment of the German lines continues mercilessly.

There is little change in the operations on the southern arc of the salient south of Soissons. To the west, Oulchy-le-Château has been taken. Further south the Germans have been driven out of the positions they had taken on the north bank of the Marne.

The French and American troops are advancing further in La Fère Forest. The Germans keep up a heavy fire, especially from their heavy guns, against the French and American lines, but their efforts are ineffectual.

The Franco-American push northeast of Château-Thierry has resolved itself into a battle of the woods, which abound in this region. The Germans are fighting a rearguard action with their artillery and machine guns, retiring gradually before the allied forces. The German infantry is not in evidence.

The indications early today were that the enemy was making preparations for a further withdrawal. He had been struggling to hold the northern half of the Forest of Fère and of the Forest of Ris, but the Allies were making progress in the work of ousting him from the remainder of these woods.

The Allies moved up their heaviest artillery early today, and were throwing shells into the German lines as far as Saponay (five and one-half miles northeast of Oulchy-le-Château) and beyond Fère-en-Tardenois (two miles southeast of Saponay.) The districts to the south were also being peppered by allied shells.

The Germans have been using much "blue cross" or "sneeze" gas, but ineffectively.

The poplar and oak forests of Fère and Ris are filled with underbrush, and the allied forces are having a stiff job to get through them, but are continuing the push night and day. The German machine gunners and artillery are desperately contending for every inch of ground before giving it up.

The American troops advancing along the Marne have discovered hundreds of dead Germans. The victims fell before the heavy machine gun fire of the Americans during the retreat. In one horseshoe area the ground was covered with dead. The Americans buried as many bodies as was possible. It is estimated that 2,000 Germans fell there.

Farmers along the Marne report having seen the bodies of German dead floating down the stream. The military authorities are planning some system by which they can clear the river of bodies.

Three days after the Germans evacuated Château-Thierry the Americans found a lone German in Mont-St. Père, hiding in a cellar. The prisoner said he was tired of the war and was determined to secrete himself, notwithstanding he had no food, and later take a chance by surrendering to the Allies. He asserted that the German soldiers were dissatisfied with the way affairs were going, and that the general opinion among them was that the Crown Prince was unable to bring sufficient reinforcements or food supplies to aid the forces being attacked from the south.

The American soldiers watched with pleasure the prisoner appease his appetite after his three days' fast. The German requested the Americans not to report his desertion, saying if they did and he ever got back to Germany he would be shot.

LULL MAY PRESAGE DECISIVE STRUGGLE

Washington Thinks Battle from East of Rheims to Sea a Possibility.

AUGUST 4 A FATEFUL DATE

Belief in Some Quarters Foch Will Wait for More Americans Before a Definite Offensive.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Behind the apparent lull in the struggle around the Aisne-Marne salient today, the high command of the allied and German armies may be setting the stage for the decisive battle of the war. In that event it seems more than likely to observers here that the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the world conflict will see a flame of fighting raging from east of Rheims to the North Sea, but with the crucial conflict in progress somewhere just north of the historic Marne, where the Germans have twice tasted the bitterness of defeat.

There is nothing as yet in unofficial reports, however, nor in official advices so far as known, to show the plan of General Foch. Flickers of fighting have occurred to the north that may have more than local significance behind them.

There is some evidence of a feeling here that the time has not yet come when a sufficient American army has been assembled in France to warrant passing definitely to offensive tactics. It was recalled today that General March recently indicated to members of Congress that this was not to be expected until later in the year. The situation has changed greatly at the front since then, however, and only developments there will show what decision has been made.

Officers Watch for Clue.

Officers here have watched the battle of the last eight days closely for its wider significance. At first it appeared that the fierce counterattack launched by General Foch on the western side of the Aisne-Marne salient was intended only to offset the German effort to encircle Rheims and further exploit the menace toward Paris. As success followed success for the Franco-American troops, however, and as first the Italians and then the British joined in the struggle, the nature of the operation changed.

It was clear that the tables had been turned on the enemy and that the nutcracker tactics he had intended to apply on Rheims were in turn applied to his armies within the salient.

The enemy was quick to realize his danger. Behind a stubborn rearguard he drew back across the Marne, and today was apparently still struggling northward out of the depth of the pocket in which he had been caught. To save his advanced forces here, reserves have been called to hold apart the jaws of the great trap until the armies of the Crown Prince can escape.

Yesterday the advance of the British northwestward from the region of Rheims aroused hope among officials here that the allied forces might be able to spring the trap. The lull today, however, seemed to indicate that General Foch was not prepared at this time to press his advantage to his full power in that direction.

The pocket is not as yet sufficiently narrowed at the top to prevent withdrawal of the German armies falling back from the Marne, many officers believe. That the main pressure of the allied troops today was rather against the blunt apex than against the extended sides of the salient was taken as an indication that the Supreme Commander was bent on forcing his opponent out of the pocket rather than to trap him in it.

From this general view of the battle thus far some officers drew the conclusion that within another day or two at most, events would show clearly the purpose. If he is confident that he now has the men and the resources at hand to warrant challenging the enemy to fight it out to a finish they expect to see new and tremendous battles break out on both sides of the salient, south of Soissons and of Rheims. The lull today might cover the shifting of allied reserves for development of the successes already won.

Offensive May Be Shifted.

On the other hand, should General Foch feel that he should still await the coming of more American troops to give a decided preponderance in numbers, these officers figured that he would continue to harry the retiring enemy flank and front, exploiting his present victories to the fullest possible extent and forcing the enemy to decide upon making a stand. When that line was reached or approached, however, a sudden transfer of allied offensive tactics to the Picardy or, more probably, the Flanders, front would be natural, it was said, while the fighting on the present active front below the Aisne would die down to raids and local actions.

That the enemy has it in his power to refuse a decisive struggle and to continue his withdrawal until his line has been straightened out and his flanks protected, most officers who discussed the situation today believed. They were equally confident that he could bring on a pitched battle by halting on a selected line. The present withdrawal, it was thought, probably was directed toward a tentative line, where a sufficient stand would be made to test out General Foch's plans, and that line should be reached and defined in the fighting of the next day or two.

As the situation now stands, the vital necessity for the Germans is to protect their exposed flanks at Soissons and before Rheims. Massed reserves are now holding these fronts. If the line is withdrawn sufficiently from the Aisne-Marne salient, however, to flatten out the front, the danger of flank assault will pass and new dispositions can be made.

Similarly the advance of the French-American forces in the region of Soissons or the French-British west of Rheims, it is argued, must be made on a wide enough front to insure no exposure of flank to sudden enemy blows that might upset the whole scheme.

BRITISH BREAK UP ATTACKS BY GERMANS

Scots Foil Attempt by Picked Troops of Kaiser to Recapture Meteren.

LONDON, July 26.—The Germans this morning launched a local attack against the positions recently taken by the British in the Meteren sector of the Flanders front. The War Office announces in its bulletin this evening that the attack was repulsed after sharp fighting.

The day report gave details of an attack delivered last night upon the new British positions in the Hebuterne sector, on the front between Albert and Arras. Here also the enemy was driven off with severe losses, and left prisoners in the hands of the British.

Following is the text of the evening bulletin:

> This morning a hostile attack upon posts held by us in the Aveluy Wood, north of Albert, was repulsed. A raid attempted by the enemy during the night in the neighborhood of Vieux-Berquin also was driven off with losses.
>
> A few prisoners were captured by us early this morning in the course of the enemy's unsuccessful attack upon our positions at Meteren.

The earlier official communication is appended:

> Yesterday evening the enemy attacked our new positions in the Hebuterne sector under cover of a heavy barrage. His troops were driven off with severe loss, leaving 30 prisoners in our hands.
>
> Early this morning a strong local attack was launched by the enemy against the line recently gained by us at Meteren. This attack was also repulsed after sharp fighting.
>
> During the night a party of our troops rushed a hostile machine gun nest in the Merris sector.
>
> Hostile artillery has been active in the Somme Valley and in the neighborhood of Noyelles.

PERSHING REPORTS ADVANCE

Communique Tells of Pressure Between Ourcq and Marne.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—American forces between the Ourcq and the Marne continue to press back the enemy, General Pershing reported in his communiqué for yesterday, received today at the War Department. The statement follows:

> Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, July 25:
>
> Section A.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne our troops continued to press the enemy. In their advance eastward they have taken the southern half of Foret de Fere.
>
> Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

SHELLS OBLITERATED EPIEDS.

Concentrated Fire Wipe Out Germans Who Retook Village.

LONDON, July 26.—American troops met and conquered the enemy in a tremenduous combat in the region of Epieds and Trugny, says Reuter's correspondent with the American troops in France. German infantry which had been pushed back from the Marne was hurried forward to check the Franco-American thrust toward Fère-en-Tardenois from the southwest.

The Germans fought well and checked the advance for some thirty-six hours, and three times wrested the village of Epieds from their determined American opponents. In the meantime the village grew constantly smaller under the ceaseless bombardment from both sides, and finally disappeared, not even a large pile of bricks being left behind.

When the village disappeared the Germans were in possession. The Americans, tired of the ceaseless ebb and flow of the fighting there, had taken the slopes on either flank and forced the Germans to make their final massed attack into the ruins of the village.

Meanwhile the allied guns had been brought up beyond the crest of the hill, and as soon as the Germans took possession of the village they concentrated a terrific fire upon it until the place smoked with its own red dust, as though afire. When the guns ceased firing there were no Germans left to capture or even to bury.

At the edge of the wood beyond Trugny, the correspondent adds, the German machine guns, stationed ten yards apart, held up the advance a little longer. Making a feint frontal attack, however, the Americans crept Indian fashion around the flanks and captured all the guns. Afterward the pace of the advance quickened. All the high ground north of Epieds was taken and the line carried beyond Courpoil.

War Dishes From France

500 war-time recipes constructed in the homes of France to save food, prevent waste and yet preserve that delicious flavor for which French cooking is famous. This great help to the American housewife was obtained by asking subscribers to the French edition of The Delineator—the largest magazine of its kind in France—to give us their best war-time recipes for the benefit of their American sisters. They are being published monthly in The Delineator. They will save money and delight the palates of the entire family. See the current issue.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

There's something about them you'll like
Twenty for a Quarter
Trade Mark
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

GERMANS IN HARD FIGHT FOR NEW LINE

Desperate Defensive Battle on Tardenois Plateaus Their Probable Plan.

BLOW ELSEWHERE LIKELY

Enemy May Try to Rescue Divisions in Salient and Save Face of Crown Prince.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—This afternoon's communiqué shows that yesterday was one of the best days for the Allies since the beginning of the fifth German offensive, nearly a fortnight ago. The loss of Oulchy-le-Château is a serious blow to the Germans on the Ourcq, to whom its possession was a necessity.

The allied victory here may be gauged by the fact that the enemy's troops had received orders to hold the town at any cost. The capture of Oulchy by the Allies means that the Germans now have lost all possibility of being able to maintain themselves more than a short time at Fère-en-Tardenois, which is their most important centre between the Marne and the Vesle.

Nor is the allied success on the Ourcq confined to the capture of Oulchy. The capture of Armentières, Coincy and the Bois de Tournelle by de Goutte's forces already has made the allied advance on Fère-en-Tardenois from south of the river, which they are now steadily approaching, only a matter of time. With Oulchy in his hands, Mangin's advance on Fère from north of the Ourcq will be comparatively easy of accomplishment.

Battle for Villemontoire.

Further north, between Oulchy and the heights south of Soissons, the battle yesterday continued exceptionally severe. Villemontoire, which now has apparently finally fallen into our possession, has changed hands several times during the last day or two.

This afternoon's news from the battlefront indicates that the German effort to establish the new line of defense on the line of plateaus running across the Tardenois country from Oulchy to Ville-en-Tardenois already is being abandoned as impossible of execution, and that the enemy's troops now realize the only possible means of salvation is a retreat at least as far back as the line of the River Vesle.

Our aerial observers, according to reports received here this afternoon, have noted many signs to support this view. Fires and explosions have been observed at many centres, depots of supplies of all kinds having been seen in flames. It is evident that the Germans are destroying ammunition and supplies both because they are unable to carry them with them in their retreat and to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Allies. The fact affords striking evidence of the continued development of the allied victory and of the disaster it has caused the enemy.

Appreciable progress continues to be made by General Berthelot's army in front of the mountain of Rheims and in the direction of Chatillon. On either side of the salient, therefore, the enemy has alternatives only of hurried flight or worse disaster.

The losses of the Germans during the first two days of fighting after the launching of the enemy offensive in the Champagne, appear now to have been even heavier than was first reported. When the Germans east of Rheims fell into the trap which Gouraud laid for them, they were mowed down literally in heaps. From where Gouraud's guns were placed it was possible, owing to the lie of the terrain, to observe directly the effect of the French fire, and entire ranks of the enemy were seen to crumple up like paper. A French Deputy who has just returned from a visit to Gouraud's army narrates striking details of this part of the battle.

Gouraud Deceived Germans.

The Germans, he says, were completely deceived by Gouraud's stratagem of leaving only scattered machine gun parties in his advanced posts when he withdrew practically the whole of his men to the positions in the rear in which he decided to fight; and they thought that, when they had reduced the resistance of these little garrisons, they had carried the principal French positions. They were then seen to deploy without taking the least cover, in order to advance by assault against the second line. Large masses of artillery even came right out into the open.

Suddenly the French opened a terrible fire with all their guns and a veritable massacre of men and horses followed. Simultaneously some Prussian Guard regiments that were advancing turned and bolted back to their departure trenches. It is a tradition of the German Army, however, that the Guard is never allowed to retire until it has at least reached the enemy trenches, and they were ordered to advance again.

Then occurred an incident without precedent in Prussian military history. The Guard refused again to start to attack. They had been more than decimated. Their morale had been absolutely overcome by the terrific fire of the French artillery and machine guns.

General Gouraud has asked for the Cross of the Legion of Honor to be awarded to the whole sixty survivors of the little band of heroic volunteers whose self-sacrifice in remaining in the machine-gun posts when the rest of his army fell back rendered the Champagne victory possible.

Paris Newspapers Pleased.

PARIS, July 26.—The newspapers are much pleased over Thursday's successes by the Allies and believe that the moment when the pocket dug by the Germans will become so reduced that the position will be intolerable is approaching nearer and nearer.

A majority of the military critics think that the German Crown Prince will not reconcile himself with falling back to the line of the Vesle without giving a further defensive battle on the plateau of Tardenois in conjunction with an offensive battle in the neighboring regions. It is believed probable that the Germans may also strike simultaneously in Flanders. The critics are convinced, however, that General Foch will not let the initiative be taken from him.

The Matin says that whether the Germans begin an attack against the French or the British they will find the Allies well prepared. The Allied High Command awaits in full confidence the expected enemy reaction. Should the Germans meet with another failure, says the Matin, they would be obliged to precipitate the retirement which already appears almost inevitable.

The latest news from the Aisne-Marne battlefront is considered by the afternoon newspapers to be particularly favorable. The Entente allied progress, it is believed, has not yet come to an end. Despite stubborn resistance the Germans have been obliged to give up Oulchy-le-Château, and it is thought that the Teutons cannot long hold Fère-en-Tardenois.

La Liberte says the Germans must be considering a retreat to the banks of the River Vesle, as fires and explosions are multiplying in the German lines and the Teuton provisions and other stores are in flames. The Germans, the newspaper adds, either must retreat or face disaster.

The Germans have reinforced their right flank of the Soissons-Rheims pocket, says La Liberte, with a new army commanded by General von Eben, which has been placed between the armies of General von Hutier and General von Boehn.

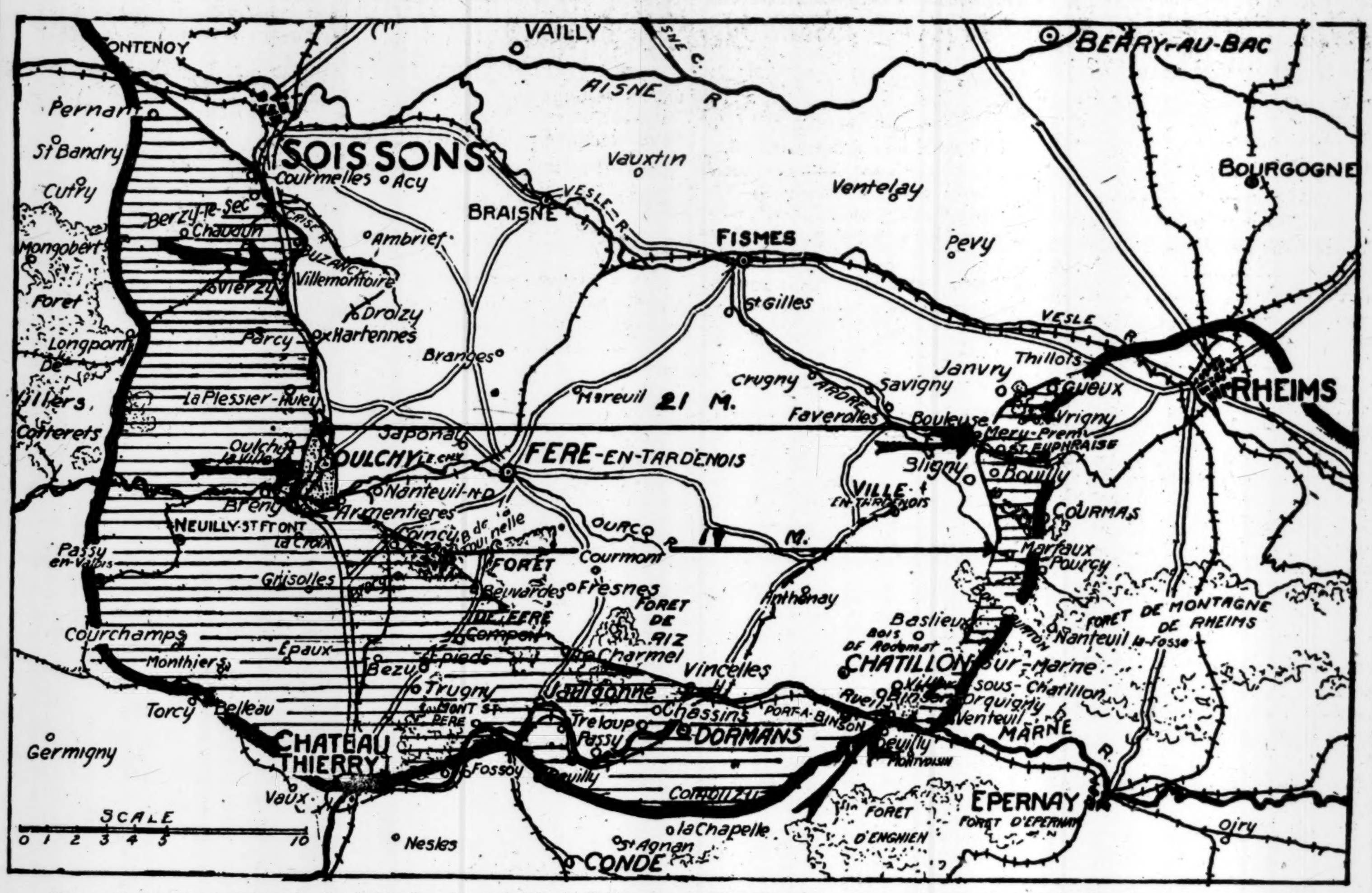
General Ludendorff apparently has forty divisions of shock troops still in hand, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. They are destined, or at least part of them, for an operation calculated to change the present situation to the advantage of the German Crown Prince, but, adds M. Hutin, it is hardly likely that General Foch and General Pétain will let the initiative be taken from them now.

Between July 15 and yesterday forty-eight German divisions were identified in the Marne pocket, says M. Hutin, and completely exhausted divisions are being replaced by half-rested ones.

Among the prisoners captured in the Aisne-Marne battle was a nephew of Prince von Buelow, the former German Imperial Chancellor. The officer, who was a battalion commander, was astonished to hear that there was a large American army in France. He said he had been convinced, as all Germans had been, that the American soldiers in France did not exceed 50,000.

Among the heroes decorated by President Poincaré in his present visit to the battle zone was a nephew of Premier Clemenceau.

The Day's Situation in the Marne Salient



The most important change in the battle line is at Oulchy-le-Château and Villa Montoire, captured by the French on Thursday afternoon, but reported yesterday. Other gains along the Marne are shown by the arrows there. The German recapture of Mery on the east side of the salient is also indicated by an arrow.

AMERICANS ARE 'RECKLESS.'

French Fighting Methods Called Slower and More Subtle.

LONDON, July 26.—Comparing the work of the French and American troops in the battle now going on, Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters writes:

"The French have had four years of hard study, and the lesson most laid to heart is the value to France of live Frenchmen and dead Germans. When sacrifices are required they are quite ready to make them, but their pride is to kill and pay little for killing.

"They admire the reckless valor of the Americans, but their own methods are somewhat slower and more subtle. Each gets to his objective, but the French leave fewer men behind."

SHARP CLASH ON POLAND.

Germany Gives Notice She Cannot Agree to Austria's Plan.

ZURICH, July 26.—Concurrently with the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet, the German censorship has allowed the Berlin correspondent of the Basle Nachrichten to forward to his paper a delayed telegram which states that as a result of recent conferences at army headquarters the Austrian Government has been notified that Germany's objections to the so-called Austro-Polish settlement are insuperable.

De Castelnau's Son Interned.

BERNE, July 26.—In the last convoy of French prisoners arriving from Germany for internment at Interlaken was Lieutenant de Castelnau, son of General de Castelnau, former Chief of the French General Staff. Three of the General's sons have been killed in the war.

General and Many Foe Officers Fall.

GENEVA, July 26.—The German newspapers have begun to publish long lists of officers killed, and the names cover several columns. Among them is that of General Universzagt, attached to the staff of General von Boehm, on the Marne front.

High Protectionist.

While this newspaper has never been anything but strictly democratic on the tariff issue, it will, in the future, be in favor of a protective tariff on anything and everything made in Germany to be sold in any part of America, and it is of the opinion that said tariff ought to be at least 5,280 per cent ad valorem.—Manson (Ia.) Democrat.

SUCCESS OF CZECHS ALARMS BOLSHEVIKI

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

unite and co-operate vigorously with the Allies in a campaign against the Germans.

REVOLTS IN RUSSIA SHAKE GERMAN GRIP

Army of 75,000 Peasants Cause Trouble in Ukraine—Chinese to Aid Semenoff.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Several hopeful occurrences are reported from Russia.

In Ukraine the peasants have risen in sufficient numbers to cause the Germans considerable trouble. Seventy-five thousand are said to be under arms and to be well equipped with officers and munitions.

Meanwhile the Czechs have captured Kazan, an important centre on the Volga, and in Siberia have penetrated as far east as Irkutsk.

The Bolsheviki have established themselves to the east of Lake Baikal, their headquarters being at Verkne, Udinsk, and have forced General Semenoff to retreat to Manchuria, but Chinese troops are coming up to prevent any invasion of Chinese territory.

The Czech force which held Vladivostok has advanced up the Trans-Siberian Railway to about seventy miles north of Nikolsk, where it reports it finds resistance beginning to stiffen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—An official Stockholm dispatch says:

"According to news received from Russia, riots are increasing in the region of White Russia occupied by Germans. Numerous German soldiers have been assassinated and the peasants are hiding the corpses in order to avert possible reprisals."

ALLIES IN ACCORD ON RUSSIAN PROGRAM

Negotiations Still Going On in a Satisfactory Way—Action Is Expected Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The negotiations between the United States Japan, and the other allies, concerning a plan of action designed to help the Russian people and protect the interests of the allied nations in Siberia from the menace of armed bands of former German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war, are proceeding in a satisfactory manner and are marked by extreme cordiality. Certain details must be worked out, but it is safe to say that the fundamental terms have been agreed upon, and there is every expectation that they will be put into practical operation within a short time.

Officials of the Government deprecate speculation at this time as to the condition of the exchanges. They fear that an erroneous interpretation may be given to the character of the negotiations, and from past experience they realize that the German Government will not hesitate to utilize published surmises as facts, in the hope of creating a wrong and harmful impression in the minds of the Russian people as to what the allied Governments contemplate. All that the Allies are doing is in the interest of Russia, and one criticism applied to the program that the Allies are considering is that it could be amplified considerably without giving any offense whatever to the best elements in Russia and Siberia.

The Japanese answer to the proposals of the United States with respect to action in Siberia is satisfactory. There is every reason to believe that the Tokio and Washington Governments are in accord as to the steps to be taken. That further exchanges are being carried on means merely that details as to the form of the agreement for joint action must be arranged before the plan is put into operation. The plan contemplates the use of troops and an evidence of how far the program has progressed is furnished here by the fact that the American forces to be assigned to the expedition are ready for service, and awaiting orders.

As has been stated in Washington dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the plan in its active aspects involves the employment of troops of the United States and Japan only. Great Britain, France, and Italy have been consulted, but will not send military forces with the expedition.

The basis of the proposed arrangement is the extension of help to the Czechoslovak forces that have accomplished wonderful results in Siberia in the face of great difficulties. The Czechoslovaks number, according to varying estimates, between 80,000 and 100,000 men. Only a part of these are armed and equipped. The Governments of the United States and Japan will furnish them with arms, equipment, and food, and will depend on them to drive from Siberia the armed forces of former German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners and hold the Trans-Siberian Railway for the economic and military uses of the Russian people.

Separate from the military forces representing the allies will be a commission of American citizens, which will seek to assist the Russian people to build their country. This commission, the members of which are now being considered by the President, will operate from Eastern Siberia. Whatever protection may be needed by the Russian elements that take advantage of the commission's assistance probably will be furnished by the small force of Japanese and American troops landed at Vladivostok and by the Czechoslovak army.

Nothing has developed as far as public knowledge goes to indicate that Great Britain, France, and Italy have interposed strong objections to the plan of operation which the Japanese and American Governments are now formulating. It is known that the European Allies would have preferred sending a very large allied military force into Russian territory, but in spite of this they are believed to have assented to the modified proposals submitted by the United States.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the plan practically agreed upon does not contemplate the use of any large military force at Vladivostok. An equal number of troops is to be furnished by Japan and the United States and to state that their joint forces would include as many as say, 50,000 men would be the grossest sort of exaggeration.

LONDON, July 26.—It is announced officially here that Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Czechslovak armies in Siberia.

The object of the Japanese mission to Siberia is specifically and definitely defined as a move to assist the Czechslovaks, according to a statement made to The Associated Press. The sovereignty of Russia is in no way threatened, it is declared, and as soon as the mission has been accomplished every soldier will be withdrawn from Russian soil.

ESTHONIA REJOICES AT ALLIED SUCCESS

Government in Message to France Expresses Hope of Liberation from German Yoke.

PARIS, July 26.—The President of the Provisional Government of Esthonia has telegraphed to Foreign Minister Pichon congratulations on the victory of the French and their comrades in arms and expressing hope for the liberation of Esthonia.

In reply, M. Pichon declared that France would not forget the gallant struggle of the Esthonians during the first three years of the war.

RUMANIA IN REVOLT AGAINST CONQUERORS

King Ordered by Berlin to Place the Country Under Martial Law.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Weser-Zeitung of Bremen learns from Bucharest that the King of Rumania has been ordered to place all Rumanian territory under martial law.

In semi-official quarters in Berlin, the dispatch adds, this report has not been contradicted, and it was said nothing could be vouchsafed regarding the significance of the measure.

PARIS, July 26.—The Ukrainian Government has announced officially that it abandons its claim to Bessarabia, says a Bucharest dispatch to the German press, transmitted by the Zurich correspondent of Le Matin. As a result diplomatic relations between Rumania and the Ukraine have been resumed.

EX-GRAND DUKES CARRIED OFF.

Russian Band Seizes Four in Their Residence at Ekaterinburg.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Four former Russian Grand Dukes have been carried off by an unidentified band, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Cologne Volkszeitung from Moscow.

The dispatch says that the President of the Ekaterinburg Territorial Council announces that the band on July 18 broke into the residence of the former Grand Dukes Igor, Constantin, and Ivan Constantinovitch, and Serge Michaelovitch, and carried them off.

The former Grand Dukes Constantin and Igor Constantinovitch are sons of the late Grand Duke Constantin Constantinowitch, a second cousin of the late Emperor. The former Grand Duke Serge was formerly a General in the Russian Army and is an uncle of Constantin and Igor. There are no records of an Ivan Constantinovitch.

RUSSIANS ROYALIST PLANS.

Kiev Conference Makes Concessions to Constitutional Monarchists.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—A dispatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says the Monarchists' Conference held at Kiev was attended by many leaders from throughout Russia. A majority of those present desired the formation of an absolute monarchy or a military dictatorship in Russia.

Out of consideration for the opposition, namely, the Octoberists and Nationalists, who advocated a constitutional monarchy, the congress passed a resolution demanding a form of Government for Great Russia like that before the February revolution. The Congress then adjourned.

TURKESTAN A REPUBLIC.

Alliance with Russia Also Proclaimed by National Congress.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—The fifth National Congress of Turkestan has proclaimed Turkestan to be a republic in alliance with Russia, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Cologne Gazette. The executive body comprises eleven Mohammedans.

The republic is composed of the districts of Semiretchinsk, Syr-Darya, Turgai, Samarkand, the Trans-Caspian province Khiva, and Bokhara. Places in Bokhara, the majority of whose inhabitants are Russians, will be administered by delegates from the Workmen's Council. A republican commission has been appointed to act as an adviser to the Emir of Bokhara.

REDS SHOOT 350 PRISONERS.

Armed Revolt Against Them in Moscow as Well as at Jaroslav.

LONDON, July 26.—A Russian wireless dispatch received tonight reports that as a result of the investigation of the mutiny at Jaroslav many persons have been arrested, of whom 350 were shot, a majority of them being officers in the counter-revolutionary White Guards and leagued with the Czechoslovaks.

"Recently Nizni-Novgorod was made the operating base for a counter-revolutionary conspiracy," says the dispatch. "A number of those arrested will be sent to Moscow to be dealt with. Five officers have been shot for participating in an armed mutiny against the council's authority in Moscow."

NEW SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.

Supreme Authority Now Claimed by Body at Omsk.

LONDON, July 26. — The Provisional Government at Omsk has assumed supreme authority in Siberia and proclaimed Siberia's independence, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking under date of Tuesday.

The Provisional Government has annulled all Bolshevist decrees and reestablished the Siberian Duma.

Approval of these actions has been requested of the Vladivostok Government.

DENIES EX-CZARINA'S PLEA.

Lenine Refuses to Let Her Go to Sweden to Enter a Convent.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Berlin newspapers publish a telegram from Moscow saying that the former Russian Empress has asked the Lenine Government to grant her permission to enter a convent in Sweden and take with her her daughters.

The dispatches say permission has been withheld for the time being.

Kerensky Not Coming to America.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—A radio message published by the Temps this evening states that the visit Kerensky purposed to make to America after his stay in France was ended will not take place.

BULGAR ATTEMPTS FAIL.

Several Local Attacks Repulsed with Serious Enemy Losses.

PARIS, July 26.—Several local attacks by Bulgars on the Macedonian front have been repulsed with serious losses to the enemy, according to the Army Headquarters bulletin issued today, which reads:

ARMY OF THE EAST, July 25.—The enemy has attempted several local attacks to the west of Lake Doiran and between Lakes Presba and Ochrida. They were repulsed with serious losses and without the enemy having been able to reach our lines.

In Albania we are organizing our conquered positions. The number of prisoners captured in this region since July 21 is 680, including 20 officers.

Allied aviators have carried out numerous bombardments. One enemy machine has been brought down.

ROME, July 26.—The official communication issued today says:

In Albania Wednesday enemy columns twice stormed with great violence our positions from Ardenica to the north of the Lower Semeni. Both times they were repulsed. The same day another column crossing the Semeni to the east of Kuoi made our advanced post retire. A counterattack Thursday morning drove the enemy to the river.

VIENNA, July 26.—The Austrian official communication, issued today, dealing with the situation in Albania, says:

Between Kuci and the sea we have reached the Semeni at many points. Enemy counterattacks were dispersed.

BRITISH STRIKERS TO WORK OR FIGHT

Lloyd George Announces Cabinet's Decision to Apply the Draft to Idle Men.

MONDAY TO BE TIME LIMIT

Premier Rejects Attempt to Coerce the Government—Strike Said to be Declining.

LONDON, July 26.—Premier Lloyd George announced tonight in behalf of the Government that all men who are willfully absent from work on or after Monday next will be deemed to have placed themselves voluntarily outside the munitions industries. Protection certificates will cease to have effect, and the men will become liable to the provisions of the Military Service act, the Premier said.

The statement pointed out that certain workers had quit their places in disregard of their leaders and remained idle even against the advice of the Union Advisory Committee.

"They have ceased work," the statement said, "not in pursuance of a trade dispute, but in an endeavor to force the Government to change a national policy essential to the prosecution of the war.

"While millions of their fellow-countrymen hourly are facing danger and death for their country, the men on strike have been granted exemption from these perils only because their services are considered of more value to the State in the workshops than in the army."

Strike Movement Weakens.

The appeal of the Trades Union Advisory Committee to the munition strikers to return to work pending an inquiry had a good effect, according to news received from Birmingham and Coventry this afternoon. At Coventry one of the largest works was enabled to resume operations. The action of several unions at Birmingham, including the employes of the big power companies which supply the munition factories, in refusing to strike had a good result, and it was reported this afternoon that there were fewer men on strike than yesterday.

At Birmingham the Secretary of the joint committee of the Engineers and Trade Unions announced that because the men struck despite the advice of the union executives, no strike pay would be distributed.

Another influence against the strike was that wielded by discharged soldiers and sailors, whose federation, representing 6,000 men, pledged loyalty to Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions.

A statement issued today by the strikers representing that 100,000 men are out appears to be greatly exaggerated. It was said by officials of the companies that not more than 12,000 to 15,000 were idle, and that the women and unskilled workers were strongly opposed to the strike.

Close Vote in Leeds Conference.

The decision of the conference of members of the engineering and allied trades at Leeds yesterday, when it was voted to cease work next Tuesday if the embargo on skilled workers was not removed, was carried by a very narrow majority after heated discussion. The action of the conference, at which delegates representing 300,000 workers were present, amounts to defiance of the Government's announcement that it will revoke the certificates of workers which exempt them from military duty.

A large number of workers throughout the country are against the strike and earnestly hope for a settlement before the threat is executed on Tuesday, but doubtless a majority will act on the decision of the Leeds conference. Telegrams to that effect have been received from Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Barrow, and other centres. Meanwhile labor leaders are exerting their influence to prevent a stoppage of work, which at the present juncture of the campaign in France would be considered most serious.

The "embargo" which the munitions strikers demand shall be removed "restricts the engagement of additional labor by firms already having as large a proportion as their munition work warrants, having regard to the present labor shortage." The main idea of the authorities in imposing it was to maintain the supply of munitions for the troops and to insure the proper distribution of labor.

76 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED IN A WEEK

In Allied Raids More Than 150 Tons of Bombs Have Fallen Within Enemy Lines.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Despite frequently unfavorable weather conditions, the present week has seen no diminution of aerial activity on the western front. The intensity of the air fighting is shown by the fact that seventy-six enemy machines have been brought down by the British alone and fifteen driven down out of control, while fifty-one British machines were reported missing in the same period.

Over 154 tons of bombs have been dropped on points within the German lines. Another feature of the week has been the remarkably large number of bombing raids made by the British-American-French independent force into German territory. Whether judged by the number of towns visited, the tonnage of bombs dropped, the distance covered, or the material damage caused, the week's work constitutes one of the heaviest records of long distance bombing of the war.

Twenty-five separate raids have been made. Among the military objectives attacked were the railway station and sidings at Thionville, four times; the famous poison gas factory at Mannheim twice, the Benz works, Lanz chemical works, and Gebrüder Guilini munition factory at Mannheim, the works and blast furnaces at Burbach twice, the railways and factories at Offenburg twice, the railway station at Heidelberg, the powder factories at Rottweil and Oberndorf, the furnaces at Wadgassen and Hagondange, and the aerodromes at Boulay, Dieuze, and Morhange.

LONDON, July 26.—British airmen brought down twenty-five German airplanes and forced down six others out of control in air fighting yesterday. Fifteen of the British machines failed to return. This announcement was made in the official communication on aerial operations issued tonight. The statement says:

On the 25th inst. the high wind still continued, but visibility was better than on previous days. A great amount of work in conjunction with the artillery was done, and many reconnoissances and the usual bombing were carried out by our airplanes. Among the targets attacked were three large ammunition dumps, the docks at Bruges, and numerous villages used as billets by the enemy's troops.

In the air fighting the strong west wind greatly favored the enemy. In spite of this twenty-five hostile machines were brought down by us and six others were driven down out of control. A hostile balloon was shot down in flames. Fifteen of our machines are missing.

After dark our night bombing machines again attacked the railways at Courtenai and Seclin and dropped over 300 bombs on rest billets. All our machines returned.

One of the enemy's night flying airplanes was shot down by anti-aircraft gun fire behind our lines.

The official communication issued by the Air Ministry tonight says:

On the night of July 25-26 successful attacks were carried out on the station and factory at Pforzheim, (Baden,) the factory at Baalon (?) and the station at Offenburg, (Baden.) Two fires broke out at Offenburg.

Four hostile airdromes were bombed and attacked with machine gun fire and hangars were hit. Trains, anti-aircraft batteries, searchlights and other ground targets were fired upon with machine guns. All our machines returned.

PARIS, July 26.—The official report tonight says:

Aviation—On the 25th our aviators brought down or forced to land seven enemy machines. Eighteen machines were brought down by British aviators working in conjunction with us. On our part we dropped more than thirty-eight tons of bombs during the day and night on stations, railway communication, sheds, munitions depots and military parks in the rear of the zone of battle. Fires and explosions were observed.

British bombarding aviators also have carried out several expeditions and dropped four tons of bombs on Bazonches, Fere-en-Tardenois and Mont Notre Dame.

BERLIN, July 26. — The War Office communication tonight says:

In aerial combats yesterday the enemy lost twenty-eight airplanes and one captive balloon.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 26, (Associated Press.)—For the second time since the big battle began the weather today interfered with operations, especially in the air. The afternoon was cloudy most of the time, with local showers frequently drenching the fields and forcing the airplanes to descend.

Before the work of aerial observation and bombing was ended, however, one American aviator, Lieutenant Avery, succeeded in forcing down alive within the American lines a German Captain who had a record of sixteen victories over allied aviators. Another American, near Villeneuve, also brought down a German plane.

SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes
TWENTY CENTS
The Biggest Value in
Cigarettes on Earth

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday's fighting took on an entirely different phase from that which characterized any of the preceding days. This was featured rather by scattering attacks than by any consistent gain on the front marked by the Marne salient.

The attacks began in the salient and resulted in very important gains early in the day, but in the afternoon fighting shifted from the old front to the Champagne. The reasons for this shift appear to be primarily the fact that the French intelligence discovered that the Champagne front had been weakened in order to reinforce the front on the Marne. Just to what extent this had been done may not have been apparent. Foch may have been trying to obtain accurate information. On the other hand, he may have been simply taking advantage of a local situation which he knew existed.

His effort in the Champagne was apparently the same sort of attack as that of a few days ago along the Montdidier salient—a sharp, sudden attack with no other than local objects. The number of captured in this latest attack, however, was unusually large, showing that the attack was a complete surprise. The net result, as far as territory is concerned, was the complete restoration of the French lines as they were before the German offensive was launched.

It will be remembered that when the Germans first drove against the Champagne front, the French front line positions retired almost at once, to much stronger lines in the rear, and that it was this rear line which received and withstood the shock of the main German effort. Consequently the front line was occupied by the Germans, and was held until yesterday, when the first French reaction completely restored the positions. In this attack, however, there is nothing of importance as far as is at present discernible.

In the fighting earlier in the day, however, much more important results were obtained. By driving along the southern bank of the Ourcq on Thursday the French had created a deep but narrow salient, the apex of which was west of Oulchy-le-Château, on the Soissons-Château-Thierry highway, north of the intersection with the Ourcq River. The interior of this salient contained sove very important ground marked by the village of Cugny and the plateau upon which it is situated.

It was this plateau, as was explained yesterday, which was the stumbling block of the French advance. The French, apparently, driving north from the south bank of the river and south from their positions along the highway, have snuffed out this salient and have occupied a part at least of this plateau. This opens the way to the complete occupation of the plateau, which will then give the French a most excellent observation post for many miles to the east, and at the same time take from the Germans a valuable artillery post.

It does not appear now that this point is vital, due to the fact that the Germans have apparently made up their minds to evacuate the salient as far north as Fère-en-Tardenois. That this has also lost much of its importance is becoming more obvious each day. It is also becoming doubtful whether the Allies will drive the Germans out of the entire salient, or whether they will continue to try to do so.

They certainly will not continue to press the situation once it becomes apparent that the relative casualties are about the same, while there is no chance of destroying the balance by large captures. The moment this appears to be the probable outcome the allied offensive will naturally cease.

The German plan, as it now appears, is indicated by the persistent refusal to withdraw men from the eastern end of the front along the Marne as well as from the eastern side of the salient. This means, of course, that at some point or along some line within the salient the Germans propose to stand fast. They have given way in the western half until they are almost back upon Fere. Here they appear to be standing fast. Therefore we may assume that Fere is one of the points in the new line which they propose to try to establish.

Another point is Verneuil, on the Marne, as this point is the hinge upon which the entire retrograde movement has swung. Between Fere and Verneuil in a straight line we find a continuous stretch of high ground with considerable defensive possibilities. From Fere the new line will probably swing to the northwest, following as far as is possible the line of heights, and thence up to Soissons. But the matter of a general retirement beyond this line appears more improbable than at any time in the last several days.

GERMANS STRIVING TO DISPEL GLOOM

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

eralissimo's "impetuous counteroffensive."

It is noticeable also that all the German newspapers speak of the recent operations as a "defensive battle," and General von Ardenne credits General Foch with a plan to extend his line northward with the object of attacking the Crown Prince's army in the rear as well as on the flank. This, coupled with the difficult zigzag formation of the German line, where the fighting is proceeding in the wooded wilderness to the southwest of Rheims, he says, makes a concentration of the German forces advisable. The commentator goes on at great length to explain to his German readers that this means nothing serious, and, if any ground is yielded, it is of course enemy ground.

CONSTERNATION IN GERMANY.

Public Amazed at Crown Prince's Failure—Discontent in Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The German press continues to try to deceive the German people in regard to the Allied successes in France, but anxiety is nevertheless apparent, according to an official French dispatch received here today, which also indicates that Germanophile military critics in neutral countries appreciate the significance of the Allied advances. The dispatch follows:

"The German press continues to attempt to hide from the public the failure of the German plans. It accuses German deserters of having betrayed the secrets of Ludendorff. It pretends also that Foch desired to obtain immediately a crushing of the enemy line, and declares that he has not succeeded.

"Colonel von Wattenwyl, a Swiss military critic, extremely Germanophile, is obliged to make interesting avowals in an article which he publishes in the Thurganer Zeitung of July 24 on the subject of the general military situation. He states that it is clearly in favor of the Entente. He says the armies of the Crown Prince have suffered heavy losses and it will be some time before they shall be able to regain their fighting strength.

"Colonel Wattenwyl concludes: 'The battles of the last few days give the impression that the struggle of the western front has entered upon a new phase. The armies of the Entente have passed to an active defensive and to a battle of movements. It wants but little for them to pass on to the offensive.

"'The unity of the command created these last few months, the complete and close collaboration of the allied armies, which manifested itself in an unmistakable manner in the circumstances, and finally the entry in line of important American contingents are beginning to play a rôle which may be decisive.'"

An official telegram from Zurich says:

"According to all the information received from Germany, the German public is in a state of consternation over the failure of the Crown Prince's Army on the Marne. The Vossische Zeitung writes:

"'The important German newspapers are receiving letters which express keen discontent. The letters are written by soldiers in the rear, who are mistaking the editorial offices of newspapers for the general headquarters. Really, these people are choosing a very inconvenient moment in which to express their evil criticism.'

"The Berliner Tageblatt emphasizes the American danger. 'It is a mistake,' it says, 'to underestimate the value of the American infantry. To do this would be to invite surprise for us.'

"The Deutsche Tageszeitung makes an appeal to the sangfroid of the population. Finally, the Rhenische Westphalian Zeitung delivers this: 'To have the initiative does not consist only in attacking, but also in letting oneself be attacked at the proper moment.'"

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Quick Relief
BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

AMERICAN OFFICERS SLAIN IN OFFENSIVE

Colonel Hamilton Smith Is Mortally Wounded in Battle Near Soissons.

LIEUT. COL. ELLIOTT KILLED

Major J. M. McCloud Shot Twice Before Succumbing—Five Captains Give Their Lives.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 24, (Associated Press.)—Colonel Hamilton Smith of the United States Army died on July 22 within a few hours after receiving a machine gun wound below the heart. Colonel Smith was making observations after a morning attack in anticipation of improving the American positions south of Soissons, near Missy-au-Bois.

Lieut. Col. Clark Elliott was killed by machine gun fire in the same sector when inspecting the American front lines.

Major J. M. McCloud was wounded leading his men when the Americans crossed the Soissons-Arras road in the offensive. He was wounded in the left arm and in the left side by machine gun bullets, but after receiving first aid he continued fighting. The Major was killed soon afterward by a high explosive shell.

Soon after Major McCloud died, Lieutenant James C. Lodar was killed by machine gun fire near where McCloud fell.

On different days the following Captains were killed by machine guns and shells, all of them leading their men when they fell: James A. Edgerton, Julius A. Mood, Alfred R. Hamel, James N. C. Richard, and James H. Holmes.

Lieutenant Lodar, Captain Homes, and Major McCloud were buried at a crossroads in a wheat field two kilometers southeast of Missy-au-Bois. Colonel Smith was buried at Orry-la-Ville, near Luzarches, and the other officers were interred on the spots where they died.

Colonel Smith was looking over the edge of a hill endeavoring to locate the Germans when he was struck. The Americans already held their objective, but the Colonel desired to improve the position. He was in an outpost, accompanied by Private Charles Aug of Sacramento, Cal., who rendered first aid and called for assistance. Becoming impatient, Aug suggested dragging Colonel Smith back, but the Colonel said:

"That would be too much of a chance for you, Aug. There is no use of you exposing yourself. The wound is not serious."

Aug insisted and started with Colonel Smith through a wheat field. There was no complaint from Smith during the trip, Aug frequently stopping to rest and inquire how the wounded man felt, and the Colonel replying:

"I'm all right. Look out for yourself. Those machine gunners can see you move, but not me."

They finally reached a farmhouse where American soldiers were sheltered. The farmhouse was more than 200 yards from the spot where Colonel Smith was wounded. The injury was dressed at the farmhouse, but Colonel Smith died on the way to a field hospital.

The cemetery at Orry-la-Ville, where Colonel Smith was buried, is on high ground overlooking forests and grainfields, and on clear nights the lights of Paris are visible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Colonel Hamilton Smith, reported killed in action in France, may be Colonel Hamilton A. Smith of the 3d Infantry. Colonel Smith was born in Florida, Jan. 18, 1871, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Georgia in 1889. Originally commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1893, he has spent most of his time in the 3d Infantry. He is a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, 1912, and a graduate of the Army Staff College, 1913.

Lieut. Col. Clark Elliott, mentioned in the news dispatches, is believed to be Lieut. Col. Clark R. Elliott of the regular army, who was born in Ohio in 1872 and was appointed a private in the Third Cavalry from Minnesota in 1894. In the Spanish War he served as Second Lieutenant in the 15th Minnesota Infantry, and as Second Lieutenant in the 35th Infantry. After the war he entered the regular establishment, serving in the 10th and 15th Infantry Regiments.

There is no Major J. M. McCloud in the regular army or in the Marine Corps. The officer of this name wounded is either in the National Army or in the National Guard Army. The records of the other officers named could not be ascertained tonight. None of them is in the regular army or Marine Corps establishments.

LOCAL MEN IN CASUALTY LIST.

Pietro Sattile, Wounded, Is One of Five Brothers in War.

Private Pietro Sattile, who is among the severely wounded named in yesterday's casualty list from France, is one of five brothers fighting in the armies of the Allies. His four brothers are all in the Italian Army. Pietro is a Camp Upton Division man, and is in the 305th Infantry. He was in the employ of the French Steamship Line when drafted into the service last April.

Private Loyal A. Osborne of Irvington on the Hudson, who has been killed in action, is another Camp Upton man. He was 27 years old and a son of Harry A. Osborne, who is now living in Plattsburg. Private Osborne's great great grandfather was killed by a Hessian near what is now Irvington in the revolution.

John G. Amory, who is missing in action, lived with his parents at 133 East Sixty-fifth Street, when he entered the army last year. At that address it was said yesterday that the family was now at Walpole, Mass.

CAPT. CONDON WOUNDED.

Surgeon Who Was Acquitted of Piper Murder Injured at Front.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 25.—The wife of Captain William J. Condon of this city has received a cablegram from France notifying her that he has been wounded in action in France and is now in a hospital. Captain Condon, who is a surgeon, is with the 308th Regiment, 77th Division, under command of Major Gen. Duncan. He left early this year for overseas.

Captain Condon was arrested last Summer and charged with the murder of John V. Piper, a Rutgers College student, who had tended his furnace. His trial in October resulted in an acquittal. Piper, who was working his way through college and supportink his wife by tending furnaces, disappeared from his home in New Brunswick on Feb. 17, 1917, after he had said that he was going to Dr. Condon's home. His body was found on June 16 in the woods near New Brunswick. It was stained with lime, and an examination disclosed that it had been placed in underground near the road only a short time before it was found. Piper had been shot through the heart.

The day before the body was found Dr. Condon had left for Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., to enter the Medical Reserve Corps of the army. He was arrested there and brought back to Trenton, where he was placed in the Mercer County Jail. The indictment was found on the testimony of a negro man of all work, who said that he had seen a human body wrapped in a rubber sheet in the cellar of Dr. Condon's house. It was variously reported that the body had been concealed four months there, in the attic, and on the roof.

Neighbors of Dr. Condon testified at his trial that they had heard a shot in his house on the night that Piper disappeared. There were no direct witnesses to the crime and no motive was assigned. Dr. Condon was acquitted on Oct. 27, after the jury had been out only three hours.

General Pershing Reports 98 Casualties, Including 31 Dead and 60 Severely Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Department today gave out 98 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total for the army to 11,392. No Marine Corps casualties were announced. The total for army and Marine Corps is 13,364. The casualties announced today included 21 killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 6 died of disease, 60 severely wounded, 6 missing in action, and 1 prisoner. No commissioned officers were included.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 26.	Total.
Killed in action	1,595	21	1,616
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	715	4	719
Died of accident and other causes	561	0	561
Died of disease	1,431	6	1,437
Total deaths	4,593	31	4,624
Wounded	6,084	60	6,144
Missing, including prisoners	617	7	624
Grand total	11,294	98	11,392

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 26.

Army casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—21.

Corporals.

JORDAN, WALTER; J. A. Gagnon, R. F. D. 1, Danville, Vt.
OSBORNE, LOYAL A.; Mrs. Lila G. Sorgenfree, 30 Union Av., Irvington, N. J.
WARDELL, EARL A.; R. E. Green, 22 Highland Av., Beverley, Mass.
WORTHY, JOSEPH; Mrs. Buck, 50 Bartlett St., Lowell, Mass.

Privates.

ABBOTT, LEON E.; Mrs. J. B. Abbott, 7 Suffolk Av., Swampscott, Mass.
BASINGER, E. L.; Mrs. Catherine Basinger, Tuttle, Okla.
HAPANOVICH, CARL; Mrs. Endaci Hapanovich, Russia.
HARRINGTON, FRANK A.; Mrs. Alfreda Harrington, 6 Grove St., Methuen, Mass.
McDANIEL, CHARLES; George W. McDaniel, Bagnell, Mo.
McGRATH, EARL O.; Mrs. W. H. McGrath, 236 Elm St., Lakeport, N. H.
MARCHN, PETE; Mrs. Anna Marchn, East 22d St., Kay 525 Russia.
MESSINA, JOSEPH; Thomas Norellett, Kankakee, Ill.
METZEN, WILLIAM J.; Henry Donovan, Howard, Ill.
RIFFENBURG, FOSTER L.; Joseph Riffenburg, State Road, North Adams, Mass.
SCHUTZ, JOSEPH; Mrs. Peter Schutz, R. F. D. 1, North Detroit, Mich.
SMITH, MEARIL; Fred Smith, Fall Leaf, Kan.
SNYDER, FRANK E.; Ernest Snyder, 4 Harrison Av., Holyoke, Mass.
SOPER, OTIS E.; Mrs. O. E. Soper, 25 Willow Av., West Somerville, Mass.
SPRITZ, HARRY; Max Spritz, 45 Concord St., Lawrence, Mass.
WILBUR, SEAMON O.; S. M. Wilbur, 59 Brookdale St., Roslindale, Mass.

Mechanic.

WHITTAKER, SAMUEL J.; Mrs. Julia A. Whittaker, 254 Orange St., Fall River, Mass.

DIED OF WOUNDS—4.

Sergeant.

PETERSON, JOHN A.; Pete O. Peterson, Sundsvall, Sweden.

Corporal.

TUMLIN, LUDY C.; Thomas J. Tumlin, Fountain Inn, S. C.

Privates.

CLAUDIO, THOMAS; Miss Adelia Claudio, Morong, Rizal, P. I.
URBANSKI, JOSEPH A.; Frank Urbanski, Box 17, Niles, Ill.

DIED OF DISEASE—6.

Privates.

BECKER, RICHARD C.; George Becker, R. F. D. 1, Cohasset, Minn.
BOWDIN, WILL; Mrs. Isabella Bowdin, Gen. Del., Magan, N. C.
LEWIS, ENOS; Mrs. Dasie Lewis, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Va.
RUPERT, FORNEY; Mrs. Charity E. Callahan, 62 Hobson Place, Bradford, Penn.
TEACHENOR, FRED; Monroe Teachenor, Shelbina, Mo.
WILLIAMS, JESSE; E. W. Williams, R. F. D. 5, Box 22, Lamkin, Ga.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—60.

Sergeants.

KING, JAMES A.; James King, 7,523 Cottage Grove Av., Chicago.
PIPER, ALBERT JOHN; Mrs. Anna Lenz Piper, 5,120 Carpenter St., Chicago.
RALPH, JAMES D.; James D. Ralph, 85 Fullerton Av., Newburg, N. Y.
WHALEN, JAMES; Ben Whalen, Box 102, Reading, Penn.

Corporals.

GREEDER, HERMAN; Mrs. Daisy Greeder, Elkhorn, Wis.
PAGAMENOS, ANDREW; Miss Georgia Crawford, 222 5th Av., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
RUBERT, JAMES J.; John Rubert, Rollinville, Mo.
WASHBURN, HARRY W., Jr.; Harry W. Washburn, 394 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
WHITSON, LESTER O.; Mrs. Emma Whitson, 6,818 Olcott St., Chicago.
WILLIAMS, ALFRED; H. Williams, Strawberry, Ky.

Privates.

BAILEY, FRANK C.;; C. M. Bailey, Alta Loma, Texas.
BLOOMENTHAL, JAMES; Irving Bloomenthal, 2,347 Logan St., Harrisburg, Penn.
BRUBACKER, R. L., Mrs. Emma Brubacker, Box 554, Freeport, Ill.
CARTER, JOHN F.; Mrs. Mary J. Carter, 1,333 North 32d St., Birmingham, Ala.
CONWAY, CLIFFORD; Mrs. Laura Conway, R. F. D. 2, Salem, Ala.
COULTARD, JOSEPH L.; Fred Tardy, Presque Isle, Me.
CROSBY, THEODORE J.; Benjamin Crosby, 961 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
DEOPERE, RICHARD; Miss Robertine Deopere, 1,407 18th Av., East Moline, Ill.
DI DESIDERIO, DONATO; G. Di Desiderio, 932 Island Av., McKee's Rock, Penn.
DOWNING, FRANK J.; Miss Irene Downing, 4,026 Park Av., Chicago.
ERNST, ALBERT G.; Charles J. Ernst, New Douglas, Ill.
FREEBERG, PAUL C.; Charles F. Freeberg, East St. Cloud, Minn.
GOINES, ELMER; Mrs. Sussie Goines, Olmsted, Ill.
GOINS, JESSE; Mrs. Beatton Goins, Basset, Ark.
GRICUS, JOHN; Anton Kairis, Standard, Ill.
GRZELA, WALTER J.; Mrs. Anna Blake, 1,718 West North Av., Chicago.
HARTLEY, HOWARD W.; W. A. Hartley, 401 East Adams St., Muncie, Ind.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM M.; William C. Johnson, Oak Ridge, Armstrong County, Penn.
JONES, THOMAS; Miss Mary A. Jones, 220 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Penn.
KING, J. J.; Mrs. D. T. Allen, 222 Pusey St., Chester, Penn.
KLEINHAMP, C.; Mrs. Charles Kleinhamp, Brabec St., Pittsburgh, Penn.
KOZLOWSKI, ALEXANDER A.; Mrs. Josephine Kozlowski, 1,108 Milwaukee Av., Chicago.
KREID, CHARLES E.; Mrs. Kried, Golden Eagle, Ill.
LUNBERG, A. B.; Charles Lunberg, 493 No. Hoyne Av., Chicago.
LYKENS, ALBERT A.; William Lykens, 124 Ellsworth St., Chester, Penn.
McCUALSKY, EPHRAIM E.; D. I. McCualsky, Buckhannon, W. Va.
MEER, WILLIAM T.; Mrs. Harmje Meer, Vellonhove, Holland.
NELSON, SAMUEL; Mrs. A. Lloyd, 4 Blanchard St., Roxbury, Mass.
NUNN, GEORGE E.; Mrs. Stella Burton, Colchester, Ill.
OLIVER, JAMES D.; William H. Oliver, 202 Lincoln Av., Pittsburgh.
PAGE, WILLIS E.; Mrs. Sarah Page, Sparksville, Ky.
PALMER, OSWALD O.; Mrs. Emma Palmer, Tiosa, Ind.
PARRA, LUCAS M.; Mrs. Nacaria Parra, 1,109 E. Madison St., Phoenix, Ariz.
PATSKA, WILLIAM; Ferd. Pataska, Chaska, Minn.
PEARS, GEORGE; Caultus Pears, 1,005 S. B St., Elwood, Ill.
PLATE, G. H.; Mrs. H. Prange, 2,046 Cortez St., Chicago.
PTAK, ANTHONY; Mrs. Paul Sola, 2,821 N. Hamlin Av., Chicago.
ROLL, EUGENE C.; George Roll, Cissna Park, Ill.
SANNS, JAMES E.; Peter Sanns, R. F. D. 4, Box 58, Rochester, Ind.
SAYLOR, A.; Mrs. Annie C. Saylor, Monessen, Penn.
SILCH, WILLIAM E.; Conrad J. Silch, 3,630 Iowa Av., St. Louis, Mo.
SOTTILE, H.; Pretunus Larosa, 141 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SPERRY, RAYMOND W.; William S. Sperry, 3,414 Park Av., St. Louis Mo.
STAUFFER, EARL J.; William H. Stauffer, Steward, Ill.
STORM, JOHN; Mrs. Anna Storm, Troy, Ind.
SULLIVAN, JERRY D.; Mrs. A. C. Sullivan, 712 Bush St., Pottstown, Penn.
VANISH, MICHAEL; Mrs. M. J. Vanish, 63 S. Franklin St., Pottstown, Penn.
VAUGHAN, ROBERT; James T. Vaughan, R. F. D. 1, The Rock, Ga.
WASHBUCH, HERBERT F.; Mrs. Bertha Washbuch, 3,444 N. Troy St., Chicago.

Bugler.

DUSCHER, ROBERT; Miss Martha Duscher, 11 9th St., Chicago.

MISSING IN ACTION—6.

Privates.

AMORY, JOHN G.; Copley Amory, 135 East 65th St., New York.
DEHART, BAYARD C.; Mrs. Nether Quest, 661 James St., Richland Centre, Wis.
HARRISON, RUSSELL CALDWELL; Mrs. Rose Harrison, 537 South 4th St., Lafayette, Ind.
REAGAN, JAMES; Mrs. James Reagan, Joliette, Ill.
UNGER, MAHLON; John G. Unger, 1,918 Echo St., Lafayette, Ind.
WRIGHT, CHARLES H.; Mrs. Edna Kohler, 1,223 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio.

PRISONER—1.

Corporal.

LACOURCIERE, ROYAL J.; Joseph L. Lacourciere, Fairmont St., Meriden, Conn.

Previously reported missing, now officially reported as having returned to duty: Private Joseph Slack; next of kin, George Slack, 121 West Mason St., Springfield, Ill.

ARMY CAPTAIN A SUICIDE.

Overwork Believed to Have Affected Mind of Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

TOBYHANNA, Penn., July 26.—Captain Albert R. Drescher, Quartermaster at Camp Summerall, at Tobyhanna, Penn., killed himself with a 45-calibre regulation army pistol this morning. He had a room in the house of Ernest Bender, a retired army Sergeant, who is custodian of the training camp here.

About 11 o'clock Mrs. Bender, who was doing some work around the house, heard the report of the pistol. Knowing that Captain Drescher had complained of not feeling well earlier in the day when he was called to go to camp, she hurriedly went up to his room, where she found the Captain stretched across his bed with gaping bullet wounds on both sides of his head. The shot entered the right side of the head and passed out on the left side. Death was instantaneous.

Captain Drescher had been stationed at this camp about one month. He was sent here from New York to prepare the grounds for the large number of men of the Tank Corps who have been ordered here from Camp Colt at Gettysburg, Penn.

It is presumed that the great strain under which he had been laboring for a month finally told on him, and in a moment of mental aberration he committed the deed.

Captain Drescher, who was about 42 years of age, has been in the army over twenty years, having risen from the ranks. He was formerly stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He was married. Mrs. Drescher and their three children live at Fort Myer, Virginia.

AUSTRALIANS AT UPTON.

Publishers and Editors the Guests of General Bell.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., July 26.—Eleven publishers and editors of Australian newspapers who are on their way to England were here today as the guests of General Bell and Major Hoyer, Chief of Staff. They were brought to camp by Edward Harding, Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, in three automobiles driven by members of the Motor Corps of the National League for Women's Service.

The visitors were invited by the British Government to come to London by way of the United States so that they could obtain a clearer view of Great Britain's position in the war. Lieutenant John W. Codd, aid to General Bell, conducted the guests on a tour of the cantonment.

HOME GUARD SWELLS ARMY.

New York Force Has Given 82 Officers and 5,526 Men to Nation.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—Besides maintaining a membership more than double that required by the State Constitution, guarding approximately 600 miles of canal, 95 miles of aqueduct, important railroad bridges, including those at Niagara Falls, Albany, and Poughkeepsie, and certain munitions plants having Government contracts, the New York State Guard has supplied to the National Army since last September 82 officers and 5,526 men, most of whom were made noncommissioned officers soon after enlistment, according to an announcement tonight by Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill.

The following telegram from General Sherrill to General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was made public:

"Have the honor to report that completed inspection returns show that New York Guard, organized last September and now totaling 21,000 men, has given to the National Army since that date eighty-two officers and 5,526 men. Nearly all of the latter warranted as noncommissioned officers upon enlistment in Federal service, our ambition is to be country's greatest training school for noncommissioned officers for Federal service."

HOUSE NAVAL MEN ABROAD.

Congressmen Will Inspect Activities of Our Navy in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Daniels announced today that the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs who left last week for a tour of inspection of naval activities abroad have landed at a British port.

"The members of the House committee," said Secretary Daniels, "will visit our naval and aviation bases abroad, make a general inspection of our naval activities, and inquire into the needs of the service. We are necessarily spending large sums in developing our European stations, which are operated in conjunction with the British, French, and Italian navies, and the Congressmen who are charged with the duty of providing the necessary appropriations wish to see for themselves what is being done and what future provisions should be made.

"Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is already in England, and will co-operate with the Naval Committee, as will also Admiral Sims and the other American naval authorities in Europe."

The members of the House committee in the party are Chairman L. P. Padgett of Tennessee, D. J. Riordan of New York, W. L. Hensley of Missouri, J. R. Connell of Kansas, W. B. Oliver of Alabama, W. W. Venable of Mississippi, J. C. Wilson of Texas, T. S. Butler of Pennsylvania, W. J. Brown of New Jersey, J. R. Farr of Pennsylvania, S. E. Mudd of Maryland, J. A. Peters of Maine, and F. C. Hicks of New York.

PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO OUR FIGHTING MEN

"All Gentlemen" Is French View of Them, Wadhams Tells Relatives of 307th.

HEARD PRAISE EVERYWHERE

Asserts That No Man's Land Is No Longer Neutral, but Belongs to the Americans.

"They are ready now," the English say of the Americans, and "Tres gentil" is the way the French speak of us, for when Admiral Sims was asked by the British Admiralty when he would be ready to fight all he had to say was, "I am ready now." When the French are asked what they think of us, "Gentlemen all, all gentlemen," is the answer. Such was the message that Judge William H. Wadhams brought back to the 307th Regimental Family Unit at a meeting held in the Engineers Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night. The Judge, who is National Chairman of the Organization of Soldiers' Families of America, and has recently returned from a trip to England and France, announced the amalgamation of this organization with the Army Organization of America.

The hall of the Engineers' Building was crowded with a thousand enthusiastic members of soldiers' families, while in the lower lobby an overflow of more than 200 was addressed by the speakers after they had completed their part of the program with the audience upstairs. A. J. Janpolske led the chorus singing "The Marseillaise" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic. Edwin Markham and Robert Underwood Johnson read patriotic poems which they had composed for the occasion, while Mme. Pilar Morin, all of whose men relatives are in the war and whose mother was killed by the Germans, thrilled the audience with her recitation of her poem, "France Cannot Die." George W. Perkins, Mrs. Frederick R. Rich, and Dr. W. L. Rainsford also addressed the audience. Mrs. William Vanamee, Director of Organization of Soldiers' Families of America, presided.

Judge Wadhams, with Hamilton Holt, was the first civilian to visit the front line trenches of the American Army, and his first and last words were that "a finer, cleaner, healthier army never existed." He declared that any other estimate could be only the work of German propaganda. The spirit of the army is indicated in the American assertion that No Man's Land used to be neutral territory, but now it belongs to the Americans. To prove it they go out over it every night on excursions and bring back souvenirs in the shape of Germans. In speaking of the soldiers' families of America, the Judge said:

"The Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Sons of the War of 1812, and other patriotic societies are organized by the descendants of those who have taken part in past wars, and the organization of the Soldiers' Families of America grew out of the desire on the part of the families of those who are engaged in the present war to organize now while the war is in progress for the purpose of aiding the men in the field and looking after their families at home. The organization does not attempt to duplicate the work of existing organizations, such as the Red Cross, but assists them in every possible manner."

Judge Wadhams made his trip as the guest of the British Ministry of Information and visited every section of the front, from Generals' Headquarters to front listening posts. In his speech he carried the audience from embarkation at "an Atlantic port" to the front line trench and back again.

In opening the meeting Mrs. Vanamee read the following telegram from Secretary of War Baker:

"Our soldiers are fighting magnificently for the cause which lies closest to our hearts. We cannot be too proud of the qualities which have enabled them to advance so triumphantly during the last eight days. I share with you your concern, your trust, and your confidence."

In answer to a telegram to the Postmaster General, beseeching his aid in expediting the movement of soldiers' mail, Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Prager telegraphed:

"Your telegram of today has been referred to the War Department, which has charge of the delivery and collection of mail for and from soldiers in France. I feel assured that everything humanly possible is being done by the military authorities to expedite mail to and from the soldiers during the trying conditions resulting from constant shifting of troops incident to the great activity at the front."

The new organization, to be known as the American Army Association, is a branch of the war work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its offices are with those of the association in Rooms 1210-1211, 347 Madison Avenue, corner Forty-fifth Street, New York. Among those on the Organization Committee are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Charles H. Barney, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, George W. Perkins, and Judge Wadhams.

SALVAGE ARMY UNIFORMS.

Long Island City Company Will Employ Soldiers' Relatives in Work.

Conservation of war material for the United States Army has started another industry in Long Island City and will give work to a large number of women whose relatives are at the front. The campaigns in France and training of men at camps have damaged thousands of uniforms. The War Department has decided to save as many of these uniforms as possible.

Much of the work of salvage is being done in France, but the equipment is not sufficient to do all the work. Yesterday the details of a contract were completed by the War Department and Joseph Smith of First Avenue, Long Island City, for cleaning and repairing uniforms. He will receive 140,000 uniforms as the first consignment, and in repairing them, Mr. Smith said he would give work to women whose relatives are fighting.

THOMAS GREETS AMERICANS

Finds Social Democrats Agree with Their Brethren in France.

PARIS, July 26.—Albert Thomas, former member of the War Council and leader of the French Socialists, speaking today at a luncheon tendered to the delegation from the Social Democratic League of America, said:

"The American Social Democrats speak in the same tone and have the same conceptions as the group of forty Socialists in the French Parliament, of which I am a member. It is those ideas which must prevail if the war is to be brought to a successful conclusion."

The forty members of the Chamber referred to by M. Thomas, as well as delegates of the Italian and Belgian Socialists, were present at the luncheon. John Spargo, Chairman of the American delegation, and A. M. Simons of Milwaukee spoke on behalf of the Americans.

Ether for Army Destroyed in Fire.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Two girls and a fireman were probably fatally injured and 230,000 quarter-pound cans of ether for the American Army in France were destroyed when a fire, followed by many explosions, caused $125,000 damage to the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works here this afternoon. Officers of the company said that the fire was caused by a spark from an electric soldering iron.

APPEALS TO AMERICANS TO PRAY FOR SERBIANS

Lansing Urges All to Go to Places of Worship on July 28 and Offer Sympathy to Invaded Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Lansing issued an appeal today to the American people of all faiths and creeds to assemble in their churches on Sunday, July 28, to voice their sympathy for the people of Serbia and their oppressed and dominated kindred in other lands. This will be the fourth anniversary of the day when the Serbians, as a result of Austria's declaration of war in 1914, were called upon to defend their homes against the invader. Secretary Lansing's appeal follows:

"On Sunday, the 28th of the present month, will occur the fourth anniversary of the day when the gallant people of Serbia, rather than submit to the studied and ignoble exactions of a carefully prepared attack, were called upon by the war declaration of Austria-Hungary to defend their territory and their homes against an enemy bent upon their destruction. Nobly did they respond.

"So valiantly and courageously did they oppose the forces of a country ten times greater in population and resources that it was only after they had thrice driven the Austrians back and Germany and Bulgaria had come to the aid of Austria that their armies were compelled to retreat into Albania.

"While their territory has been devastated and their homes despoiled, the spirit of the Serbian people has not been broken. Though overwhelmed by superior forces, their love of freedom remains unabated. Brutal force has left unaffected their firm determination to sacrifice everything for liberty and independence.

"It is fitting that the people of the United States, dedicated to the self-evident truth that it is the right of the people of all nations, small as well as great, to live their own lives and choose their own Government, and remembering that the principles for which Serbia has so nobly fought and suffered are those for which the United States is fighting, should on the occasion of this anniversary manifest in an appropriate manner their warm sympathy with this oppressed people who have so heroically resisted the aims of the Germanic nations to master the world. At the same time, we should not forget the kindred people of the great Slavic race who, now dominated and oppressed by alien races, yearn for independence and national unity.

"This can be done in a manner no more appropriate than by its general observance in the churches. The Department of State feels that the people of the United States of all faiths and creeds will wish to assemble in their several places of worship on Sunday, July 28, for the purpose of giving expression to their sympathy with this wronged people and their oppressed and dominated kindred in other lands, and to invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon them and upon the cause to which they are pledged."

30 ARMY AVIATORS FLY IN BATTLE MANOEUVRES

American-Built Caproni and Scout Planes Practice Combat Over Long Island.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 26.—Between twenty and thirty army airplanes took part in an aerial battle early this morning, flying over villages within twenty miles of the army aviation field here. At times the fog was so thick that the planes were obscured from view of observers on the ground, but the continuous humming of the motors was heard distinctly.

Major Rhinehardt, in command of the field here, anxious to ascertain the progress made by the airmen in training, planned the battle. Selecting skillful aviators and some of the fastest planes, he sent them away at sunrise. Part of the "battle" took place over the waters of Great South Bay, with some of the planes at a height of 2,000 feet. The airmen were instructed to make notations of the appearance of the bay from that height and to keep a lookout for "enemy submarines."

In the vicinity of Roslyn the fiercest battle occurred. A large American-built Caproni plane was pursued by four scout planes, and was having a difficult time in keeping out of the way of the "machine gunners" aboard these speedy machines, when two large De Haviland planes engaged the smaller planes. Some of the machines flew as far as Bayshore, either in pursuit of others or trying to "escape." Referees on the aviation field, with powerful field glasses, watched the battle. It was planned that the triplane of the Curtiss type which is being tried out at the field should participate, but it did not leave the hangars. This machine, according to report, can rise faster than any plane built in this country.

AIRPOST DEFIES STORM.

Bonsal Keeps to Route by Compass in Flight to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The mail aviators are demonstrating that it is possible to fly safely in any sort of weather. Yesterday Lieutenant Stephen Bonsal, coming to Washington from Philadelphia, encountered a terrific storm at Laurel, Md., while he was flying at a height of 5,000 feet. Without changing his course, he held on, although a heavy black cloud enveloped him, and he had no means of steering except by compass and a general sense of direction and rate of speed.

No landmark was visible, least of all, distinguishable, for twenty minutes, yet Lieutenant Bonsal kept up his speed until he decided that he ought to be in the neighborhood of Washington, and descended sharply to find he was across the Potomac River just beyond the naval wireless station near Arlington, Va. To those below who saw him come down it seemed as if he was diving at an angle of 45 degrees and had dropped out of the clouds from nowhere at all. At an altitude of 800 feet Lieutenant Bonsal righted his plane and swept across the river and made a find landing at the Polo Grounds, the regular landing place, in a driving rain. He has made the trip on schedule time.

Yesterday an important package was sent to New York by airplane, and at 8:45 P. M. a message by wire acknowledged its receipt. One patron of the service sends an important daily letter and has had only one failure in a month, and on that occasion the letter was delivered at 9 P. M. of the day it was mailed in Washington. Expecting it to be delivered in business hours, the sender made the failure the subject of a formal complaint.

KEEPS UNIFORM OUT OF JAIL

Man Convicted in Khaki Undressed on Court's Order.

When James Owens of Atlantic City pleaded guilty in Newark yesterday to wearing unlawfully the uniform of a Sergeant in the Medical Corps of the army Judge Haight of the United States District Court sentenced him to the county penitentiary and ordered that the uniform be taken away from him.

"But, your Honor, the prisoner has no other clothes here," said Deputy United States Marshal Gornley.

"I don't care," said Judge Haight. "He has pleaded guilty to wearing that uniform unlawfully and he is not going to disgrace it further by wearing it to jail."

"Well, I'll have to get a barrel somewhere," said the Deputy Marshal.

"Get what you please, so long as you get that uniform off him," said the Judge.

Owens was taken to the prisoners' pen outside the courtroom until a suit could be obtained for him.

DENY GERMAN STOCK IS HELD IN TRUST

President of Chemical Company, in Investigation, Says Shares Are American Owned.

TO RETAIN THEM AFTER WAR

Carried Point in Getting Out of German Control, Roessler Says—Inquiry Ends Soon.

The hearing conducted by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis at the request of the Alien Property Custodian to determine ownership of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, the Perth Amboy Chemical Plant, and the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company, was resumed yesterday. Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker and Joseph H. Choate, representing the Government, examined Franz Roessler, Vice President of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, and son of the founder of the parent concern in Germany.

Mr. Choate asked Roessler to explain why he had caused entries to be made on the books crediting his own salary to the account of the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt. He said it was simply a gift to the German concern. The witness answered that he had favored the German cause before the United States entered the war and that he had felt pride in the German company because his father organized it. He said he had heard little about it since the United States declared war.

"Well, when you sought to buy a controlling interest in your American chemical plants from the Deutsche-Anstalt and the German concern said, 'You must send over a confidential man to close the deal by word of mouth,' did you agree to that plan?" asked Mr. Choate.

"I did, because a confidential man can usually get more results and negotiate more expeditiously than one can expect by writing letters, particularly when the mails were risky on account of the war," replied Mr. Roessler.

The witness admitted that a dividend of about 30 per cent. had accrued on 3,800 shares of Roessler & Hasslacher stock soon after he bought it from the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt in February, 1917.

"Did you think it fair for you to take that dividend, having so lately bought up the 3,800 shares of stock?" asked Mr. Choate.

"No, the dividend went to the Deutsche-Anstalt. Our main point was carried when we succeeded in buying up a control of the American concerns so as to keep them American-owned plants. We didn't care much about those first dividends."

"If the war were to end tomorrow, Mr. Roessler," asked Mr. Choate, "and the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt should come to you and say, 'You bought a majority interest in these American companies because a war was on. We now ask you to sell the stock back to us for what we paid,' what would be your answer?"

"I would say, 'You can't have them,'" replied Mr. Roessler.

In reply to another question as to whether he had made a will since acquiring the stock, Mr. Roessler said that a will made previously would leave the property absolutely to his wife.

Paul Mausolff, Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Chemical Company, one of the subsidiary concerns of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, said he was born in Germany and came to this country in 1888. Although he returned to Germany and lived there several years, he said, he had recorded his American citizenship with the Consulate at Frankfort-on-Main and still retained it. He said he was at the luncheon when Oscar R. Seitz, the confidential agent, made his report on buying a controlling interest in the American plants. He said also he had made out the report to the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property about the status of the Perth Amboy company.

Mr. Choate announced that the Government's investigation would rest with the conclusion of this testimony, except the taking of depositions from Jacob Hasslacher, a member of the firm of Roessler & Hasslacher, who is ill at his country home in the Catskills. The hearing will be resumed on Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock in the Attorney General's office, 51 Chambers Street, when counsel will question the witnesses for the companies under investigation.

HIDE GERMAN PAPERS.

Mrs. Field Says They Are Delivered Surreptitiously.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field announced yesterday at a meeting of the American Relief Legion, of which she is the head, that a campaign was to be undertaken at once to drive out the remaining German-language newspapers in this city. She declared that this was absolutely necessary, when it was considered that such papers were printed in the language of a country at which we were at war and that they could be used for subtle propaganda. The legion met yesterday in its own rooms, in the Ziegler Building, 512 Fifth Avenue.

"German-language newspapers were delivered in a big apartment house on the west side, and they went in wrapped in copies of other papers," she said. "In one case a woman complained to the newsdealer, and he reformed by wrapping up the offensive paper in another English one.

"You know, it was said that the German-language papers were printed because there were many who could not read English. Well, I wanted to find out whether this was true. I found a boy delivering German-language papers, and I got him to give me the names and addresses of his customers in a certain locality. The next day I went there, and at every place I found the people could speak English, and as well as I could."

PUTS TAX ON PROFITS AT 30 TO 80 PER CENT.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

nerships not only pay the excess profit taxes, but members of the partnerships pay the income taxes as well.

No Double Taxation.

As the committee proceeds in its task it is becoming evident that some of the plans of taxation suggested by the Treasury Department must be abandoned. In its agreement today the committee has cast aside one recommendation of the Treasury Department; namely, that there should be an excess profit tax based on invested capital and another based on pre-war profits, copied after the English system, with the Treasury Department authorized to impose the tax which would bring in the highest return. The committee has entirely abandoned the proposed double taxation system, and has taken the tax based on capital as outlined above.

It was argued that if the English system were adopted, many of the larger corporations, such as the Standard Oil and the Ford Motor Company, would escape taxation.

Another recommendation advanced by Secretary McAdoo, that there should be a higher tax on unearned incomes than earned incomes, may have to be abandoned because of the difficulty of allocating the respective incomes. Secretary McAdoo recommended that the normal tax on earned incomes should be 12 per cent. and relatively higher upon unearned ones. Indications are that the committee will finally agree upon a normal tax of 10 per cent. on both classes of incomes.

F. D. ROOSEVELT SEES SCIENCE IN U-BOAT HUNT

Impressed by Team Work of Allied Navies, in Tour of Inspection with Geddes.

LONDON, July 26.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the American Navy, and Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, returned here today from an inspection of the naval establishments in the south of Ireland under command of Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly. Mr. Roosevelt also visited one of the outlying units of the United States fleet, where an American Admiral is in command.

The party crossed from Ireland on an American destroyer. Before landing Sir Eric caused the following signal to be flown from the British escorting vessel:

"The First Lord is proud he should have had the privilege of taking passage in a United States destroyer with the Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy aboard. Mr. Roosevelt joins Sir Eric Geddes in appreciating this unique instance of warships of kindred navies being so intimately associated, knowing both of them will render their best service during this war.

"The First Lord and Mr. Roosevelt tender to the Captains, the officers, and the ships' companies their thanks for their personal services during the last two days. They also wish them all good luck and every success."

In a statement to the press, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had found there the same frictionless and efficient unity which characterized conditions in the Grand Fleet. The entire absence on both sides of any national or professional jealousy, and the ease and simplicity with which the principle of a single command had established itself, had impressed him as one of the soundest guarantees for eventual victory.

Mr. Roosevelt said he considered that only by the unifying of command had it become possible to systematize the methods of war at sea so as to provide for carrying out the gigantic operation of transporting American troops in their weekly increasing numbers.

Anti-submarine measures had now been developed into a science, Mr. Roosevelt continued, and by virtue of the fact that the naval forces employed upon them could be, and were, wielded as a single weapon, there was no longer any possibility that the German submarine could become a decisive factor in the situation. It was already true to say that the submarine was mastered, it could never again constitute a menace to the food supply of the Allies in Europe, nor interrupt the arrival of American troops.

"We are bound to lose ships as long as there are submarines afloat, but they cannot make us lose the war," Mr. Roosevelt concluded.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—After an inspection of the allied destroyer base with Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Franklin Dk. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the American Navy Department, stated to The Associated Press correspondent that he had been greatly impressed with the pulling together of the British and American naval units into one efficient anti-submarine operating force without either losing any feature of its identity. He said:

"The word 'co-operation' has been worked overtime, but the word means just that and more here. Our flotilla is just as much a unit as when it arrived or could be at a base where there were no other ships. The same may be said of the British, yet all are working together under a British Admiral, who has the admiration of every officer of the fleet."

The members of the party were guests at luncheon of the American fleet commander. Then they saw American bluejackets fitting out several giant seaplanes, watched torpedo overhauling, went over the extensive athletic grounds, and viewed other activities at the base. The party left early in the evening.

"The forces here have done effective work, with a combination of British experience of three years, American willingness to learn, ability to grasp conditions, and determination to succeed," continued the Secretary. "The spirit of the officers and men is impressive, both regarding their own work and their co-operation with the British High Command."

Mr. Roosevelt was happy over the fact that the highest British naval authority had journeyed to the base on an American destroyer, and said that he believed that the day's inspection was worth more than many days spent around the conference table.

Baron Oppenheim Freed by Court.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 26.—Baron Eugene F. E. Oppenheim of New York City and Howard J. Rodgers, formerly a Deputy Commissioner of Education in Albany, on trial here since June 5 for alleged embezzlement from the Amsterdam Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., were released this afternoon, when the Federal Court ordered that a verdict be returned in their favor. The men were indicted with Richard Murphy, a former member of the Assembly. Murphy's trial will continue.

21 MEN ARE INDICTED IN ARMY BEEF THEFT

Isidore Frank Charged with Having Meat in Stock Stolen by Drivers and Checkers.

WAS RESOLD TO THE NAVY

Government's Loss Put at 100,000 Pounds — Thefts Said to Have Begun Last April.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted twenty-one men on a charge of stealing many thousands of pounds of beef brought here from the West and intended for shipment to the armies in France. Twenty of them are Government checkers, drivers, and small retail butchers, who were arrested some time ago and held in bail. The other is a much more important person. He is Isidore Frank, a wealthy retail and wholesale butcher, who has contracts for furnishing beef to the Navy Department at a price slightly greater than that paid by the military authorities.

All of the men are indicted on single counts except Frank, who is named in each of five separate indictments, thus involving him in all of the various counts charged against the lesser men. So far as could be learned, there is no evidence against Frank beyond the fact that some of the stolen beef had found its way into his possession and had been diverted from the army to the navy.

It is alleged that some of the drivers under bail had delivered loads of beef to Frank, and that Frank's bids for supplying the navy were sometimes below the market price. He has several branch stores and deals in beef in a big way. It was said that altogether about 27,000 pounds of beef taken from the Government's supply had found its way into Frank's possession at prices ranging from thirteen to seventeen cents a pound, and that it was quickly sold to the navy at from twenty-five to twenty-six cents. So far as could be learned, yesterday, Frank has recently delivered about 40,000 pounds of beef to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The first information of the thefts were furnished to the Government by officers of the Military Intelligence Bureau, some of the arrests were made by policemen detailed especially for the purpose, and the case was prepared by Federal Prosecutor E. Paul Yaselli. Discussing the matter yesterday, Mr. Yaselli said that there was no way of telling just how much beef was stolen, but that the trail of the thefts led back to last April and continued until June, when the first arrests were made. He thought that at least 100,000 pounds of beef had been taken.

All of the stolen beef came here by rail from the West and should have been delivered to a refrigerating company. The amount given to the drivers, it was said, was underestimated by the checkers, so that the difference might be disposed of to the retail butchers. The Government maintains a minimum of 30,000,000 pounds of beef in storage, and ships about 1,000,000 pounds daily. The discrepancy in the amount of beef left after a number of daily shipments first attracted the attention of the authorities.

Frank had not been arrested late yesterday, but it is expected that he will appear today.

CUBA PLANS TO SEND REGIMENT TO FRONT

House Passes Bill to Provide Regulars and All Volunteers Who Seek Service Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 26.—One regiment of Cuban regulars and all volunteers who offer themselves will go to the battlefront in France, according to the terms of the obligatory military service law, which passed the Cuban House tonight by a large majority. The bill goes tomorrow to the Senate, where a majority is also said to be assured.

The bill provides for the sending of a Cuban Military Mission to France, the United States, England, and Italy.

President Menocal signed a decree today forming a Cuban Aviation Corps, which will leave shortly for the United States for training at American camps. more than one hundred civilians, besides many Cuban regulars, have volunteered for aerial service.

SAVE AND BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue [illegible]

Will Close Out—until noon today

Sports Coats at $25
Linen & Tussah Motor Coats $25 to $45
Summer Frocks—$25—$35
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Help Your Newsdealer—Give Him a Standing Order

YOUR newsdealer may no longer return unsold copies of newspapers. To order more copies than he can sell would mean a loss to him. To order less copies would mean disappointment to his customers.

YOU will help him live up to the spirit of the Government's newsprint conservation request, and also help him serve you if you will give him a regular order for The New York Times. Have him deliver it to your home or hold it for you at his stand *every morning.*

The New York Times

HOG ISLAND PLANT AMAZING TO ENVOYS

South American Diplomats Are Told That It Is Working for the Whole Hemisphere.

MESSAGE FROM ARGENTINA

Ambassador Naon Declares Hearts of His People Are with Allied Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Diplomats representing practically all of the Latin-American countries who were the guests of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board today at the big ship plant at Hog Island, drank a toast to President Wilson and cheered Mr. Hurley and Director General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation when they declared that the United States was fighting in no selfish cause, but was striving to cement closer the relations of all peoples who were opposed to the Prussian rule.

The scenewas staged at a luncheon at the plant well within sound of the steady rat-a-tat of a thousand riveters who were putting forth every effort to speed the construction of ships which will carry men, food, and munitions to France. Later the diplomats were taken for a short cruise on the Delaware River and saw at close range the fifty shipways which soon will be turning out not fewer than three vessels a week to be added to the fleet.

Ambassador da Gama of Brazil was called upon to respond as the chief spokesman of the Latin-American countries, after Mr. Hurley had pledged the United States to a shipbuilding program which would not be self-centred, but would be extended to aid all of the neighbors of America in their maritime trade. Mr. da Gama's country is at war with Germany, and his remarks naturally carried felicitations.

Argentina's Heart with Allies.

The most significant incident of the day, however, came when Ambassador Naon of Argentina was called upon to supplement Ambassador da Gama's remarks. He had not expected that he would be asked to speak, and said so frankly. His country is not at war with Germany, nor has it broken off friendly relations; but he said that his heart and the best wishes of his Government were with the allied cause.

"I have to thank you for the kind invitation you have extended to me," he said. "Do you know that I am absolutely amazed at this work which is so important and interesting for the welfare of your country, as well as the welfare of humanity? I am quite sure that, engaged as you are now in such a very serious work, that work will be destined after the war to the improvement of our commercial relations, closer and closer, every day more and more.

"At the present moment you are contributing to the success of the great cause in which you are engaged—the cause in which justice has always been recognized by my Government as well as by my country. I wish, then, to raise my glass for the great success of your enterprise in this moment, and no matter how much of a diplomat I can be, I wish to say that I express these sentiments because I consider that your success is our success, that your welfare is our welfare, and your glory is also our glory."

May Sell Ships to Them.

It is understood that the United States will be prepared to sell some of the great tonnage it is now turning out, to Latin-American Governments at the conclusion of the war, if these countries desire them. This thought was present in the addresses made by Mr. Hurley and Mr. Schwab, when they asserted that there was no selfish intent in the great effort which the United States was putting forth to defeat Germany.

The party, which included Mr. Hurley and other officials of the Shipping Board and State Department, and the representatives of all of the nationalities invited, with the exception of Mexico, left Washington this morning at 9 o'clock on two special cars.

The sight of the great shipyard which the United States had raised upon swamp land made a distinct impression upon the Latin-American diplomats, and there were many expressions of surprise. A Danish commission which visited the yard not long ago had looked upon the work going on there with many of the same emotions. There are fifty ways stretching along the river front and several of the big cargo carriers are nearing completion. The keels of at least twenty-five ships have been laid.

Perhaps there had been no such example placed before the Latin-American diplomats before, of the manner in which the United States had tackled its job, and the grimness with which it was going about the task. It was the subject of much comment as the diplomats were driven about the many acres of the plant, and while they were on their back to Washington.

Welcomed by Schwab.

The addresses were delivered at the dining room of the ship plant, and the music for the occasion was furnished by the shipyard band and the riveters. In the course of his speech, Director General Schwab said:

"We are here to view a great industrial establishment, one which stands as the first in the land; that stands as one of the greatest undertakings of our nation; that stands indicative of what we intend to do and what we are doing; which stands as an indication of what our policy is going to be in this great world war, and no stone will be left unturned to accomplish the aims and purposes of what every true-hearted American citizen has set out to do.

"We welcome you to this typical establishment of ours; we welcome you as our friends and associates, as our friends of a far closer relationship in the years to come than we have ever been. We are no more North Americans and South Americans—we are Americans. I refer now to our distinguished friends as our friends from the south, as they refer to us as 'Our friends from the north,' but we are Americans who are bound together by ties of commerce and bonds of friendly relationship by reason of our location and natural disposition always to be.

"If this visit to us may be construed as anything, we know that you are not shipbuilders and that you are not interested in the technical part of ships. Mr. Hurley, whose mind is always fruitful in the interest of our country and our closer relationship, wished to welcome you here as our friends of today and our friends of the future in the proper sense of the word.

"Mr. Hurley, the President of the Fleet Corporation, and myself welcome you here. I will give you no figures; sufficient it is to say that the progress of the Shipping Board and its success in the future in any case will be a greater success than anything we had anticipated. You may convey this message to our friends in the south, and I know the American nation and the Shipping Board will do their part by civilisation."

Chairman Hurley told the visitors that the merchant fleet now being built must bring prosperity to America's neighbors as well as to this country, or the pride of the United States in the achievement would be diminished.

"You may send back to your own peoples the word that these ships will not be used exclusively for this nation's aggrandizement in peace," he declared, "any more than they are used for such aggrandizement in the war that is now waging. Our duty now is to build a bridge of ships to our fighting front in France. Our expectation is that a large part of this bridge will be used to connect us more closely with our neighbors when the war is over—a bridge that will be used as freely and with quite as much advantage by our neighbors as by ourselves.

"It has been laid down as a rule of our conduct at home during the war that no excessive profit shall be made out of the struggle of humanity. That rule will not be lifted when peace comes."

1919 SHIP PROGRAM OVER 8,000,000 TONS

Board Now Sure That Former Estimate of 7,000,000 Tons Will Be Exceeded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—America's shipbuilding program next year probably will be somewhere between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons. The Shipping Board is now sure that a former estimate of 7,000,000 tons will be exceeded.

Even the 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 tons could be surpassed if the scheme of constructing freighters solely was adhered to. With the completion of Hog Island and other huge yards 13,500,000 tons of cargo bottoms could be turned out.

But the Shipping Board contemplates building many great army transports, which, after the war, will be converted into combination passenger and cargo boats, and will be used in the South American passenger service and other trade channels where Germany has heretofore shown such commercial strength. The building of these will occupy at least nine months. On account of their character, they cannot be rushed through to completion as are the freighters.

RABBI WISE LABORER AT SHIPBUILDING YARD

With Son He Works Long Hours at Small Pay at Stamford Plant —Praised by Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 26.—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue in New York City, has become a shipbuilder to help out the country in its war program. With his 18-year-old son, James, he is working as a common laborer in the Luders Marine Construction Company's shipyard here, receiving the same compensation as any of the laborers, not more than $3 a day. The Luders Company is building ships for the Government. Dr. Wise is spending the Summer in Stamford, having taken a house at Shippan Point.

It was admitted at the shipyard that he was at work there on the same basis as any other laborer, but further information was denied. The rabbi could not be found tonight.

From other workmen at the shipyard it was learned that Dr. Wise reports for work at 7 A. M. daily and quits with the other men at 4:30 P. M. Thus far he has done no overtime work. The other men speak highly of him. Some of them call him a "good scout" and say that he is the "youngest old man" they ever saw. "He doesn't spare himself in the least," one said today. "There are no frills to him and he puts on no airs. His son is a good deal like his daddy."

PREMIER URGES ECONOMY.

Lloyd George Discusses Tonnage Outlook at Hoover Dinner.

LONDON, July 26.—The problem of shipping is still before the Allies, now that the food question has been solved, said Premier Lloyd George in a speech last night at a dinner given by the Government in honor of Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, and the French and Italian Food Ministers. America would have a gigantic army in France next year, he said, and tonnage to bring supplies would be greater than the tonnage needed to bring the men across. America and Great Britain were building ships very fast, but the demand for tonnage was increasing. Economy in the use of food and other necessities was still urgent.

Notwithstanding the output of shipping last month, which for the first time was greater than the losses, the Premier continued, and that the surplus would increase monthly, still the demand was growing at an enormous rate. Therefore, every shipload saved meant an addition to the numbers and efficiency of the American army, on which the hopes of the Allies are based. The Premier added:

"Consequently, there is urgent need for stern and rigid economy.

"We are learning many things in this war. When it began we were foreigners to each other. We shall never meet as foreigners again. We talk to each other now as though we were old friends, and we are beginning to discuss things as though we were members of the same Cabinet. There is a common cause, a common table, a common larder, and a common coal cellar. We are making shipping common as far as possible.

"From the common struggle and common sacrifice we shall have a common triumph and a common brotherhood, which will be the surest guarantee of peace on earth and good-will among men of all races, creeds, and nationalities to the end of time."

Mr. Hoover said that the only problem now was that of ships, and that that problem had been helped greatly by the solution of the food problem, adding:

"I am happy to say that food supplies are assured for the period of the war, and I do not think it necessary to estimate for more than two years hence. In less than two years the result will be victory."

Mr. Hoover indorsed the plea of Premier Lloyd George for economy, the necessity for which had not relaxed because success thus far had attended the efforts of the various Governments.

NEBRASKA SAILOR WOUNDED

War Department Notifies Iowan of Stepson's Bravery.

Special to The New York Times.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, July 26.—The War Department today notified C. E. Clark of this city that his stepson, Walter E. Brooks, aboard the battleship Nebraska, had been severely wounded. The wire said Brooks had been decorated for bravery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There has been no report here that the battleship Nebraska has been in action. It is believed here that Brooks may have been assigned to duty with the marines when he was wounded. There have been several such incidents.

To Expedite News to Soldiers' Families.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Delivery of letters from Chaplains, members of the American Red Cross, and others to families of American soldiers killed overseas, recounting the circumstances under which the men died, is to be expedited under a plan announced by General Pershing. Hereafter such letters will be marked with a small cross, so that they can be distinguished immediately and promptly forwarded to the Adjutant General's office in France. After verification of the deaths by the casualty section, they will be forwarded to the addressees.

B. R. T. RAISES WAGES OF OPERATING FORCE

Advance Given in Anticipation of Increasing Fares to the Riding Public.

HOPES TO HOLD ITS OLD MEN

Subway Motormen to Receive from 40 to 50 Cents an Hour and Conductors 30 to 35.

President Timothy S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday announced an increase of pay to the employes of the B. R. T. system, to become effective on Aug. 2. This increase is made, according to President Williams, to prevent the disorganization of the service by the departure of employes for better paying employment. The increase is made, it is stated, in anticipation of an increase in fares to meet increases in the cost of operation.

It was stated on behalf of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday that under the new scale of wages the labor cost to the company will be $3,600,000 a year greater than in 1914 before the war.

Under this increase the pay of motormen in the subways is from 40 to 50 cents an hour, according to length of service; conductors on these lines, from 30 to 35 cents an hour; conductors and motormen on the surface lines, from 30 to 40 cents an hour, and guards, from 26 to 29 cents an hour.

In a statement which he gave out Mr. Williams said:

"In order to retain as far as possible the services of its faithful and experienced men in the transportation departments, and to attract the better class of new men seeking employment, the companies of the system have decided that they will anticipate an increase in the average rate of fare (either by official authorization or by reinstating fares previously charged and authorized by franchises and the law) by making substantial increases in the wages of their transportation men.

"The present financial condition of the system, with the increased burdens occasioned by the war, does not justify any increase in wages at this time, but the Directors believe that in justice to their property and to the public it will be a serious mistake not to make every effort possible to preserve the valuable asset which both the company and the public possess in the large proportion of tried men in its service.

"Street railroads cannot expect to compete in wage payments with the temporary conditions attaching to war industries, but they can expect, by offering permanency of occupation and opportunity for advancement, to hold and invite the employment of those who are thinking further ahead for their welfare than the uncertain period of this war.

"Inasmuch as motormen for the elevated and subway lines are taken from the best men on the surface lines, this means that a surface motorman can look forward to a 50 cent rate through promotion to elevated and subway service. The rates of other transportation employes are increased proportionately."

GERMANS GRAB IN CHILE.

Oust Argentinians from Possessions on the Border.

BUENOS AIRES, July 25.—An investigation by the Government of Argentina develops the fact that German endeavors to acquire colonial lands in southern Chile caused the recent outbreak there near Lake Buenos Aires on the Argentine frontier, which was reported as being caused by bandits.

Three hundred persons who fought Chilean troops, it has been found, were colonists who were ejected from property long held by them by a German named von Flack, who obtained possession by means which the colonists described to the Argentine Minister of the Interior as illegal. Fighting ensued when von Flack brought Chilean soldiers to eject the colonists by force. The majority of the settlers ejected were citizens of Argentina, and Argentine cavalry is being rushed to the scene to prevent further bloodshed.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires, under date of July 20, said that citizens of Santa Cruz Territory, in Southern Argentina, had telegraphed President Irigoyen, asking protection from a band of 300 mounted bandits who had entered Argentina from Chile and were spreading terror in the vicinity of Lake Buenos Aires. Details of the situation were lacking, owing to poor telegraphic facilities, the dispatch added.

MEANS CASE UP AGAIN.

Attorney for Mrs. King's Sister Attempts to Show He Was Persecuted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—With the end approaching in the battle before Probate Judge Henry Horner over the validity of the so-called "second will" of James C. King, Attorney Roy D. Keehn, representing Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, made an attempt today to connect the Northern Trust Company with the prosecution of Gaston Means last Fall on the charge of slaying Mrs. Maude A. King. He had Attorney Miller of the Northern Trust Company called to the stand and questioned him regarding the investigation conducted into the affairs of Mrs. King and Gaston Means by District Attorney Dooling of New York. Mr. Miller denied that the Northern Trust Company had anything to do with this investigation.

"Was there any understanding between the Northern Trust Company and the New York District Attorney's office that the trust company would pay the expenses of the investigation and the work in connection with the trial at Concord?" asked Mr. Keehn.

"There was no such understanding and the trust company has paid none of the expenses," replied Mr. Miller.

"Did the trust company pay for any of the exhibits that were introduced at Concord, or for any of the data that was furnished the District Attorney's office of New York or the State Attorney's office of Cook County?"

"It did not," replied Mr. Miller.

"Loren C. Horton, a photographer who made photographs of the alleged will for Mr. Dooling's office, said he had been paid, but that he did not know by whom. Albert Osborn, a typewriting expert, said his bill had been paid by the New York District Attorney's office, while J. Frank Allard, another expert, said he had presented his bill to the District Attorney's office, but that it had never been paid.

AUTO KILLS TWO CHILDREN.

Truck Runs Into a Group of Boys and Girls at Play.

A brewery truck ran upon the sidewalk in Ferry Street, Newark, yesterday afternoon, killing two children and injuring a third who were playing in front of their homes.

James Hantz, who was driving the truck for the Krueger Brewery, lost control of it when he came to a point where some street work was being done, and his motor struck a telegraph pole and then ran into the midst of the group of little children. Sophie Zenowitz, 6 years old, of 556 Ferry Street, and Isadore Goldman, 4 years old, of 55 Ferry Street, were instantly killed, while Florence Vessels, 6 years old, of 554 Ferry Street, suffered a broken ankle. Hantz and his helper, James Henry, were arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Will Direct Shipments to Coal Mines.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Appointment of Roy A. Rainey of New York and David D. Bush of Chicago to the Production Bureau to take charge of priorities in coal mine supplies was announced today by the Fuel Administration.

HARDEST JOB AHEAD, SAID THE KAISER

This Was on Eve of Foch's Blow —Hindenburg Rebuked the Country's Impatience.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—"The hardest part of the job is still before us. The enemy knows the war is about to reach the point of decision and is summoning all his strength for a final defense and counteroffensive."

This was the observation of the German Emperor, recorded by Karl Rosner in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger and apparently made on the eve of General Foch's offensive. On the same occasion Field Marshal von Hindenburg gave Rosner the following statement:

"It is to be hoped the people at home are full of confidence, but they are not learned in patience. I hope nothing is so promptly punished, as overhaste is no good.

"Preparation is half the battle, and the people must remember we are not working with machines that can be smashed as soon as the job is completed. We are working with the most sacred thing we possess, namely, the blood and life of the German people. Our last reserves must be strong men who will return from the trenches to take up peace tasks. We must not be left at the end like smashed machines, but must be strong and unweakened."

LOSSES LIGHT, BAKER SAYS.

Death Rate in Battle 8 Per 1,000 Up to the Present Fighting.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Satisfactory progress is being made by the American troops assisting the French and British in pushing in the German lines on the Soissons-Rheims salient, members of the House Military Committee were told today by Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff.

The transportation facilities of the expeditionary army are fully meeting the strain placed upon them in keeping the moving troops supplied and in bringing up heavy guns and ammunition, the Representatives were told.

While without information as to casualties in the present battle, Secretary Baker said the percentage of men killed in previous fighting had been remarkably low. Figures furnished to the committee members showed that the death rate in battle had been eight per thousand, while there was exactly the same proportion of deaths from diseases among the Expeditionary Forces.

The officials said this undoubtedly was the lowest death rate among troops at war in the history of the world.

Members of the committee inquired as to the losses by the Germans in killed since the present battle started, but General March said he had no information on that subject, adding that the American forces were too busy pressing their offensive to even attempt to estimate the German dead.

CABINET HITCH IN VIENNA.

New Premier Meets Obstacles—Socialists Start Peace Move.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Baron von Hussarek, the new Austrian Premier, is meeting difficulties in his negotiations with representatives of the parliamentary parties, says a Vienna dispatch to the Cologne Gazette.

The program of the Cabinet, as explained by von Hussarek, comprises absolute adherence to Parliament and the retention of the present Cabinet (apparently excepting Dr. von Seidler, the former Premier,) which will be replaced in the Autumn by a Ministry with a strong parliamentary element. The new Premier also proposes a provisional budget for six months, administrative and financial reforms later, as well as constitutional reforms for Bohemia, Galicia, and in the south.

Austrian Social Democrats have introduced an interpellation in the lower house asking that the Government negotiate immediately with Germany with a view to fixing war aims and peace terms jointly, and repeating Austrian readiness for peace without annexations and indemnities, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. The Social Democrats assert that the Austro-Hungarian Government does not act sharply enough against the military party of Germany, which momentarily has the upper hand.

A semi-official communication received from Vienna today says that the Austro-Hungarian Government has succeeded in arranging with all the enemies of the dual monarchy for the repatriation of Austro-Hungarian women and of men incapable of bearing arms. In addition, Austria-Hungary has made proposals through which others of her nationals who are interned may be repatriated. Negotiations are on foot, it is stated, to permit the return of Austro-Hungarians cut off at present from communication with the monarchy, such as those in Spain and Greece.

DUTCH COAL CUT OFF.

New Difficulties Between Berlin and The Hague Have Arisen.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that fresh difficulties have arisen between Germany and Holland over economic questions.

The shipment of potatoes to Germany has been stopped owing to their urgent need in Holland, and coal shipments from Germany to Holland have ceased.

Negotiations in connection with the difficulties are proceeding slowly at The Hague.

EXPECTS FEW REJECTIONS.

Crowder Asserts Half of 1918 Class Ought to be Fit for Service.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today informed State draft executives that more than 50 per cent. of the 749,500 registrants in the 1918 class are expected to be placed in Class 1 as physically qualified for general military service, and instructed them to give "special scrutiny to the report of any local board which fails to classify this percentage."

This estimate, General Crowder said, is based upon a study of the operation of the draft and the only exceptions which will be recognized are in the case of communities having a large alien population, or which have released large numbers of the 1918 class to the navy, marine corps, or emergency fleet.

"The national average should be much higher than 50 per cent. because industrial, agricultural and dependency deferments and physical rejections should be much lower," General Crowder's message said.

HOLD JEWELER IN BIG THEFT

Louis Simon Under Investigation in $256,000 Chicago Robbery.

Louis Simon, 40 years old, a jeweler at 82 Sixth Avenue, was held yesterday by Magistrate Brough in the Tombs Court in $30,000 bail, pending examination on Monday on the charge of suspicion of receiving stolen goods.

In an affidavit submitted by Detectives Fitzpatrick and Armstrong of the District Attorney's office, who made the arrest on Thursday night, it was alleged that information given by J. Scott Anderson of Park Place and Broadway mentioned Simon as having offered to sell to Anderson a diamond and a pearl necklace that are believed to be part of the proceeds of a $256,000 jewel robbery in Chicago.

Anderson lives at Upper Montclair, N. J., and is the representative of a life insurance company.

TO DEPICT GROWTH OF CHEMICAL TRADE

Exposition Here Will Show the Rapid Strides in Industry Once Dominated by Germany.

PLAN WARTIME EXHIBITS

Benefits to Nation After the War Problems and Trade Outlets to be Discussed.

The smashing blows delivered by American research and enterprise the past year to Germany's former world supremacy in the dyestuffs and chemical fields will be visualized at the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held at the Grand Central Palace during the week of Sept. 23. It was said yesterday that the coming show will emphasize in a far greater degree the achievements of domestic industrial chemistry than was the case in the three earlier expositions. In short, the exposition is expected to demonstrate in a most convincing fashion that the American chemical industry, born of war's necessities, has, after four years of growth, progressed rapidly from the "infant" class to almost full maturity. As a matter of fact, nothing at the present time but war needs at home, and restrictions on ocean tonnage, stand in the way of American dyes and chemicals invading and holding the foreign markets for so many years dominated almost exclusively by Teuton manufacturers.

Coincident with the exposition will be conventions of chemical and technical organizations which will bring thousands of chemists to New York from all parts of the country. Thus the theoretical and practical phases of chemistry will be discussed and illustrated here simultaneously.

Manufacturers, big and little, have evinced unusual interest in this year's show, and applications for space for exhibits have been so numerous that Dr. Charles F. Roth and F. W. Payne, the managers, have engaged an additional floor in the Grand Central Palace, one more than last year, while in the two preceding expositions two floors were sufficient to house the exhibits.

At the present time, several large chemical concerns are engaged in the production of new and powerful gases, as well as other ingredients entering into the nation's requirements. It is hoped that by September it may be found possible for the existing military ban of secrecy to be lifted so that visitors may gain some idea of the part being played by applied chemistry in the winning of the war. In this connection, it is expected that the du Ponts and other concerns will reveal to some extent at least their present war production activities, together with the steps being taken to meet world trade competition at the close of hostilities.

The exposition will bring together manufacturers of machinery, equipment, products, and supplies, with the men who are using them. Many complicated machines and intricate apparatus built in the United States since the war shut off German appliances will be shown. The papers to be read at the various conventions will throw light on the marvelous results of recent research, while the proceedings generally are expected to develop matters of timely interest to the public as well as to the assembled delegates.

Dye Exports Increase.

This year's exposition and the conventions to be held at the same time will take on a decidedly wartime character. Hundreds of chemists are already in the uniform of the United States, and these are rendering valuable assistance to the Government in perfecting the latter's war chemical program. Other chemists are supervising processes at the great munition and shipyard plants.

Promoters of the exposition said yesterday that the exposition was a wartime necessity and, regarding it as such, each exhibitor is planning his exhibit so that it will be of the greatest benefit to the country through the men who visit it, all of whom are bent upon a serious purpose—that of producing war materials in large quantities, and constantly increasing this production until the war has been won by the United States and its allies.

One of the important problems likely to receive serious attention at the conventions of chemical societies during the week of the exposition is the question of the use to which the hundreds of chemical plants erected to meet war requirements may be put at the close of the war. Thus far, there has been lacking a plan to meet the new conditions bound to follow the close of hostilities. Many believe that with normal conditions of trade intercourse restored, American chemicals will find a big outlet in foreign fields, this phase being emphasized in any after-the-war program that may be discussed.

Relative to this phase, it was pointed out yesterday that in spite of the famine in ocean tonnage, exports of coal tar colors and dyes during the eleven months of the Government's fiscal year ended with May, reached a value of $6,469,497, against $2,265,080 in the same period of 1917. All classes of domestic chemicals sent out of the country in the ten months of 1918 ended with April aggregated $153,725,215, compared with only $93,075,804, in the like period two years ago.

The Advisory Committee of the exposition is composed of Charles H. Herty, Chairman; Ellwood Hendrick, T. B. Wagner, Raymond F. Bacon, L. H. Raekeland, A. D. Little, William H. Nichols, M. C. Whitaker, Bernard C. Hesse, R. P. Perry, Henry B. Faber, G. W. Thompson H. C. Parmelee, and F. J. Tone.

Dr Bacon of this committee is chief of the Chemical Warfare Section of the National Army, and a member of General Pershing's staff.

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Square meal corn flakes

Serve him right, with
Club Cocktails
Your friend knows a compliment when he tastes one.

U. S. TURNS TO NUT BUTTER.

Imports of Cocoanut Products Increased by Millions of Pounds.

The cocoanut and its products are growing in popularity in the United States, according to a compilation made by the National City Bank of New York. The bank's compilation shows that the quantity of copra, or dried meat of the cocoanut, brought into this country in the fiscal year ended June 30 was approximately ten times as much as in the year before the war.

From a modest 56,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, the figures grew to 90,000,000 pounds in 1915, 110,000,000 pounds in 1916, 247,000,000 in 1917, and about 550,000,000 pounds in 1918. The tropical sections of the world are being ransacked for the cocoanut, imports into the United States being drawn from more than thirty countries and islands, representing every grand division of the globe. Oceania is by far the largest contributor, while the Philippine Islands supplied nearly one-half of the approximately 550,000,000 pounds entered here in 1918.

Even this tremendous increase in the importation of copra tells only a part of the story of the increased demand for the product of the cocoanut. The quantity of cocoanut oil imported has also grown rapidly from 74,000,000 pounds in 1914 to about 250,000,000 pounds in 1918, the Philippines, as in the case of copra, contributing one-half.

Accepted authorities indicate that one pound of copra represents the meat of three average-sized cocoanuts, and, as the importation of copra for the year is about 550,000,000 pounds and of oil about 250,000,000 pounds, the total number of nuts consumed in these two importations would be close to 2,400,000,000, while the number of nuts imported in the natural state from foreign countries and American islands during the year amounted to 100,000,000, bringing the total of the nuts represented by these three classes of imports up to approximately 2,500,000,000, against 500,000,000 in 1914.

The bank is of the belief that the great increase in the use of the cocoanut in the United States is apparently due, in some degree at least, to the decrease in the supply of meats, fats, and dairy products available for the use of the American people. In this connection the compilation shows that the total exports of meats, fats, and dairy products increased from a little over 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1914 to about 3,000,000,000 pounds in 1918. As a result of these conditions consumers are materially increasing their use of vegetable oils, especially that from the cocoanut.

A part of the oil thus retained is utilized in the manufacture of margarine and substituted for butter and other parts for cooking fats, while large quantities are also used in the production of glycerine required for war purposes, and the residue utilized in the production of soap and candles.

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Outdoor fetes, pageants and plays,—in fact, almost every kind of entertainment,—will earn money for the Red Cross and other war agencies. Why not arrange a "show" at your country place, or your city home? The way to do it is clearly indicated in the following books:

Patriotic Plays and Pageants for Young People—*Constance D'Arcy Mackay*, $1.17
Little Plays from American History for Young Folks *Alice Johnstone Walker*, 98c
The Silver Thread and Other Folk Plays for Young People—*Constance D'Arcy Mackay*, $1.08
Games for Everybody—*May C. Hofmann*, 54c
20th Century Parlor Games—*Mary Mason Wright*, 33c
One Thousand and One Riddles— 33c
Games for All Occasions—*Mary E. Blain*, 54c
Ice Breakers—*Edna Geister*, 89c
Dame Curtsey's Art of Entertaining—*Ellye Howell Glover*, $1.08
Plays, Pantomimes, and Tableaux for Children—*Nora Archibald Smith*, 89c
Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium—*Jessie H. Bancroft*, $1.34

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West 42nd and 43rd Streets

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Senator Elon R. Brown states that this is an era of anaemia in State politics, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

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Advantage
Of a
Charge Account
Is camouflage

It Hides A Joker
In this day of taking stock of one's habits and principles, the delusion of the convenience of a CHARGE ACCOUNT shows it up to be a very expensive luxury. But a luxury without any redeeming qualities — an anomaly, in fact.

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But— Our D. A. System
does all this and more at a considerable saving. How? Instead of paying your bills at the end of the month, you deposit with us an amount to cover your estimated expenditures and let it earn two distinct interests. First, 6% on the price of your purchases, for our prices are at least that much lower than elsewhere; secondly, 4% we pay you on the money deposited with us up to the very day you withdraw it. And this you may do at any time, in part or in total.

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which is your D. A. We register your signature and address. When shopping you merely give us your name and address, and the goods you buy are sent to you and their amount deducted from your balance.

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ORGANIZED BASEBALL GETS MONTH TO ADJUST ITSELF TO WORK OR FIGHT ORDER

BASEBALL REPRIEVE GRANTED BY BAKER

Major League Players Allowed Until Sept. 1 to Find Essential Jobs.

FULL SEASON IS DENIED

Secretary of War Finds No Reason Why Further Time Should Be Needed by Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Baker today decided to allow organized baseball until Sept. 1 in which to adjust itself to the work-or-fight order as applicable to ball players of draft age. After that date all ball players affected by the work-or-fight regulations must seek some other essential employment or enter the military service. There are 237 ball players affected by the decision who are members of the major leagues.

The baseball leagues appealed to Secretary Baker to extend until Oct. 15 the date for the execution of the work-or-fight order as applicable to ball players. After carefully considering the case the Secretary has decided to grant only the concession of permitting the application of the order to be delayed until Sept. 1. Secretary Baker's ruling takes the form of the following memorandum to General Crowder:

"In the matter of the baseball leagues' petition for an extension of time:

"A petition has been filed for an extension of time within which professional baseball players shall seek productive employment, and the order asked is one which will extend to Oct. 15, 1918. As grounds for this request it is alleged that there are but 237 persons affected by the so-called work-or-fight order; but that, in spite of this small number, their taking would lead to the immediate breaking up of the entire game.

"It is further said that the notice is too short to allow the leagues to adapt themselves to the ruling, and that the failure of the clubs to adapt themselves to the ruling is due to the fact that the Secretary of War caused it to be known through the newspapers that the question of the application of the order to baseball players would not be decided until an actual case arose.

"A hearing has been had on this subject by the Provost Marshal General, who reports to me that it is not clear to him that the game will have to be discontinued, even if the order is made immediately applicable.

"The purpose of the work-or-fight order, so far as the War Department is concerned, is to strengthen the military forces of the country, and not to control the labor situation. Incidentally, it will undoubtedly have the effect of adding to the number of persons usefully employed, and decreasing the number of persons uselessly employed. In this way the order will strengthen the military forces by making it less necessary to exempt for industrial reasons men who would otherwise be taken into the military service. This is an indirect result, but one of very great importance, and if exceptions are made, or postponements are to be made in the enforcement of this order, it will require a very careful study to determine whether those exceptions ought to be the persons in whose behalf this petition is filed or some other group out of the large number affected by the order, many of whom have already complied with it, and brought about a readjustment of the trades and occupations which they had previously followed.

"I think it would be an unfortunate thing to have so wholesome a recreation as baseball destroyed if it can be continued by the use of persons not available for war service. But it would be a much more unfortunate thing to preserve even so wholesome an amusement by making an exception in favor of baseball players which is denied to great classes of persons in the United States whose occupations have been held similarly nonessential, though they are immediately associated with the distribution of food and other processes of our daily life more fundamentally than any mere amusement.

"It does happen that baseball is more integrated than any other occupation in our country, at least in the sense that its successful conduct depends upon the preservation of all the major league teams scattered throughout the country, while in most occupations the work-or-fight order has merely a series of local and more or less personal effects.

"I am impressed, too, by the representation made that the baseball players may have been put in a less favorable attitude by reason of their reliance on my statement that the question of their inclusion in the terms of the order would not be decided until a case had arisen.

"For these reasons it seems to be entirely proper and fair to extend the time during which the readjustment can take place, merely in order that justice may be done to the persons involved, and I do, therefore, direct that the application of the order be made to date from Sept. 1. The order for the extension to be 15th of October is denied.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Commenting upon the situation, Mr. Herrmann said:

"I suppose that the league seasons will close on Sept. 2, which is Labor Day and a legal holiday. The day after ball players will have to start to work. It is expected that all the ball players will have secured positions in essential industries by that date, so they will lose no time getting busy for the Government as soon as the season ends."

Mr. Herrmann said that no arrangements had been made to play the world's series, but that he did not believe any trouble would be encountered in playing off a short series by two clubs immediately at the conclusion of the league season. No plan has been worked out as to how many games will be played before Sept. 1, it is said.

AMPLE TIME FOR LOCAL CLUB.

Foster Says Giants Can Reorganize for Season Now.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants was greatly pleased at the extension of time granted to professional baseball players, and stated that it would give the clubs the necessary time to reorganize so that they will be able to play through September and complete the season.

"Probably by the time the work or fight rule becomes effective the teams will be so made up that none of the players will be within the selective draft ages," said Mr. Foster. "The managers have been purchasing new men so as to be able to release the young men who will be wanted in the draft."

The feature about the decision which pleased the club owners most is that it will enable them to hold many of their players. For the last week the players have been so disturbed over the order that it has affected their playing. Nearly every player in both of the major leagues has been planning to jump to some one of the shipyards or steel plants, and as a result there has been constant turmoil in the ranks. With this extra time during which to make their plans, it is not expected that the game will be very much upset.

NO DODGING DRAFT CALL.

Ball Players in Shipyards Still Eligible for Army Duty.

CHICAGO, July 26.—President Comiskey, owner of the Chicago American League Club, today received a letter from the National Commission which said the Government would not permit ball players to dodge the National Army draft by entering the employ of shipyards, munition plants, and the like, in order that they might play baseball for those concerns.

Giants today, with Pittsburgh, 3 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 11; Cincinnati, 5.
(First game.)
Boston, 12; Cincinnati, 3.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 8; New York, 3.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 2.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
(Ten innings.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	58	31	.652
New York	56	33	.629
Pittsburgh	45	42	.517
Philadelphia	41	45	.477
Cincinnati	38	47	.447
Boston	40	51	.440
Brooklyn	37	48	.435
St. Louis	36	54	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	55	36	.604
Cleveland	51	42	.548
Washington	49	41	.544
New York	46	41	.529
Chicago	41	47	.466
St. Louis	40	48	.455
Detroit	38	50	.432
Philadelphia	36	51	.414

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Two games, first at 1:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

GIFT GAME FOR DODGERS.

Pirates Beaten 4 to 3 When Sanders Forces in a Run.

Roy Sanders, Pittsburgh's right-hand flinger, generously gave the Robins the parting game of the series with the Pirates at Ebbets Field yesterday. The count was 4 to 3, Sanders contributing the Robins' winning run unassisted.

It happened in the ninth inning. The Robins, through their own carelessness earlier in the game, had allowed the Pirate crew to tie the count at 3-all, and so it stood when the Dodgers came to bat. Hy Myers, the first man up, got his third hit of the day, a triple to the left-field fence. Hy rounded first apparently a bit confused in mind. He stopped dead in his tracks for a moment, and thereby deprived himself of what looked like a home run.

O'Mara drew a pass, and promptly stole second without gaining attention. Doolan was purposely passed, filling the bases. Mack Wheat then popped up to Bill McKechnie for the first out. Larry Cheney was patient, but Sanders was getting wilder with each ball he served. Eventually Larry's patience was rewarded, and he was passed, forcing Hy Myers in with the winning run.

If games were won by hits, the Robins would have been victorious in a walk. They clicked off twelve, triples by Johnston, Doolan, and Myers being among them, while the Pirates were let down with six by Cheney. Unfortunately, it doesn't always follow that hits will be judiciously used, particularly where the Robins are concerned, and that accounts for the close appearance of yesterday's result. The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	1	4	0	Ellan,ss	1	1	0	4	2
Olson,ss	4	0	2	2	1	Bigbee,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	8	2	Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Z. Wheat,lf	4	1	1	1	0	S'thw'th,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Myers,cf	4	2	3	1	1	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	0
O'Mara,3b	2	0	1	2	2	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Doolan,2b	3	0	2	4	3	McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	3	2
M. Wheat,c	4	0	0	4	2	Schmidt,c	3	1	2	3	4
Cheney,p	3	1	1	1	3	Sanders,p	3	1	0	0	1
Total...	32	4	12	27	14	Total....	29	3	6	25*	9

*One out when winning run was scored.
Error—Doolan.

Brooklyn..........0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1—4
Pittsburgh........1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Three-base hits—Johnston, Myers, Doolan. Stolen bases—Ellan, O'Mara. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, O'Mara. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 7. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sanders, 8; Cheney, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Ellan.) Struck out—By Sanders, 3; Cheney, 3. Wild pitch—Sanders. Passed ball—Schmidt.

BRAVES TAKE TWO GAMES.

Have Easy Time Defeating Reds in Double-Header.

BOSTON, July 26.—Boston took both games today from Cincinnati in easy style, the first 11 to 5 and the second 12 to 3. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Herzog,2b	4	3	2	2	4	Groh,3b	5	1	2	2	3
Taggert,lf	3	1	1	5	0	L.Magee,2b	3	0	0	8	3
Massey,cf	4	2	2	1	0	Roush,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Wickland,rf	3	1	2	3	0	Chase,1b	4	0	0	5	0
J.C.Sm'h,3b	5	1	2	0	2	S.Magee,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	11	0	Griffith,rf	2	0	0	0	1
Wilson,c	5	1	2	3	0	Allen,c	2	0	1	5	1
J.L.Sm'h,ss	5	1	2	2	3	Bl'kb'ne,ss	4	1	0	2	1
Nehf,p	3	2	1	0	3	Cueto,c,rf	2	1	1	1	2
						Luque,p	3	0	1	0	2
						aSchneider	0	1	0	0	0
						bNeale	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	35	11	14	27	11	Total.....	34	5	9	24	13

a Ran for Allen in ninth.
b Batted for Luque in ninth.
Errors—J. L. Smith, L. Magee, (3,) S. Magee.

Boston ....2 3 0 0 0 0 1 5 .—11
Cincinnati ......1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1— 5

Two-base hits—Groh, Herzog. Stolen bases—Cueto, J. L. Smith. Sacrifice hits—L. Magee, Wickland, J. L. Smith, Taggert. Double plays—Herzog to Konetchy, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 10. First on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Luque, 7; Nehf, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (Cueto.) Struck out—By Luque, 5; Nehf, 3. Wild pitch—Nehf. Passed ball—Allen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Herzog,2b	5	2	2	2	4	Groh,3b	2	1	0	3	1
Taggert,lf	5	2	2	6	0	L.Magee,2b	5	0	2	2	3
Massey,cf	4	1	3	3	0	Rousch,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Wickland,rf	4	0	0	4	0	S.Magee,1b	3	0	0	6	0
J.C.Smith,3b	5	1	3	0	1	Neale,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Konetchy,1b	5	2	2	8	0	Griffith,rf	2	1	0	1	1
Henry,c	4	2	3	3	1	B'burne,ss	4	0	2	1	1
J.L.Smith,ss	3	2	3	1	1	Wingo,c	4	0	1	6	0
McQuillan,p	4	0	1	0	3	Luque,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Jacobus,p	3	0	0	0	2
						Cueto,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total..	39	12	19	27	10	Total.....	32	3	7	24	8

Errors—Neale, Henry.

Boston ....2 4 1 1 4 0 0 0 .—12
Cincinnati ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 3

Two-base hit—Herzog. Three-base hits—Herzog, Taggert, J. L. Smith. Stolen bases—Neale, (2,) Griffith, Wickland. Sacrifice hit—Rousch. Sacrifice flies—S. Magee, Massey, J. L. Smith. Double play—McQuillan, Henry, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Luque, 1; McQuillan, 5. Hits—Off Jacobus, 19 in 7 innings; off Luque, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Jacobus, 6; Luque, 1; McQuillan, 1. Passed ball—Wingo. Losing pitcher—Jacobus.

JACOBS PUZZLE TO CUBS.

Phillies Even Up Series with League Leaders.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Jacobs outpitched Tyler here today and Philadelphia evened up the series with Chicago by taking the final game, 3 to 2. The score:

PHILADELPHIA,(N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fitzger'ld,rf	2	2	1	2	0	Flack,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	4	3	Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	7	1
Stock,3b	4	0	2	1	4	Mann,lf	5	0	2	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	14	0	Merkle,1b	5	0	0	10	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Paskert,3b	5	1	1	1	5
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Barber,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Hem'way,2b	3	0	0	3	3	Zeider,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Burns,c	4	0	0	2	1	Killifer,c	3	0	0	4	1
Jacobs,p	3	0	0	0	2	O'Farrell,c	1	0	0	0	1
						Tyler,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total...	30	3	7	27	13	Total....	37	2	6	24	13

Errors—Fitzgerald, Bancroft, 3; Stock, Hollocher, Zeider.

Philadelphia ......1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 .—3
Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Three-base hit—Barber. Sacrifice hit—Hemingway. Stolen bases—Bancroft, Paskert. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; Jacobs, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 4; Jacobs, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 8. Wild pitches—Tyler 1; Jacobs, 1.

ZIM, IN NEW ROLE, ADDS TO LAURELS

Bronx Idol Plays First Base So Well Giants Beat Cards, 8 to 0.

Henry Zimmerman of the Bronx unfolded himself in a new rôle at the Polo Grounds yesterday, lending the charm of his figure to first base, where he budded into an initial sacker of rare beauty and skill. Zim was transplanted when Walter Holke, the established custodian of the gateway cushion, obeyed the far cry of his draft board and set out to work and play ball at the Bethlehem Steel Works or some similar port. Zim filled Holke's shoes almost better than Holke's own pedals filled them. The Bronx temperamental artist was quite an important factor in helping the Giants slap the Cardinals in an 8 to 0 defeat.

Zimmerman flourished in his new job, plucking foul flies from all parts of the atmosphere, and in the second inning whaled a home run into the right field grand stand. The Bronx clan behind third base missed Heinie's noble figure, but they have already made arrangements to shift the scene of the rooting over behind first base at today's game. The Bronx follows the Zim.

He is an impressive looking specimen at first base, Zimmerman is, and he straddles the sack like the Colossus of Rhodes. In the seventh inning Zimmerman started a merry-go-round of runs, which was turned into a flood, and before Jake May and the Cards recovered from the catastrophe half a dozen tallies had washed over the pan.

Bob Steele, a new acquisition to McGraw's pitching works, left-handed his way to the victory, and only got into trouble in one stanza, the fourth, when the bases were loaded up and everything set for a cleanup when Redskin Jim Thorpe came racing in and made a fine catch of a line drive to left from Herman Bronkie's bat. The seven hits the Cards made off Steele was well circulated through the game, and in only two innings were they able to bunch a pair of safeties.

Burns opened the festivities in the first inning with a two-base slam to right, went to third on Young's out at first, and scored on Fletcher's sacrifice fly to Heathcote. In the second Zim made it 2 to 0 by plastering his homer into the stand.

Up to the sixth Jake May pitched pretty fair ball, but in the sixth the Giants burst forth in one of their old-time hitting bees, and made enough hits and runs to win two or three ball games. Zimmerman opened the session with a single to left, and scored when Jim Thorpe pounded a triple to left centre. Sicking, who was playing third in Zim's place, hoisted to Hornsby, and McCarty lifted a fly to Paulette.

Steele got a pass and stole second, and Burns smashed a red hot bouncer off May's glove, Thorpe scoring, and Steele going to third. Burns and Steele unpeeled a double steal, the Giant pitcher scoring. Burns went to third on Young's single, and Fletcher singled to centre, scoring Burns and Young. Doyle was safe when Heathcote muffed his fly in short centre, and Fletcher scored. Zimmerman, up for the second time in the same inning, forced Doyle at second for the third out.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	4	2	3	3	0	Heathcote,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Young,rf	3	1	1	1	1	Fisher,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Wilhoit,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	1	9	2
Fletcher,ss	3	1	2	3	2	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	4	5
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	2	McHenry,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Zim'man,1b	4	2	2	12	0	Bronkie,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Thorpe,lf,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Betzel,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Sicking,3b	4	0	1	2	2	Gonzales,c	4	0	1	4	2
McCarty,c	4	0	0	3	2	May,p	2	0	0	0	3
Steele,p	2	1	0	0	1						
Total...	31	8	10	27	10	Total...	33	0	7	24	20

Errors—Heathcote, Paulette, Hornsby, May.

New York..........1 1 0 0 0 6 0 .—8
St. Louis.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Burns, Heathcote. Three-base hit—Thorpe. Home run—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Doyle, Fisher, Paulette, Burns, 2, Steele, 2. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double play—Hornsby and Paulette. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 8. First on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 2; May, 3. Struck out—By Steele, 1; May 2.

WHITE SOX BUNCH HITS.

Take Second Straight Game from Boston, with Score 7 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Chicago made it two straight from Boston today by bunching hits off Jones. The score was 7 to 2. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Murphy,rf	4	2	1	2	0	Hooper,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Leibold,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Whiteman,rf	1	0	0	1	0
E. Collins,2b	3	1	0	3	2	Truesdale,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Gandil,1b	4	1	1	11	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0
J. Collins,cf	3	0	1	4	3	Ruth,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	0	5	McInnis,1b	3	1	1	9	1
McMullen,3b	4	1	2	0	1	Scott,ss	1	0	0	2	3
Schalk,c	2	1	1	6	0	Gonzales,ss	1	1	1	0	0
Cicotte,p	2	1	1	0	3	Stansbury,3b	3	0	2	2	6
						Agnew,c	2	0	0	0	2
						Mayer,c	1	0	0	1	1
						Jones,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Kinney,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total....	30	7	9	27	14	Total....	30	2	6	24	16

Error—Ruth.

Chicago ....0 0 5 2 0 0 0 0 .—7
Boston ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Three-base hits—Hooper, Leibold, Gonzales. Stolen bases—McInnis, E. Collins, Gandil. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Double plays—J. Collins and Schalk; Stansbury, Truesdale, and McInnis; J. Collins, Weaver, McMullin, and E. Collins. Left on bases—Boston, 2; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 2; Kinney, 1. Hits—Off Jones, 8 in 4 innings; Kinney, 1 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Kinney, (J. Collins.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 4; Kinney, 1. Passed ball—Agnew. Winning pitcher—Cicotte. Losing pitcher—Jones.

FOSTER BREAKS UP CONTEST

Triples with Two on Base and Beats Browns 3 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Singles by Shaw and Judge and a triple by Foster in the fifth inning today enabled Washington to defeat St. Louis 3 to 2. The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	0	1	1	Maisel,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Foster,3b	4	2	2	2	3	Austin,ss	4	0	1	4	2
Judge,1b	5	0	2	12	1	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	6	0
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	1	Demmitt,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Schulte,rf	3	0	1	3	0	Tobin,lf	4	0	1	0	1
Shanks,2b	3	0	0	2	8	Gedeon,2b	3	1	0	2	4
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Smith,cf	2	0	2	8	0
Ainsmith,c	4	0	2	2	2	Severeid,c	3	0	0	10	1
Shaw,p	3	0	1	1	2	Rogers,p	2	0	0	1	3
						aHendryx	1	0	0	0	0
						Houck,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	34	3	10	27	21	Total...	31	2	5	27	13

a Batted for Rogers in seventh.
Errors—Shotton, Judge, Ainsmith, Shaw, Austin, Rogers.

Washington ....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3
St. Louis ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Ainsmith. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Shotton, Foster, Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Shaw, Smith. Double plays—Gedeon, Austin; and Severeid; Shotton and Lavan. Left on bases—Washington, 9; St. Louis. 4. First base on balls—Off Rogers, 2; Houck, 1. First on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Hits—Off Rogers, 8 in 7 innings; Houck, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Rogers, (Shanks,) by Shaw, (Gedeon.) Balk—Shaw. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Rogers, 3. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Losing pitcher—Rogers.

Armstrongs Reach Final.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 26.—Two Armstrongs are left to fight it out in the final of the annual July tournament on the Shenecossett links. In today's matches J. Taylor Armstrong of New London defeated H. B. Miller of New York by 3 and 2, and J. D. Armstrong defeated Dr. F. A. Lund, President of the Shenecossett Club, by 5 and 3.

International League.

Toronto, 5; Newark, 0.
Toronto, 4; Newark, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Syracuse, 2.
Binghamton, 7; Rochester, 4.
Binghamton, 3; Rochester, 3.

YANKS OVERLOOK A CHANCE

Early Lead Swept Away by Inefficient Pitching.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The Yankees faced a fine opportunity to trim an ancient jinx this afternoon when poor fielding by the Indians helped them to a two-run lead against Stanley Coveleskie, but opportunity found the Huggins crowd away from home. The New York pitching caved in badly and through the breach the Indians galloped along to an easy victory by the score of 8 to 3.

Lee Fohl's pennant chasers bumped Ray Keating off the hill in the second inning after collecting three runs on a triple, two doubles, a single, a hit batsman, and a pair of passes. Hank Robinson came into the game with Speaker at the plate and the bases crowded and pulled out safely, if only temporarily. Slim Love was third choice and he proved the best of the lot, but his wildness presented the home team with its last two runs.

Coveleskie scattered the eight Yankee hits through six innings and did his best work against the slugging section of the batting order. Baker, Pratt, and Bodie as a combination reached first base once during the afternoon, Pratt getting a single in the first inning. Caldwell, with a double and two singles, and Hyatt, with two doubles, were the only Yankees who had any success against the Cleveland pitcher.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Chapman,ss	4	2	3	3	0	Lamar,cf	4	1	0	8	0
Johnston,1b	2	1	0	10	1	Caldwell,rf	4	1	3	3	0
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	6	0	Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Roth,rf	5	1	1	0	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Wood,2b	5	0	3	2	5	Hyatt,1b	4	0	2	6	0
Turner, 3b	5	0	1	1	3	Bodie,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Farmer,lf	4	1	0	2	0	Peckinp'h,ss	2	0	0	1	1
O'Neill,c	2	2	1	3	2	Ward,ss	1	0	1	0	3
Coveleskie,p	2	0	1	0	1	Hannah,c	4	1	1	5	1
						Keating,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Robinson,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Love,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aGilhooley	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	32	8	11	27	12	Total....	35	3	8	24	10

a Batted for Love in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Speaker, Farmer, (2,) Lamar, (2.)

Cleveland ....2 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 .—8
New York ....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Caldwell, Hyatt, (2,) Roth, Coveleskie, Speaker. Three-base hit—Wood. Stolen bases—Ward, Chapman, Farmer, Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Coveleskie, (2,) Johnston, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Double play—Wood and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 11. First on errors—New York, 2; Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Keating, 2; Love, 3; Coveleskie, 1. Hits—Off Keating, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; Robinson, 3 in 2; Love, 4 in 4 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Keating, (Farmer.) Balk—Robinson. Struck out—By Robinson, 1; Love, 2; Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitches—Robinson, 1; Love, 1. Passed balls—O'Neill, 1; Hannah, 1. Losing pitcher—Robinson.

WALKER GETS TIMELY HIT.

Detroit Outfielder Decides Games with Bases Filled in Eleventh.

DETROIT, July 26.—F. Walker's hit with the bases filled in the eleventh inning gave Detroit a 2 to 1 victory over Philadelphia today.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	5	0	1	2	6	Jamieson,rf	5	0	0	1	1
R. Jones,3b	4	1	1	1	1	Kopp,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	1	0	C. Walker,cf	5	0	1	1	0
Kavanagh,1b	3	0	0	8	0	Burns,1b	5	0	3	14	1
Harper,rf	3	1	1	0	0	Oldring,3b	5	0	1	1	3
F.Walker,cf	5	0	2	8	0	McAvoy,c	4	0	0	3	3
Coffey,2b	4	0	1	3	2	Dykes,2b	4	0	0	4	5
Stanage,c	4	0	1	5	2	Dugan,ss	4	0	0	4	2
Boland,p	4	0	2	0	0	Gregg,p	4	0	0	1	3
aCun'gham	0	0	0	0	0						
Total...	36	2	10	33	11	Total....	39	1	5*	31	18

*One out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Harper in eleventh.
Error—Coffey.

Detroit ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia...... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Burns. Stolen base—Dykes. Sacrifice hit—Veach. Double play—Oldring, Dykes, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 3; Gregg, 5. Struck out—By Boland, 2; Gregg, 2.

TEST SKILL AT INWOOD.

Pros and Amateurs Tune Up for Big Golf Match Today.

Amateurs and professionals tuned up on the links of the Inwood Country Club yesterday afternoon for the big match today in the four-ball golf event, handicap conditions. The winning pair proved to be J. W. Sweetser, a Lawrence Park youngster, and Carl Anderson, with a card of 153—4—149. In this event the combined gross scores of the partners were added, from which the handicap of the amateur member of the team was deducted. Sweetser is the lad who made a good showing in the interscholastic tournament at Nassau a year ago. He had a 77 yesterday, and the committee allowed him a 4-stroke allowance. Anderson went round in 76.

The best gross score of the day went to the credit of Tom McNamara, former metropolitan open champion, who made the Inwood circuit in 73. McNamara had F. H. Hoyt, the Siwanoy amateur, for a partner, and they returned a net total of 155. This got them into a triple tie for third place. Second prize was won by H. G. White and Clarence Hackney, an Atlantic City pair, their card reading 163—11—152.

The scores in yesterday's event were as follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
J. W. Sweetser and Carl Anderson	153	4	149
H. G. White and Clarence Hackney	163	11	152
W. L. Hicks and James Maiden	161	6	155
R. Hovey and Robt. Andrews	158	3	155
F. H. Hoyt and Tom McNamara	160	5	155
A. F. Kammer and Elmer Loving	162	4	158
H. B. Fenn and Joe Mitchell	165	6	159
W. F. Ladd and James West	163	4	159
B. Weinberg and John Golden	172	11	161
P. Harmon and Will Macfarlane	161	0	161
S. Klein and Jack Pirie	178	15	163
J. Campbell and Jack Becket	182	18	164
Clarence Cone and Eugene McCarthy	182	18	164
Oscar Shaw and Isaac Mackie	172	8	164
N. Herbert and George Fotheringham	183	18	165
John G. Anderson and Tom Kerrigan	169	2	167
R. B. Taft and Irving Stringer	173	6	167
M. Weil and Herbert Strong	184	15	169
Frank Barton and E. Galligan	181	7	174
Edward Clery and E. Ericksen	199	10	189

ECKHARDT NAMED REFEREE.

Atlantic City Man to Handle Fulton-Dempsey Bout.

Johnny Eckhardt of Atlantic City yesterday was decided upon as the referee of the heavyweight bout between Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn., and Jack Dempsey of Salt Lake City, to be held this afternoon at the old Federal League Baseball Park, Harrison, N. J. The selection of Eckhardt was made at a meeting attended by the managers of the boxers, the promoters, and the New Jersey Boxing Commission.

Both boxers have completed their training and are awaiting the call to the ring. They are reported in excellent condition. Unusual interest is reported in the match, and the promoters are expecting a capacity crowd of 25,000.

The contest between Fulton and Dempsey is slated to start at 6:30 P. M. The first preliminary will be put on at 5:30 P. M., according to present plans. In the semi-final bout the boxers will be Jack White of Chicago and Bob Becker of Cincinnati.

Sailor Boxers Defeated.

Johnny Howard, a Bayonne (N. J.) middleweight, and Tommy Touhey, a lightweight of Paterson, N. J., were the winners last night in the two principal eight-round bouts held at the Jersey City Baseball Park. Howard triumphed over Al McCoy, late of Brooklyn, but now of the United States Navy, while Touhey demonstrated superiority over Young Rector, also of the navy. McCoy gave a splendid exhibition of gameness, and, although practically "out" in the last three rounds, managed to stay to the final bell.

FAVORITES TOPPLE IN YONKERS RACING

Form Players Rudely Shocked When Outsiders Win Every Race on the Card.

Form players at Empire City yesterday met with more reverses than on any previous day, and when the sport ended with the victory of Mrs. Godfrey Preece's Dainty Lady over C. Fellowes's Wonderman it marked the sixth favorite beaten.

In the Bronxville Handicap at a mile, which was the feature of the card, J. E. Widener's Pickwick would probably have won even if his chances had not been improved by the antics of an assistant starter. Mrs. R. L. Bresler's Hank O'Day had been selected as the good thing for the event, but he dashed often at the barrier when the other horses were not ready. The assistant starter attempted to check Hank's impetuosity by waving a whip in his face. He was doing this when Mars Cassidy finally sent them away and kept on with the work so that Hank O'Day was delayed until the rest of the field was several lengths in front.

Pickwick in the hands of the crack Western jockey, Sande, jumped into the lead at once and set a hot pace, though under perfect control. Hank O'Day made no attempt to get near the leader, and though the usually slow beginner Honovia was within a couple of lengths of Pickwick on the turn her stretch run was lacking, or rather overshadowed by that of Pickwick, which breezed away when let down, and won by six lengths. The time of 1:38 4-5 is the fastest for a mile at the meeting, and only one-fifth of a second slower than the track record.

Besides winning with Pickwick Sande piloted the Cleveland Stable's Scoots to victory in the opening dash at five furlongs. This filly, which has been beaten in several recent maiden races, showed marked improvement and defeated a field that included four fillies that had previously won races.

Sande, who is rapidly acquiring a following, met with many defeats to offset his two victories. He was unable to get Paddy Dear, the odds on favorite in the fifth, to raise a gallop, and in the last was outridden on Wonderman, another odds-on choice, by little Quentin Preece. This lad shot Dainty Lady into a good lead early, and though Wonderman ranged alongside in the stretch the Preece lad worked so energetically that he gained the verdict by a nose.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, nonwinners at this meeting; purse $688.83; five furlongs. Time—1:01.
Scoots, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 109 pounds, by Broomstick-Leayonara, 7 to 2, even, 1 to 2, (E. Sande)..........1[1]
Flyaway, Morton L. Schwartz's ch. f., 112, by King William-Wild Wings, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (G. Byrne)..........2[1½]
Purling, H. P. Whitney's b. f., 112, by Peter Pan-Yankee Girl, 6 to 5 third, (L. Ensor)..........3[3]
Keen Jane, Auntie, and Vigilance also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; by subscription of $5, with $688.83 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:10.
Josefina Zarate, Calumet Stable's ch. m., 6 years, 105 pounds, by Abe Frank-Minyon, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (A. Collins)..........1[h]
Currency, E. F. Whitney's b. g., 3, 103, by Sain-Gold, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (G. Walls).1[1½]
Louise V., R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 108, by The Turk-Daruma, 1 to 3 third, (M. Buxton)..........3[h]
Empress, Ed. Cudihee, Wheat Cakes, and Delancey also ran. Caddie scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, nonwinners of $1,000 or two races of $450 other than selling; purse, $788.83; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.
L'Errant, T. P. Thorne's b. c., 105 pounds, by Magellan-Gaya; 7 to 2, 4 to 5, and out, (M. Buxton)..........1[1½]
Jack Stuart, Marrone Stable's br. c., 115, by Valens-Sweet Sauce; out for place, (J. Dominick)..........2[8]
Daedalus, D. Gideon's ch. c., 115, by Aeronaut-Princess Chic; out for third, (E. Sande)..........3[4]
Bantry also ran. Jack of Spades scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronxville Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $888.83 added; one mile. Time—1:38 4-5.
Pickwick, J. E. Widener's b. g., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Zoola; 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (E. Sande)....1[6]
Hanovia, Marrone Stable's ch. m., 6, 116, by Fair Play-Miss Hanover; 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, (A. Collins)..........2[1]
Slippery Elm, Nevada Stock Farm's br. g., 5, 104, by Bannockburn-Schwalbe, (W. McIntyre)..........3[3]
Orestes, Flittergold, and Hank O'Day also ran. Salvestra and Queland scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $788.84; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:53 4-5.
N. K. Beal, J. H. Shreve's ch. c., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, 2 to 1, 1 to 2, (R. Troise)..........1[3]
Dundreary, J. M. Booker's b. g., 107, by Sempronius-Ameeras, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, (S. Sneldman)..........2[4]
Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Althouse's b. c., 4, 110, by Bartender-Pocket, 1 to 2, third, (A. Collins)..........3[1½]
Miss Bryn, Paddy Dear, Napoleon, and Austral also ran. Greetings and Harwood II. scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse $688.84; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.
Dainty Lady, Mrs. Godfrey Preece's b. f., 98 pounds, by Celt-Albertola, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (Q. Preece)..........1[n]
Wonderman, C. Fellowes's br. c., 106, by Matchmaker-Spades, 1 to 3 and out, (E. Sande)..........2[3]
The Talker, G. W. Loft's ch. g., 106, by Stalwart-Gossip, 2 to 1 third, (E. Poole).3[3]
Resist, Toddler, Glenn, Auctioneer, Balarosa, Prevaricate, and Plurenzi also ran. Lamentation and Milda scratched.
Weather clear; track fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, claiming; about six furlongs; Harry Burgoyne, 109 pounds; Boy Blue, 109; Heredity, 109; Caddie, 109; Mackenzie, 109; O'Donovan, (imp.,) 109; Star Ben, 109; Kirstie's Cub, 109; First Troop, 109; Approval, 109; Broom Peddler, 109; Helen Atkin, 104; Perigourdine, 104; *Cobalt, 104; Teresa J., 104; Onico, 101; *William Humphrey, 104; *Oenone, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. *Dick Williams, 121 pounds; Dan, 110; African Arrow, (imp.,) 105; Sunny Hill, (imp.,) 105; Game Cock, 104; Feu d'Artifice, (imp.,) 99; Dawn Star, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Eastview Stakes, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Lord Brighton, 127 pounds; Earlocker, 114; Ute, 114; Joyful, 111; Bright Lights, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Yonkers Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Roamer, 135 pounds; Hendrie, 117; Spur, 117; St. Isidore, 117; Tom McTaggart, 111; Hanovia, 107; Ticket, 103; Dorcas, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions; one mile. The Cock, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Valerius, (imp.,) 108; Jack of Spades, 108; L'Infirmier, (imp.,) 108; L'Errant, (imp.,) 108; Puts and Calls, 107; Star Class, 103; Biscuit Tortoni, 103; Pollyanna, 102; Daytoria, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, claiming; five furlongs. Clen Ryan, 119 pounds; Syrdarya, 115; Le Balafre, 115; Jill, 115; Sylvano, 115; Purling, 112; Dahinda, 112; *Lucky Lady, 111.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

GELDINGS BARRED AGAIN.

Feature Stakes at Belmont Park Open Only to Entire Horses.

Major August Belmont, as President of the Westchester Racing Association, made an announcement yesterday that is in keeping with the movement to permanently improve the breed of horses. Several of the big stakes decided annually at Belmont Park, which hitherto have been open to geldings, will have the conditions changed so that they will be open only to entire colts and fillies. The events concerned are the Suburban Handicap of 1919, the Withers and Belmont Stakes of 1920, and the Lawrence Realization of 1921. All these will close in the latter part of November of this year.

Gardner and Brennan in Final.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 26.—Dr. C. H. Gardner of the Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, and Stanley C. Brennan of the Worcester Country Club won their matches in the semi-final round of the mid-Summer golf tournament at the Ekwanok Club here today. They will meet in the finals tomorrow.

JAP TENNIS STARS TASTE OF DEFEAT

Kumagae and Kashio Fall Before Pell and Niles at Greenwich Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 26.—With a gathering of tennis stars such as had not been brought together before this season play began this afternoon in the invitation tournament on the turf courts of the Field Club of Greenwich. By all odds the most important happening of the day was the defeat in the men's doubles event of the two Japanese stars, Ichiya Kumagae and Seiichiro Kashio, who fell before the superior play of the two distinguished veterans of the game, Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston and Theodore R. Pell, both of whom have many times achieved a place among the first ten. The score of the match was 6—0, 6—2.

In the opposite half of the draw a team of former internationalists, Frederick B. Alexander and Beals Wright, came through to the final after a spirited match against William A. Campbell and Lyle E. Mahan, the score of each of the two sets being 6—4.

In the women's doubles, which also includes only four teams, the victors were Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein, who hold the national doubles championship, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. George W. Wightman. Miss Bjurstedt is the present holder of the singles championship, which she has won three times, and Mrs. Wightman as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss was also a victor three times in the national championship. The meeting of these two winning teams will be the feature of the program tomorrow, and Miss Goss and Miss Zinderstein will have their first serious test since they won the doubles title. In fact, in playing Mrs. Wightman and Miss Bjurstedt, the champions will face a team stronger by far than any which they were forced to pass in gaining the laurels at Philadelphia.

Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Wightman had a spirited match today before winning their way to the final, defeating Mrs. Stuart Green and Miss Marie Wagner at 6—3, 9—7. In the case of Miss Zinderstein and Miss Goss a three-set match was necessary before they took the honors from Mrs. De Forest Candee and Miss Florence Ballin at 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. Mrs. Candee played a wonderful game in this match. She showed superb defensive tactics against the determined attack of the champions, and was ably seconded in her work by Miss Ballin. Miss Goss and Miss Zinderstein ran off the first two games of the opening set, but Miss Ballin and Mrs. Candee succeeded, much to the amazement of the onlookers, in reeling off the next five games. The score went to 5—4, when, with Mrs. Candee serving, she and Miss Ballin won the single game they needed for the set. In the following sets the play of the champions was of greater steadiness and better balance, and they were always in command of the situation.

The downfall of the two Japanese players was not what could be called an upset. Both Kumagae and Kashio have proved on many occasions the worth of their game in singles, but doubles play is a strange puzzle to them, and Pell and Niles romped along to victory almost as they pleased. It was a case of net play being in the ascendant. Pell and Niles followed their service to the barrier on every occasion and volleyed and drove for placements with unerring eye. On the other hand, Kashio was a bit slow in going to the net. Both of the Japanese are deep court players in the essential, and they could not establish a game in the forecourt against the swift play of the rival contenders. Kumagae tried it at times, but his volleying was not of the crisp, flashing variety so necessary in doubles, and then, too, he made many errors.

There was a real treat for the spectators in the play of the former internationalists, Alexander and Wright. Mahan and Campbell were in such good stroke that their work served to bring out tennis of sterling quality in the rival pair. It was a sharp battle that was waged with a wealth of pretty volleying that occasioned much applause.

The summaries:

Men's Doubles, Semi-Final Round.—Theodore R. Pell and Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Ichiya Kumagae and Seiichira Kashio, 6—0, 6—2; Frederick B. Alexander and Beals Wright defeated William A. Campbell and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's Doubles, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Stuart Green and Miss Marie Wagner, 6—3, 9—7; Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. De Forest Candee and Miss Florence Ballin, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Mrs. Stuart Green and Ichiya Kumagae defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Theodore R. Pell, 6—4, 6—4.

MASTERS TIED AT CHESS.

Chajes and Kupchik to Play for State Title.

RYE BEACH, N. Y., July 26.—At the conclusion of the eighth and semi-final round of the chess masters' tournament for possession of the Rice Silver King at the Rye Beach Hotel, this evening, Oscar Chajes, the State champion, and A. Kupchik were tied for first place, each with a total of 6½ points. Only one draw had been registered against each, by McCudden and Bernstein, respectively.

The question of supremacy will depend upon the outcome of the final game between the two leaders to be played at the Manhattan Chess Club Sunday.

J. Bernstein, who lost to Chajes today, is in second place with a score of 5—2. Black of Brooklyn defeated C. Jaffe, thereby taking fourth place.

The Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Kupchik	6½	½	Borochow	3	5
Chajes	6½	½	Daly	2	6
Bernstein	5	2	McCudden	1½	6½
Black	5	3	Ring	½	7½
Jaffe	4	3			

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GOVERNOR EDGE AT SHOW.

Jersey Executive One of Many at Long Branch Exhibit.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—Governor Walter E. Edge spent an hour at the Monmouth County Horse Show today. It was the second day of the twenty-fifth annual show, which the Directors celebrated tonight in a small way at a Hooverized dinner.

The attendance eclipsed that of yesterday. All records are expected to be broken tomorrow, when the championship classes will be judged. Besides, the Devon (Penn.) prize winner mare Virginia, owned by W. Hinckle Smith of Philadelphia, will be sold at auction and the proceeds turned over to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, which will get the receipts of this year's show.

Governor Edge was accompanied by four members of his staff, Major Emery R. Richards of Atlantic City, Major Howard S. Borden of Rumson, Captain Arthur F. Foran of Flemington, and Major Mahlon Margerum of Trenton.

The attractions of the day were the judging for the Gig Cup, the Patten Trophy, and the military class. In the Challenge Trophy, Buttonwood Farm's entry, Buttonwood Lass, carried off the first ribbon for the third time and the ownership of the cup. The trophy has been an annual attraction since 1911. A. Watkinson of Merchantsville got the red ribbon.

There were a half dozen contestants for the military prize, E. G. Ackerman, Frank Williams, R. M. Parker, Sergeant W. H. Madison, Lieutenant J. Horace Harding, Jr., and Miss Constance Vauclain. Miss Vauclain had a couple of entries and finished in one-two order with St. Celia and Rolling Stone, Sergeant Madison's Neptune getting third place and E. G. Ackerman's Glenmore fourth.

Nineteen classes were judged in a little over five hours. As usual, the jumpers upset the time schedule, first in the opening and again in the last class, judged after 7 o'clock after all the crowd excepting those who love jumping had left the show grounds.

Miss Constance Vauclain of Rodemont, Penn., topped the day's winners, getting four blues, winning the hunting class with St. Celia, the harness ponies with Beau Brummel, the military class with St. Celia and Rolling Stone, and in the heavy harness class with Lady Dilham.

G. S. Marrows won the opening class with Black Watch. It was for hunters and jumpers. Buttonwood Farm's Belle Mitchell was second.

Mrs. L. L. White won the saddle class with Lady K., Fred Wettach's Oh Boy getting the red.

Miss Wanamaker's Matchless finished second in the heavy harness class to Miss Vauclain's Lady Dilham.

Miss Clara S. Peck's opening blue was in the hackney class, which was won by Wigwam from Potter Hack's Villa.

Miss Wanamaker won the tandem class with Eva and Netherhalt's Pride, the Vauclain pair, Beavy Brocade and Nimbus, getting second place.

Miss Peck's second blue was in the saddle class with Winona, and her third with Wampum in the combination class.

W. Thorn Kissel won with Agamomon in the hunting and jumping class.

A. W. Atkinson won in the harness pairs with Ideal Mathias and Mogul. The red went to Buttonwood Farm's pair, Buttonwood Lass and Buttonwood Bell.

The final event of the day was won by Charles D. Lanier's Bowing. It was for qualified or green hunters carrying 165 to 200 pounds. Second place went to Rufus T. Finch's Sir Richard.

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AND 4 OTHER BRILLIANT EVENTS
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SPECIAL RACE TRAIN TODAY leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via West Farms or Lenox Ave. Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley; also 6th and 9th Ave. "L," and Subway to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley direct to Course.
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PRESIDENT DEMANDS THAT LYNCHINGS END

Denounces Mob Spirit and Mob Action as Emulating German Lawlessness.

DISLOYAL TO UPHOLD IT

Declares That "Every Mob Contributes to German Lies About the United States."

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Wilson today in a personal statement addressed to the public, denounced mob spirit and mob action, called upon the nation to show the world that while it fights for democracy on foreign fields it is not destroying democracy at home.

The President referred not alone to mob action against those suspected of being enemy aliens or enemy sympathizers; he denounced most emphatically mob action of all sorts, especially lynchings, and while he did not refer specifically to lynchings of negroes in the South, it is known that he included them in his characterization of mob spirit as "a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice."

It is known that the lynchings of negroes, as well as attacks upon those suspected of being enemies or enemy sympathizers, have been used by the German propaganda throughout Central and South America as well as in Europe, to contend that the stand of the United States as a champion of democracy is a sham.

Deeply concerned by the situation, the President decided to address his fellow-countrymen, and to declare that "every mob contributes to German lies about the United States what her gifted liars cannot improve upon by way of calumny."

The Statement.

The President's statement in full follows:

My Fellow Countrymen: I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head among us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the States and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in American rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right, than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away!

Calls It a Disgraceful Evil.

I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the Governors of all the States, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate—not passively merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the ways of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to all things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privilege of liberty and self-government.

I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise.

WOODROW WILSON.

CHAUFFEUR SHOT IN CHASE.

Detective's Revolver Accidentally Discharged While Pursuing Austrian

After an exciting chase during which a chauffeur was accidentally shot by a detective, Rudolph Cruger, a young Austrian who said he lived at 319 West Twenty-first Street, was arrested and locked up last night in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. Detectives Leef and Andrews were in a pawnshop near the station when they found Cruger trying to dispose of two diamond rings. Each ring was said to be worth $300, and, as Cruger's explanation of how they came into his possession was not satisfactory, he was taken to the police station. The police say he admitted that he had stolen the rings from the home of Mrs. M. Ferguson Reid in Crestwood, N. Y., where he went earlier in the day to do a plumbing job.

Then Cruger suddenly bolted out the front door and ran east to Third Avenue and then south. Detective Guinca jumped on the running board of an auto and ordered John Burke, the chauffeur, to follow Cruger. When the car came abreast of the fugitive Guinca drew his revolver and prepared to jump off. As he did his revolver, he said, was accidently discharged. The bullet struck Burke in the right thigh. Cruger turned into Thirty-fourth Street and dodged into a doorway. The detectives went in and out of houses and across roofs. Finally they caught him under a bed in a room of a hotel at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. He was taken back to the station and locked up, charged with grand larceny. Burke was taken to Bellevue Hospital and a doctor had to attend Cruger, who collapsed in his cell after the strenuous chase.

MAY TAKE GARBAGE PLANT.

Government May Control Staten Island and Facilities for the War.

To facilitate negotiations with the Federal Government for the taking over of the garbage plant of the Metropolitan By-products Company on Staten Island, Charles R. Van Etten and George M. Moffett, receivers for the company, applied to Judge Garvin in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday for permission to turn the plant over to the city for a period of thirty days.

Judge Garvin indicated that he would grant the petition, but asked the parties to file affidavits declaring acquiescence. Liston L. Lewis of Lewis & Kelsey represented the receivers, Assistant Corporation Counsel John Collins represented the city, and Charles A. Brodek appeared for the creditors.

Mr. Lewis said an honest effort had been made to abate the odors, and disclosed that several conferences had been held by representatives of the company, the city, and the Department of Agriculture, upon turning the plant over to the Federal authorities for the period of the war. The Government, he said, would obtain approximately 17,000,000 pounds of oil, grease, fat, and other essentials.

It was said the city was willing to forego its revenue of $185,000 for the period of Government control. Another conference with Government representatives will be held next week, and the taking over of the plant will be considered by the Board of Estimate.

ITALY NOW SEES US AS WE ARE IN WAR

Arrival of American Troops Remedies Ill-Effect of Lies Spread by Germans.

ITALY'S MORALE NOW HIGH

Journalist Here to Study Country's War Efforts Says Nation Will Fight to the End.

While the people of Italy were entirely misled by German propaganda as to the purpose of the United States in entering the war, they are now quite won over by the courage and spirit of the American troops now in the field with the Italians, according to Aldo Cassuto, London editor of the Messaggero of Rome, who came to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Mr. Cassuto is the first to arrive in this country of a group of eight Italian journalists who will make a tour of the principal cities as the guests of the Committee on Public Information. An exchange of journalists has been made between the two countries, and eight American newspaper men will soon be in Italy, Mr. Cassuto said, to study and report to their readers conditions as they find them.

"People here do not know Italy," said Mr. Cassuto, "and our knowledge of the United States has mostly been gained second hand and through English and French cables, and therefore through English and French eyes. Germany spread the story when you entered the war that you did so to prolong the war so that you would make money out of it. That is a sample of the German propaganda that we have had to fight. Coming at the time of the lowest ebb in our fortunes, you can believe it did not help raise our spirits. But when the American soldiers arrived in Italy all doubts were dispelled, for they are fine. They brought the sincere message from the Americans, and no one will know what that has meant. We do not ask for great numbers of English, French, and Americans, but just enough to show our people that you are in side by side with our boys and men.

"The morale of Italy, both in the army and among the civil population, was never so high as now. We are in the war to the end. I have been asked very often if we would fight to a finish, and I want to say emphatically that we have never entertained any other idea. Such a question put to any child or man or woman in Italy would come as a surprise, and could not be understood. I think it must have been German propaganda that spread the report that Italy was thinking of withdrawing a year ago. Even when things looked their worst for us, when we lost 250,000 men in one great disaster, there was no thought of stopping, only the future looked dark."

"Wilson is the leader in this war," said Mr. Cassuto, in answer to a question as to the President.

"Italy needs ships from you, ships to carry coal from your ports or from England to Italy. Last Winter we were at a great disadvantage from this cause, and our railroads and factories practically all stopped. But the worst question is that of exchange. The lira is down to nearly half its value in foreign exchange, which means that we must pay double for the necessary munitions that we import from you and from France and England. This, I am sure, will be soon remedied, but it makes a very difficult problem now.

"Italy is a 'crowned republic,' being almost if not quite as democratic as the United States. It was born in the republican spirit, and our Governors are elected by the people. The King could dissolve Parliament, but this has not been done in twenty-eight years, and then, I believe, it caused a revolution."

Mr. Cassuto said that the other members of his party would arrive here in a few days. He having been in London when orders were received to leave for New York, sailed in advance of the others. The party will visit Washington, and then will make a tour of the shipyards and munition factories and chief cities of the country, the itinerary including the Pacific Coast cities and consuming perhaps six weeks.

MALAYS SUPPORT THE WAR.

Natives and Chinese Approve British Rule and Give Battleship.

J. Stuart Nagle, President of the Anglo-Chinese College of Singapore, who has arrived here for the centenary of the Home and Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said yesterday that wealthy Chinese were giving more than one-tenth of their incomes to aid the Allies. Some gave large sums to build the battleship Malay, which was given by the Federated Malay States to the British Government. He spoke of the generosity of the people of the Red Cross and war charities.

"Prices are exceptionally high in Malaysia, as everywhere, and it is almost impossible to get canned goods, iron and steel implements, print paper, and white cloth," said Mr. Nagle. "Rubber was very high at the beginning of the war. Then it dropped from $180 a picul, about 130 pounds, to $70. The reason given for the lower price was that the United States Government had discovered thousands of tons of rubber stored by the Germans in America.

"One result of the war will be a broader colonial policy in Great Britain, although no one could complain of their rule over the Federated Malay States," he said. "It is significant that last year, in spite of the fact that all of her resources were taxed to the limit, the English Government increased appropriations for education by 25 per cent."

HUGHES AT AIRPLANE PLANT

Accompanied by Attorney General, He Takes Testimony at Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 26.—Charles Evans Hughes, President Wilson's official investigator into the aircraft industry, and the Japanese Red Cross Mission were visitors at the Elizabeth plant of the Standard Aircraft Corporation today, Mr. Hughes appearing in his official capacity and the mission being interested because of the fact that Japanese money is invested in the plant. The firm of Wasui Brothers, Japanese importers, are part owners of the factory. The Handley-Page bombing airplane was exhibited before the guests.

Mr. Hughes, who was accompanied by Attorney General Gregory, Assistant Attorney General Friarson, and Meyer Steinbrink, a Brooklyn lawyer, questioned the officials of the plant, but would give no statement. Three stenographers took down the testimony. The Japanese in the party are Prince Tokugawa, Dr. A. Minakawa, Dr. S. Sawamura, Dr. Y. Nat, Dr. Y. Naito, S. Kagriama, H. Yoshizawa, and Count K. Katzu.

LEAPS TO DEATH WITH BABY.

Woman, Long Ill, Plunges from Roof of Three-Story House.

With her three-months-old baby, William, in her arms, Mrs. Jennie Friedman, 36 years old, whose home was in Newark, jumped from the roof of the three-story building at 118 Eldridge Street to the sidewalk yesterday morning. Both mother and child were killed.

Many persons saw the mother leap, and Dr. Friedmont of Gouverneur Hospital, who was called, attended several women who became hysterical.

Mrs. Friedman, whose husband manufactures covered boxes for insulated and electrical appliances in Newark, had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Isidor Schacter, who lives on the third floor at the Eldridge Street address. Mrs. Mrs. Schacter, whose husband is in the dry goods business in the same building, said that her sister and her child had long been ill. Her sister, who had come from Newark three days ago, had arranged to call with some friends on a physician yesterday, Mrs. Schacter said. Instead of keeping the engagement Mrs. Friedman took the baby and went to the roof, where she climbed on a coping ten feet high facing the street, and jumped.

New South Wales Drought Ends.

LONDON, July 26, (via Ottawa.)—Splendid rains have fallen in Queensland and many parts of New South Wales, especially in the northwest, which was suffering badly from drought, says a Melbourne dispatch today. The rain was badly needed in all districts.

Osler Unfurls American Flag.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir William Osler unfurled an American flag at the new United States war hospital at Portsmouth Thursday. He said the flag stood for a free humanity, and he hoped it never would be furled until war had been made impossible forever.

CITY BIDS GODSPEED TO 2,000 DRAFTED MEN

Bands Play, Thousands Cheer, and Mayor Reviews New Soldiers from Steps of City Hall.

With bands playing and several thousand persons cheering, a contingent of 1,500 drafted men started on the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry for a training camp yesterday morning. Long before the drafted men were to arrive, hundreds collected outside of the ferry station, until the crowd grew so dense that fifty police reserves were called out to prevent confusion. The crowd was gayer and more enthusiastic than on most of the previous occasions of the kind, and the 1,500 new soldiers, inspired by the news from France, arrived shouting and cheering.

The men came from Draft Boards 90, 91, 94, 118, 119, 122, 123, 127, 142, and 150. Some of the draft boards had provided bands to honor the men selected by them, and the crowd was stirred by patriotic airs as one group of young men after another, each with a khaki brassard on his left arm, marched in the ferryhouse. A considerable percentage of the men had taken advantage of opportunities to get some military drilling before leaving for the camps, and they made a soldierly appearance.

Another body of 500 drafted men from Harlem went downtown in a special subway train and marched past the City Hall, from the steps of which they were reviewed by Mayor Hylan, Alfred E. Smith, and other members of the city government. These men later started for a cantonment in the South.

Harry I. Maximom of 123 West Tenth Street refused to put on a brassard when he reported yesterday morning at the offices of the board in West 123d Street, and Irwin Kurtz, a member of the board, called a policeman. Maximom was taken in handcuffs with the rest of the men. He had filled out his registration blanks and obeyed the orders of the board in every particular up to his refusal to put on the brassard, but he asserted yesterday that he would never put on the uniform.

SEND 'EVERY MOTOR.'

British Appeal to Us for Aid in Her Air Offensive.

An appeal from Lord Weir, head of the British Air Ministry, for the United States to send the British air force "every motor you can" was read by Major Gen. W. S. Brancker, Controller General of Equipment in the British Air Council, at a luncheon given in the General's honor yesterday. After citing the fact that the British had brought down 4,106 enemy planes in the last twelve months, while in the same period they had lost only 1,217 British machines, Lord Weir said in his message that the ratio of British superiority was growing very fast in all directions of air activity.

"For some time," he continued, "the United States development program has been on a thoroughly sound basis and founded on a strong and definite policy. Our technical superiority over the enemy is increasing, and our Liberty machines show the greatest promise for the future. One of the leading factors in our policy is the closest and most loyal co-operation with America and our other allies.

"America must not be impatient at delays which are perfectly normal, and sufficient evidence exists to show that she is laying a very broad foundation for unrestricted air effort. Here we now gratefully acknowledge the quality, the capacity, the modesty, and the bravery of her pilots and the excellent material of her mechanic personnel. Finally we again repeat that the Liberty motor is of the very highest value, and America is justified in pushing her output to the greatest possible extent, with the fullest conviction that its value to the allied cause will be remarkable in character.

"Send the Royal Air Force every motor you can, especially during the next three months, and we will install them at once in a most modern type of plane which, with our highly trained pilots and organization, will give the enemy a foretaste of what he may expect in steadily increasing volume."

The luncheon, given by Geoffrey Butler of the British War Mission, was attended by Americans prominent in aviation. Major Gen. Brancker flew to New York from a Long Island aviation field to attend.

FRANCE THANKS SYRIANS.

President Poincare Cables Reply to Bastile Day Felicitations.

The Syrian Lebanese League of Liberation yesterday received from President Poincaré a cable message thanking the league for its recent expression of affection for France, sent to him on Bastile Day. The message, transmitted by the French Consul General, follows:

"Please transmit to the league of Syrians and Lebanese of America my warm thanks for the sentiments which they have addressed to France and for their attachments to the associations which unite them to us by so many imperishable souvenirs and confident hope. Also assure them that their interests and their rights are as dear and as sacred to us as ever."

WAR BIGAMIST TO SING SING.

Man Who Committed Felony to Escape Draft Gets Two Years.

Charles Lippman, 29 years old, who boasted that he had become a bigamist to evade the draft and later pleaded guilty to having two wives, was sentenced yesterday to serve from two to four years in Sing Sing by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. Lippman, anticipating a call from a Bronx Draft Board, had prepared for exemption by an illegal marriage in May. The board summoned him in June. He passed the physical test, and the Chairman was about to put him in the first-class quota, the members of which went to training camps on Thursday, when Lippman remarked:

"You can't draft me. I'm a felon. I have two wives."

The Draft Board referred his case to the District Attorney. An investigation disclosed that Lippman had married Rebecca Levine in Newark nine years ago, had been divorced, and had married a Bronx woman two years ago. Then, a few weeks before his draft call, he had sought his first wife and induced her to marry him again. The ceremony was performed in the Municipal Building. The draft dodger is a tailor, whose home was at 1,124 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

'YIP, YIP, YAPHANK' COMING

Military Musical Revue by Irving Berlin at the Century Aug. 19 Week.

About 150 men of the National Army, in training at Camp Upton, will take part in a military musical revue by Irving Berlin which will be given at the Century Theatre during the week of Aug. 19. The title of the production will be "Yip, Yip, Yaphank," and the profits will be used for the erection of a community house, where the friends and relatives of men in training can be made comfortable when visiting the camp.

Irving Berlin, who was drafted several months ago and was recently promoted to the rank of Sergeant, is the author of the show, which will be in two acts and ten scenes. Berlin will also appear in the production, as will a number of other professional people who are now at Upton. "Yip, Yip, Yaphank" will be entirely military in nature, and will deal with the various phases of life at Upton.

A committee of three officers has been detailed by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell to take charge of the production. These are Major John J. Brandreth, Captain James G. Benkard, and Lieutenant Basil Broadhurst. Eight performances will be given at prices ranging from 50 cents to $2. Mail orders for tickets are now being received at the Century Theatre.

MRS. BUSHMAN DIVORCED.

Film Star Must Pay $40,000 Alimony and Support Five Children.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—A decree of absolute divorce from her husband Francis X. Bushman, the moving picture actor, was granted to Mrs. Josephine F. Bushman of Mount Washington, in the Circuit Court of Towson today.

The decree which grants Mrs. Bushman $40,000 alimony as well as the custody of their five children was signed by Judge Allen McLane.

By the terms of the court's decision, Mr. Bushman was ordered to pay the costs of the case as well as the fees of his wife's counsel.

By the terms of the decree the motion picture actor is ordered to pay 5 per cent. interest on the alimony from the date of his alleged abandonment of her. Of the entire amount he must pay $10,000 at once, $10,000 within eight months, $10,000 within fourteen months, and the final $10,000 within twenty months.

Mrs. Bushman has been named guardian of their children, and the movie star will be permitted to have them in his care for a period of fourteen weeks annually. Mr. Bushman must pay $4,000 a year for the support of the children, and in addition to this must pay for "suitable schooling for them."

Free Concerts in the Parks.

There will be music on the Mall in Central Park tonight, when Gustave d'Aquin conducts Metra's "Tour of the World," Tschaikowsky's "Overture 1812," and Meyerbeer's march from "L'Africaine." The program of Kaufman's Band this evening at Mount Morris Park ranges from Fuller's "Jazzing Around" to Meyer's new march, "General Pershing Will Cross the Rhine." Sol Berger's Band will play this afternoon in William H. Seward Park and Benjamin Moskowitz's Band tonight in Hamilton Fish Park, while Samuel Berger leads an evening concert at Curtis Field, Staten Island.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening date of "The Blue Pearl" at the Longacre has been changed from Aug. 5 to Aug. 6, to avoid conflict with other premieres.

Elise Bartlett, who was to have been seen in "She Walked in Her Sleep," has withdrawn from the cast because of illness. The piece will open at The Playhouse on Aug. 12.

Peggy Wood will again leave the cast of the local "Maytime" company next Saturday night, and will rejoin the original company in Boston on the following Monday. Her successor at the Broadhurst has not yet been announced.

Justine Johnstone has been engaged for a midnight revue which the Shuberts will offer on the Forty-fourth Street roof in September.

Ray Raymond, last seen here in "Fancy Free," will be in the cast of "Miss I Don't Know."

AIDS RICHMOND GAS CO.

Service Board Grants Permission to Issue $2,000,000 Bonds.

Because of the great demands made upon the public utility corporations of Richmond County through the big shipbuilding plants and other war activities resulting in a rapid growth of the population, the Public Service Commission yesterday authorized the issue by the New York and Richmond Gas Company of $2,000,000 in bonds so that the company might extend and improve its plant. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount is not to be charged to the capital account, but is to be amortized and retired out of income.

In making this concession the commission stated that it was not to be taken as a precedent, because it was only accorded for the purpose of permitting the company to refinance its obligations and to enable it to continue the "performance of its functions." The commission stipulates that the old bonds must be retired, the necessary capital additions must be made, and the discount paid. In explanation of the commission's action Commissioner Hervey said that the commission was disposed to meet extraordinary conditions with expedients which might not be necessary or warranted under normal conditions.

"The solvency of public utility companies," he said, "the conservation of their properties, the maintenance of their service, the fulfillment of their franchise obligations in a time of world war, are tasks which demand the hearty co-operation of the commission, the company, and the consumers. Under normal conditions it is of course preferable that no bonds be sanctioned for purposes chargeable to operating expenses or to income, even with the provision for amortization during the period the bonds will be outstanding.

"Wartime conditions and the unusual demands upon the company's production of gas, demands for which provision must be made if next Winter is not to bring suffering for lack of gas for heating and the cessation of supply for power purposes, may call for a relaxing of the rule."

Dartmouth Deficit Wiped Out.

HANOVER, N. H., July 26.—It was announced tonight that the war deficit at Dartmouth College for the last fiscal year had been wiped out. Close to $65,000 was contributed by the alumni in respond to the call of the college for aid in meeting the deficit, previously estimated at $60,000.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
POP. MAT. TODAY 50c TO $2
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
ALL SEATS SOLD AT BOX OFFICE
ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
PHONE 3093 BRYANT.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

GAIETY B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Hit
THE RAINBOW GIRL

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
A. H. WOODS Presents
SAM BERNARD AND LOUIS MANN
in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
GOING UP
The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
Mr. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK (Himself)
IN HITCHY-KOO 1918
AN ENTIRELY NEW REVUE.

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:30.
THE KISS BURGLAR
SMACKING, MUSICAL SUCCESS.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Today & Wed. 2:20.
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL.

E. 177th ST. BRONX SUBWAY STATION
N. Y. INT'L EXPOSITION
OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENTS,
and Band Concerts Twice Daily.
Greatest Sea Water Surf BATHING POOL in the World

STEEPLECHASE
CONEY'S FUNNY PLACE
Ocean & Pool Bathing, Dancing, Roller Skating & 35 other attractions.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
Opposite W. 129th St. Ferry. Best of All Sea Water Surf Bathing. Now Open.

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
"THRILLS & FRILLS," SENATOR F. MURPHY MANNING, FEENEY & KNOLL, 6 oth. acts.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Matinee Today, 2.
CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD:
The best looking crop of girls seen along Broadway this summer. "The Passing Show of 1918" easily won the beauty stakes of the summer.
PASSING SHOW OF 1918

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Theatre Beg. Next Thurs.
Mr. Faversham & Miss Elliott present
ALLEGIANCE
By Prince & Princess Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives)

39TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
EYES OF YOUTH
with ALMA TELL and Original Cast.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy,
SEVENTEEN
SEVENTH MONTH.

SHUBERT 44th. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15 Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Blanche BATES Holbrook BLINN
in GETTING TOGETHER

ASTOR 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
LAST TWO WEEKS AT THIS THEATRE
ROCK-A-BYE BABY
MUSICAL COMEDY.
Best Seats at Box Office 50c to $2.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2.
MAYTIME PLAY WITH MUSIC.
With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Peggy Wood—John T. Murray.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece
OH, LADY! LADY!!
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2.
Popular Mat. Wed. Regular Mat. Sat.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:30.
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30.
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AN' EVERYTHING
A BIG HIT MOLLIE KING

Ocean Grove Auditorium, N. J.
TONIGHT AT 8:15
CARUSO
RECITAL
Assisted by CAROLINA WHITE, Soprano.
Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Stage seats $2.00. General admission $1.00. At Ocean Grove Auditorium Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.

CHOICE FRONT SEATS For The "FOLLIES" at
"DAVE" MANDEL'S TICKET OFFICE. 206 W. 42D ST. BRYANT 5369.
4 Doors East of New Amsterdam Theatre.

CITY COLLEGE STADIUM
137th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
EVERY EVG. 8:30 OPEN AIR CONCERT
Stadium Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, Cond.
Tonight: Metropolitan Opera Chorus. Setti, Cond. Soloist: FLORENCE MACBETH. Numbers from Cavalleria, Traviata, Rigoletto, Faust, etc.
Seats 25c, 50c and $1 at Stadium. Mgt Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 33 W. 42d.
Soldiers and Sailors Free.
In case of rain performance in College Hall.

MOTION PICTURES.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, Broadway, at 43d Street.
Next Monday, July 29th, Twice Daily Thereafter.
2D U. S. OFFICIAL WAR PICTURE,
AMERICA'S ANSWER
Presented by Division of Films, Committee on Public Information, George Creel, Chairman.
NIGHTS, 25c to $1—MATS. 25c & 50c.

44TH ST. THEATRE
D. W. Griffith's SUPREME TRIUMPH
HEARTS OF THE WORLD
TWICE DAILY
Mats. at 2:10
Nights at 8:10
Nights & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1.50
Other Mats. (Inc. Sun.) 25c to $1

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-60c. Loges $1
"AMONG THE CANNIBAL ISLES." Soloists, War Films & RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

RIALTO Times Square 20-30-60c.
WALLACE REID in "LESS THAN KIN." "Fatty" Arbuckle & Rialto Orchestra.

Savoy 34th & B'way
Continuous 9 A. M. to 1 A. M.
MABEL NORMAND in "Service Star."

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
DOROTHY DALTON In The Kaiser's Shadow.
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 20c & 30c, incl. tax

STRAND B'WAY at 47th ST.
MABEL NORMAND in "Back to the Woods"
Bill Parson's Comedy.
Soloists, Strand Orch.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MADGE EVANS in "NEIGHBORS."

PLAZA Madison Ave., at 59th St.
MARY PICKFORD in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
"Fatty and Mabel Adrift."

DERNBURG'S SPEECH EDITED BY DR. HALE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

galley form. There were certain minor corrections which were made then and there, and new proofs struck off, and then those proofs were sent to Dr. William Bayard Hale in his office in Room 613 at 1,123 Broadway, where Dr. Hale had remained for the express purpose of receiving the proofs and O. K.'ing them."

The witness said that he was not in possession of information which would show that Dr. Hale and not Dr. Dernburg was the author of the speech. He knew, he added, that Hale edited it and wrote the subheads, but was not in a position to testify as to the authorship.

"In the course of your employment is it true that you observed all the literature that passed through the office?" Mr. Becker asked.

"The greater part of the literature that passed through the office passed over my desk."

"Is it a fair statement to make to say that all of that literature was general German propaganda?"

"Yes, absolutely every word of it."

"All of which was edited by Dr. Hale?"

"Absolutely coming from Dr. Hale—in many instances personally edited by him, technically edited by me."

"Did you ever have occasion to confer with Dr. Hale regarding the articles?"

"Yes."

"And also regarding his alleged influence with the Administration?"

"Yes."

"Will you give me the substance of those conversations?"

"Why, Dr. Hale in general pointed out that at first the Germans had little or no knowledge of the proper way to influence public opinion in America, and, furthermore, that one of the most serious defects of public life in America was a lack of knowledge of international affairs, which was very obvious in Washington, as well as in other places, and that his efforts were to direct that state of ignorance, help out the Germans, and present their matter in an acceptable form."

The witness then referred to the system of clipping German newspapers for articles which were considered suitable for American consumption. The German newspapers, he said, came to Dr. Carl A. Fuehr, who had an office on the fifth floor at 1,123 Broadway, and after Fuehr had pointed out articles that he thought worthy of translation the clippings were turned over to the official translators, Dr. Carl Mechlenberg and a Mr. Plage. When the translations were completed they were submitted to Dr. Hale, who had the final say as to which should and which should not be circulated for propaganda purposes. He also named Professor Horowitz, who is now in an internment camp, and a Dr. Oberfohn, a financial expert, as among the attaches of the propaganda machine.

Kept His Association Secret.

After the translated articles had been approved by Hale they were sent to the American Press Association to be set up. The proofs were returned to the office of M. F. Claussen, former publicity agent of the Hamburg-American Line, because Dr. Hale, the witness said, objected to their being addressed to his office.

"Dr. Hale made the specific statement," said the witness, "that he did not care to have them addressed to his office. He said that he did not care to have his association with the Germans known."

"What other sphere of activities did Dr. Hale engage in?"

"In addition to his editorial work in connection with the sheet (propaganda,) as we called it, he was engaged in the preparation of various pamphlets and booklets. The first of the pamphlets was entitled, 'Thou Shalt Not Kill' and the second had to do with the Anglo-French loan. Subsequently he was engaged in the compilation of a book which purported to contain the correspondence exchanged between foreign officers and their representatives in Belgium. This book was originally published under the imprint of the German Foreign Office."

Another witness who was present then interjected the following statement:

"Viereck told me in the early part of January, just after Hale had seen me and asked me to come in, that they had hired Hale primarily because he was an intimate of the President and enjoyed the confidence of the President, and in the course of subsequent conversations Hale was facetiously referred to as 'The kitchen entrance to the White House.'"

In May, 1916, the witness said, Dr. Hale left New York and proceeded to Berlin as the correspondent of Hearst's International News Service. He then referred to some of Hale's newspaper articles and the cable message which he sent from Berlin, after diplomatic relations were broken off, in which he announced his intention to stay there "in the hope," as the witness expressed it, "of acting as a means whereby the differences between the American people and the German people might be adjusted."

Wilson's Mind Warped, He Said.

It was also testified that Hale had written that President Wilson's mind was "warped" by the fact that he had never studied anything but English history; that he had gone to Bermuda, a British colony, to rest after his first election to the President, and "that he had never drunk deep at the wells of German culture."

"Subsequently to the publication of the volume containing the diplomatic correspondence, Hale prepared and published a volume entitled, 'American Rights and British Pretensions on the High Seas,'" the witness said. "This was a volume which embraced various alleged British efforts to dominate the seas and the hardships which Americans were suffering in consequence. He also pointed out the suffering due to the blacklist. He dwelt at considerable length upon the cotton situation in this country, endeavoring to bring out the fact that American shippers had suffered severely from the British Order in Council, citing the cases of the ships Dacia and Wilhelmina, which purported to be American ships and had sailed for Germany loaded with cotton. I believe that one carried food and the other cotton. I understand that both of these ships were purchased through the medium of Dr. Dernburg."

When Dr. Hale was examined by the Attorney General he entered a general denial to a great many of the statements made by other witnesses. He admitted attending the conferences of the Propaganda Council, and when asked to name some of the others who were present at one or more of the meetings replied by naming Dr. Dernburg, Dr. Albert, Captain Hecker, Julius P. Meyer, and George Sylvester Viereck.

"One thing I should like to correct," said Dr. Hale immediately after he was sworn, "and that is that I did not come here on any summons, as some of the newspapers have stated. I am here voluntarily. I am a gentleman, and have a wife and two children. I don't want to get into the newspapers."

Dr. Hale was then shown one of the German propaganda sheets.

"That is my work," he said, after glancing at it.

He was asked if he knew Dr. Rumely, the man who was publisher of The Evening Mail during the period that the Kaiser controlled that paper.

"In the Spring of 1915 there turned up a young man named Rumely. He was a special protégé of Dernburg's. The fact is that he was absolutely a special protégé of Dernburg's."

Dr. Hale admitted that he had heard his fellow-propagandists discuss various publications, but that propositions to purchase them, if such were entertained, were not mentioned in his presence. Among the publications he mentioned were The Sun, The New York Press, which has since been merged with The Sun; Harper's Weekly, The Forum, and The International.

VIERECK USED A CODE IN LETTERS TO GERMANY

Key Now in Possession of Authorities—Wrote After We Entered the War.

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who is directing the investigation of certain phases of the German propaganda inquiry, said yesterday that he had come into possession of evidence which showed that George Sylvester Viereck had been in communication with Germany since this country entered the war. Viereck's father, he added, was now in Germany, and the letters in a great many instances were addressed to him. On their face he said the letters were harmless family affairs, but he added that there was reason for stating that Viereck used a code, and he said that the key, which was in Viereck's own handwriting, was now in the possession of the authorities.

Viereck, the Attorney General said, was known to have sent letters to neutral cities in Europe for retransmission to Germany as late as the Fall of last year, perhaps "as late," he added "as last November or December." The letters were mailed in quadruplicate, two to Denmark and two to Sweden. These letters were intended for Louis Viereck, the father of George Sylvester Viereck and the Berlin correspondent of Viereck's pro-German paper, the Fatherland.

"Whether the letters sent since our entry into the war were in code," said Mr. Becker, "I am not prepared to say, but I will state that we have no evidence to the contrary."

That Viereck was "head over heels" in the German propaganda is admitted by Viereck himself, although he stoutly maintains that he has been loyal since this country entered the conflict. He admits that he attended the sessions of the German Propaganda Council and that he received large sums of money from both German and Austrian official sources.

The Viereck code was shown to reporters by the Attorney General yesterday afternoon. It is a very simple affair. The first word of the first line on the second page follows the first word on the first page, the first on the third page follows the first on the second, and so on. One of these code letters intercepted before the United States declared war was partly decoded. The first word on the first line of the first page of that letter was "die," the first on the first line of the second page was "lage" that on the first line of the third page was "ist," and on the first line of the fourth page it was "ausserordentlich," the word when read in sequence meaning "the situation is extraordinary."

A young woman formerly employed by Viereck as a secretary, and who worked for him up to the end of last year, has been examined by the Attorney General and has frankly told all that she knows about Viereck. She said that up to late in the Fall of last year he was still sending letters to Europe for retransmission to his father in Germany. She mailed these letters, and in order to hide their origin would go into the Bronx and mail them at several different postal stations.

Viereck told her, the girl said, that he wanted them mailed in out-of-the-way places so as to elude the Secret Service agents whom he, Viereck, believed to be shadowing him.

When Viereck was questioned by the Attorney General he admitted writing the letters in quadruplicate, and in explanation said that his father was a traveler and that he mailed the letters to several different places in order to expedite their delivery to him.

The Grand Jury investigation of the German propaganda system is now nearing its close. Indictments, it is reported, may be returned next week.

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MR. LENINE LAMENTS.

In ordinary times the loquacious Mr. TROTZKY is intrusted with the not uncongenial task of doing the talking for the proletariat revolution now in operation in Russia. But there are periods of stress when the Veiled Prophet, LENINE himself, must come out and reassure his worried devotees. Such times are these, and such words of assurance were those which he gave to the Government Conference of Factory Committees at Moscow. "It was easy for Russia to begin a revolution," he told the committeemen, "but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it." Any German battery commander can knock down a Gothic cathedral, but to put up something of equal merit in its place is a difficult task. And while the old Russian edifice was no masterpiece, there is little for admiration in the temporary shelter which LENINE has knocked together over its ruins.

However, says the new Mokanna by way of consolation, in a highly organized bourgeois country like Germany, when revolution is once started it is easy to complete. Now, what is LENINE doing to complete his revolution in Russia, and what is he doing to start a revolution in Germany? The massacre of Social Revolutionists, sullied with the dual crimes of killing a German Ambassador and of believing that the complete Socialist program can be put into effect only gradually, goes on. Most news from Russia is hardly to be believed until it has been repeated three or four times, but if there is truth in the report that MARIE SPIRIDONOVA is among the victims of the general slaughter by which LENINE is avenging MIRBACH, it may seem to a good many persons that this is the meanest act on the whole record of the Bolsheviki. When this 20-year-old school teacher killed a tyrannical Governor in 1905, she was flung into prison and experienced tortures which included repeated floggings and the scorching of her flesh with lighted cigarettes. But the old régime did not kill her; she was sent to Siberia, she came back with the exiles a year ago, more honored for what she had suffered for the cause of the revolution in Russia than any other woman except BRESHKOVSKAYA herself. In the political discussions of last year she usually sided with the extreme party, she might have been regarded as generally on LENINE's side till it came to the question of accepting the terms finally imposed at Brest-Litovsk. This she opposed, and opposed vigorously; this appears to be the beginning of her heresy. If the "real revolution" which has driven BRESHKOVSKAYA into hiding has murdered SPIRIDONOVA, it may be in order to ask our own Bolsheviki to look it over and decide how they like it.

What is LENINE doing to start the revolution in Germany? Since the report that he has declared war on the Allies for doing on the Murman coast what the Germans have done without a protest from LENINE over a third of Russia comes only through the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, it must be treated with reserve. If true, however, this alignment of the Bolshevist Government openly on the side of the Kaiser is hardly likely to lead the subservient SCHEIDEMANN to raise the red flag on a Berlin barricade. A multitude of witnesses have told us that the interest of very wide sections of the German people in the war is based largely on its possibilities of profit. LENINE says that the Brest-Litovsk treaty demands that Russia turn over to Germany six billion rubles, and that "the way out must be found by the joint exertions of the proletariat and the poor peasants." Disquieting reflections on the unprofitable character of an imperialistic war shall not find place in the German soul if he can help it. And the threat of filling Germany with revolutionary propaganda broke down months ago at an order from the German General Staff.

Finally, there is the question of the Czechoslovaks, which has afforded all along a very valuable criterion as to the actual relation of the Bolsheviki to the German military power. The Czechoslovaks wanted nothing but permission to go in peace from the territory of an ally which had given up the war. On the way out they were attacked by Bolsheviki who were trying to disarm them. The Czechoslovak army included many Socialists, and every man in it was a revolutionist, a rebel against autocratic power. Its leaders did not believe that the local attacks represented Bolshevist policy. Professor MAXA and Dr. MARCOVITCH, the political heads of the Czechoslovaks in Russia, went themselves as Ambassadors to Moscow to settle what they thought was a misunderstanding; and LENINE and TROTZKY put them in prison, where they still are unless the Austro-Hungarian Government has succeeded in its effort to get them turned over to it to be shot for treason.

Japan, according to official announcement, has accepted the American proposal for joint allied action in Siberia. This action, it appears, is to be in the main support of the Czechoslovaks, although with a force much too small. Meanwhile, German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners who have armed themselves have been instructed, according to report, to regard Siberia as a front just as much as any other place where Germans, Austrians, and Magyars are fighting. Under the orders of their Governments they are assisting the Bolsheviki against those misguided Siberians who have taken self-determination seriously. The Russian revolution started as a rising against a blood-stained autocracy which was dominated by German influence. It looks as if this revolution is being continued, as if it is on the way to being concluded; but it is being continued by the Russians who, wherever the Czechoslovaks have removed the menace of the Red Guard, have risen against LENINE.

MR. WILSON ON THE MOB SPIRIT.

Lynching in the United States has two great historical causes, apart from the latent instinct which flares up here and there, assembles mobs, and, under artful leadership, misapprehension, or strong excitement, induces a tumultuary injustice. One cause is race feeling. The other is the absence or the corruption, in frontier communities, of the legal means of redressing wrong. Our great stretch of isolated and thinly peopled territory, a failure to provide an efficient rural constabulary, the evil inheritance in many parts of the country of the tradition of taking the law into one's own hands and executing a private vengeance, have contributed to facilitate and continue a custom that misrepresents and dishonors American civilization.

Moreover, our hopeless plethora of unnecessary laws, too often reflecting the organized activity of minorities and not general public opinion, has tended to bring about an unfortunate disrespect of law. Under our Federal system it is impossible to give redress, or full redress, to foreign nations for such outrages committed on their subjects in this country if the local juries are afraid to do their duty or sympathize with the lynchers. When Mr. BAYARD was Ambassador to Great Britain he made, in his speech at the English Boston in 1895, the famous declaration, which brought on him the censure of the Republican House of Representatives, that "the President "stood in the midst of a strong, self-"confident, and oftentimes violent "people; men who seek to have their "own way." It cannot have been in Mr. BAYARD's mind, but the lynching habit is proof that too many Americans are "violent people."

How far the acts of violence against German sympathizers since the beginning of the war have their roots in the tradition and wide suggestion of the lynching spirit, and how far they are manifestations of that inflamed, misguided patriotism that in every nation, in time of war, instigates the prosecution of the disloyal, it would be futile to inquire. The Praeger murder in Illinois is the most conspicuous example of the mob mind, loathsomely degrading a sacred cause. In that case the authorities did their best. It was no fault of justice that the murderers were not punished. There have been sporadic instances of mob law, of minor violences, in various parts of the country; yet the great patience of the people, the almost saintlike patience of the Government, with disloyal editors, for instance, German propagandists, and suspects generally, prove that the great majority of the people stick steadily to "the old, cool-headed, general law" and detest these violences. Local and State and Federal officials have been correct in their attitude. Sometimes it has seemed that malignants have been protected not merely from "wild justice" but from legal justice.

Now, when we are fighting for ordered freedom, this stain of lynching, of the mob spirit, though both, we think, have subsided and not swelled, multi-magnified by the ingenious imagination of our enemies, seems intolerable. From his great post of not only leader of this nation but, in a sense, the leader of all free nations, Mr. WILSON addresses to his fellow-countrymen a pondered admonition with whose purpose and expression not one of them can disagree:

> No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the States and nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride in a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.
>
> We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. * * * I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standard of the enemy of his country whom he affects to despise.

Coming from such a source, the warning will, we hope, be taken to heart by the rash, the ignorant, the unthinking, who have usurped the most solemn function of the State. We are fighting arbitrary, cruel, law-scorning, and violent Powers. Let our hands be clean from any tincture of their iniquity.

CUBANS TO FIGHT IN FRANCE.

Since the pacific occupation of Cuba by American troops, which ended in the Spring of 1909, officers of our Regular Army have been detailed to train the armed forces of the republic, and there has been a remarkable transformation of her fighting material. On parade it has been a credit to the instructors, and in action against the rebels in the Winter of 1916-1917 the Cubans of the so-called standing army, fixed by law at 11,000 men, but expanded at that time to 17,000, displayed no mean tactical skill, and fought their way into the manigua without showing the old fear of ambush that characterized the operations of the Cubans in the revolution of 1895-1898.

It is now announced from Havana that Cuba will send to France one regiment of regulars, and, in addition, volunteers who offer themselves for service under the terms of the bill which passed the House of Representatives on Thursday night and will soon become a law.

President MENOCAL's policy calls for the participation of Cuba in the war to the limit of her resources. An army of 100,000 men could be sent to France, should they be needed. Volunteers are already fighting "over there" in the American Army and with the French Foreign Legion. Cuban aviators are in the field, rendering acceptable service. Contributions to the Red Cross in Cuba have been liberal under the inspiration of Mme. MARIANA MENOCAL, wife of the President, who is the head of the Cuban society. The Congress at Havana recently voted $2,500,000 to be distributed among Red Cross organizations in the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy. The budget this year, most of it to be devoted to war purposes, amounts to $64,000,000. A hospital unit, to include 100 doctors and nurses, has been equipped to go to the front. "Cuba," said recently EUSEBIO AMPIAZU, Secretary to President MENOCAL, "is very grateful to the United "States for all it has done for Cuba. "It is ready to do its bit to show its "appreciation."

One of the first men up San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898, was a tall Cuban who had joined the American infantry in the charge. He was conspicuous in the advance, and gave his life there for Cuba Libre. The list of patriots who fought valiantly in the last revolution against Spain, under such leaders as MACEO, GOMEZ, and GARCIA, is so long and well attested that it would be unaccountable if Cubans were not seen on the firing line in France fighting for human liberty. American officers who commanded the fine Rural Guard in 1907-1909 and afterward trained the standing army know the worth of disciplined Cuban soldiers. Proud to fight in the line with American troops, they will render a good account of themselves in France.

FLATTENING OUT THE SALIENT.

When a bulletin from a correspondent "with the French Army in France" reports that "the entire Ger-"man position within the Marne sa-"lient is such that it may fall at any "instant as the result of a sharp for-"ward movement by the Allies affect-"ing a vital part," the meaning is not that a great German army is in serious danger of envelopment and capture, but that the enemy, who is fighting rearguard actions to cover his retirement to strong defensive positions, may be driven out of the salient and forced back on the River Vesle, which flows past Rheims in the direction of Soissons.

The fifth phase of the German offensive, the original design of which was to divide the French and British armies and win a decisive victory over one, if not both, has been wrecked by the swift strategy and irresistible tactics of General FOCH. That is cause enough for rejoicing. Since he turned to strike at the enemy he has taken upward of 25,000 prisoners and 500 guns. In spite of their most desperate efforts, the Germans cannot recover the initiative, although they have used seventy-five divisions in the zone of operations. The situation is fraught with opportunities for the Allies that tempt conjecture. It is not improbable that General FOCH, by cutting off the enemy's supplies north of Fère-en-Tardenois, half way to Fismes, which in turn lies between Rheims and Soissons—his guns now command the railway running northeast to Fismes and the highway leading to Braisne—will capture a considerable body of the enemy and throw him back on the neck of the salient, which is marked by the River Vesle; but there will hardly be a Sedan in the open, with the French counting prisoners by the hundreds of thousands. To entertain such an idea is to forget that the Germans have still a good deal of room in the salient for a retiring movement, and that north of the wide neck railways and a network of wagon roads permit them to hurry up reinforcements to resist the advance of the French, Americans, and British from both sides of the salient.

The Allies have already won a great victory and are in a position, now that the enemy is retreating north of the Marne, to place reserves on the eastern side of the salient near Rheims, as well as on the west side. General FOCH, with the initiative which he prizes so much, and of which, apparently, he cannot now be deprived, has the salient in his grip, and he should be able literally to squeeze the Germans out of it, adding thousands to his tally of prisoners and spoil of guns and equipment. It will probably take some time to flatten out the salient and to recover Soissons; but unless the great strategist is caught napping the thing will be done. No doubt he has other designs than the wrecking of the fifth phase of the German offensive; but whatever they are, and whatever operations he undertakes to execute them, it is not an unwarrantable presumption that the enemy will be powerless to engage in a sixth phase for a long time to come, and perhaps will be on the defensive for the remainder of the year.

LABOR AND THE WAR.

In a discussion of the relation of labor questions to the war Dr. CHARLES W. ELIOT presents views worthy of an elder statesman, detached from the extreme positions of either labor or capital. He takes a benevolent view of both, but it might be that either would think the balance of blame as apportioned by him rests heavily upon it. Capital may dissent from his belief that labor will and should receive a larger share of the product of its effort. Labor certainly will resent his rejection of a uniform wage and uniform conditions of employment as just or desirable. Trade unionism is based upon uniformity as its cornerstone. Trade unionism cannot survive if the strongest man is allowed to get the highest wages, or, in other words, if wages are to be proportioned to the productiveness of work. That was an underlying motive in the threat strike which resulted in precipitating our country into Government operation of the telegraphs and telephones. The Western Union paid according to individual merit, and the union was threatened by the inequality of wage results. Inequality of wage results is one of the basic questions underlying the present strike in England, the men being truer to their unionism than to their country, or to their fellow-workers in the trenches. The same taint of loyalty to unionism rather than to superior interests afflicts this country. Never were there more strikes than we have experienced during this war for the redemption of the world from autocracy, which it would seem that even unionists would admit to be the greatest thing to be fought for.

Dr. ELIOT has much to say about the increase of wages as a delusive remedy for labor troubles. He remarks truly that it defeats itself doubly. The cost of living neutralizes the wage increase, for all the increase and more is spent without benefiting the worker, and then there must be more disappointing increases and renewed unrest interminably. Secondly, the workers will not work so hard for a higher wage. When families can be supported in the previous accustomed manner of living, "work-"men in considerable numbers yield "to the temptation of taking a vaca-"tion of one or two days in the week, "thereby diminishing the total pro-"ductiveness of their trade, or in-"creasing the cost of its product. In "such cases high wages exert a dis-"tinctly demoralizing influence on "the workman himself and inflict "loss on the community." Even unionists must admit the justice of the remark. Nonunionists, who do not receive the extorted wage, know that coal is scarce and will agree with Dr. ELIOT.

He deals even justice when he condemns profiteering by whomever practiced, and approves the limitation of profits for capital, and of wages by preventing "the migratory habits of both skilled and unskilled laborers." That is the question which at the moment absorbs the attention of the Governments of both England and the United States. The "turnover" of labor is excessive in both countries, and it is a question whether the elaborate plans of our War Labor Policies Board, to become effective Aug. 1, may not produce disturbances here like those in English factories.

Dr. ELIOT says that the unions fail to defer to Government when their views clash, unless put under the duress of public opinion.

He finds the remedy for these troubles in development of character and education, the obvious antidotes to ignorance and wrong-headedness. Nor need this be confined to labor. Capital also is human. For instance, gold-producing capitalists are at this time asking that their profits shall be increased in both England and the United States. Both are asking that the minting price of gold shall be altered because of the rising costs of mining. That is as foolish for them as it is for their miners to ask continually for higher wages. What both want is an increase of what their product procures for them. Wage earners can get higher real wages, more comforts, only by increase of production, so that products may be got more plentifully by the same wage. The gold miners would profit no more by their labor at higher wages than by an alteration of the mint price of the metal. Surely capital ought to be more intelligent than labor, but is it? And if not, how shall capital unduly blame labor? Economics is still a hidden as well as a dull science for most.

Dr. ELIOT takes a more encouraging view of the American future than of the British, and with reason. Our workers are not Bolshevized, but the British are. Both countries have their I. W. W., but more of ours are in jail, and more of the British are in Parliament. If there be any of ours in Government places, they do not declare programs such as those put forward officially in England. English labor is demanding "a new social order," "democratic control of industry," and "the surplus wealth for the common good." That can be done once, as Russia proves, but after that there will be no surplus of wealth produced for either the common or the individual good. It is a mercy that our wage earners are hard-headed on that topic, however emotional they may be on others.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Must the Band Be Black?

For relatives of our soldiers and sailors who feel impelled to put on some outward mark of grief and loss when they get news that the ultimate sacrifice for country has been made by those whom they love, probably no more appropriate symbol could be devised than is the one recommended by the Council of National Defense and approved by the War Department. It is a narrow band of broadcloth, bearing one of the gold stars used as an honorable decoration by the navy.

As an indication of personal mourning that is almost infinitely preferable to the black garments so depressing to both wearers and observers that are demanded by a convention now fortunately obsolescent as a social custom. Only a surviving adherence to that old custom, however, can have prompted the proposal that the band bearing the star be black, and while it may be hypercritical to object to the use of a color with associations wholly sad, yet may one venture to express regret that another of significance more congruous with higher truths was not selected.

Black somehow makes too prominent the idea of personal loss. The death of a man in the national service is a personal loss to his relatives, of course, but so much more is it that they might well allow their grief to be taken for granted, and, instead of giving it public manifestation, content themselves with expressing their own part in the general appreciation of what the men in the army and navy are doing for the country. Sedulously to be avoided is the pretension that those who die for their country are objects of commiseration, and still more sedulously the idea that the gift of their lives is made by any one except themselves. Mothers do not do it, or fathers or wives or sweethearts. All justly to be claimed by those near and dear to the man who answers his country's call and dies in its service is that their influences did not hinder, but helped, him to do his duty.

That is much—a legitimate reason for pride, but it is quite another thing from "giving." All the credit for that should go to him who really does it.

Their Hope Doomed to Disappointment.

It is beautifully illustrative of the Teutonic mind in its present stage of development—or perhaps one should say of arrested development—that one of the German papers proposes that black and white American captives be herded together in closest association in the prison camps. This, the deviser of the scheme thinks, would give keenest pain both to those thus united in misfortune and to Americans in general. For him, of course, that is its sufficient recommendation as a new form of "frightfulness."

His basis of belief is some vague knowledge he has of the negro's place in the United States and an exaggerated and distorted notion of an antagonism existing here between the white and black races. He is quite unaware that only in certain ways is that antagonism real, even in those who feel it most strongly, and it would be news to him if he were told that in many other ways there is none at all.

American prisoners of war would have other things to think about than the color line. Among the other things, the first to attract their attention would be their German guards, and the second would be food, or rather the lack of it. As for the presence of negroes in the same pens and suffering the same hardships and cruelties, that might be resented, but hardly for any other reason than that it was intended to be an offensive form of persecution. Companions in misery would not be troubled by the spectre of "social equality," and there would be no lack of respect on the part of white men for black men who had fought as well and as bravely as themselves against the common enemy of both.

Somebody should tell the German editor that negroes are not hated in this country—that in innumerable white families they occupy positions that bring them into daily and intimate contact with the other members, especially the children, and that it is the Americans who know the negro best that in proper place and season are most forgetful of racial differences or make most kindly allowance for them.

A Fiction with a Purpose.

A paper in one Long Island town has printed, and a paper in a nearby town has reprinted, a truly grisly tale that deserves attention—and attention most of all from the Federal authorities whose business it is to hunt down German propagandists.

The story is to the effect that while a gathering of women in a country house were hard at work recently making surgical bandages and like articles for the Red Cross, a mysterious stranger came to the door, and, on some pretense of official authority, demanded that he be allowed to examine the servants employed there. After some hesitation this was permitted, the inquisition was solemnly conducted, and its sensational ending came when the inquisitor snatched a wig from the head of a servant supposed to be a woman and revealed a German man! The remainder of the narrative told how this long and much trusted servitor had been notably active and useful in packing and dispatching bundles to the Red Cross—and that the contents of every one of them had been poisoned by him.

The tale is thrilling, but it has two faults—there was not one word of truth in it and it has been told with slight variations dozens and dozens of times before, with the scene laid in as many other places, and always with no foundation in fact. Somebody had fooled the first of the Long Island papers, and the second, which for good measure had added what the first left out—the name of the family where the plot was, or rather wasn't, worked—had fallen into the trap set for the gullible and credulous.

Why the thing was done is not quite clear, but seemingly the purpose was to excite among the relatives of our soldiers the fear that, if the soldiers are wounded abroad, hospital treatment will be fatal instead of curative. The fact that whoever believed the story would feel a new and bitterer hatred of Germans was either not realised or was ignored by the originator of the myth.

From a German Textbook.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following quotation from Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal's German language system published in 1897, which I have just run across, surely has a peculiar interest just now:

"I am not particularly fond of disputations myself. What do they amount to in the end?

"In most cases to nothing at all, especially where the dispute is in reference to politics or religious views.

"These are subjects which in the English Army, for instance, are never touched upon.

"And is that also the case in the German Army?

"Unfortunately not. Our officers and soldiers discuss politics with predilection, and the Emperor sets the example.

"You have many soldiers in Germany, haven't you?

"Unfortunately, only too many. Militarism is the misfortune of our century, and I fear all Europe will be wrecked by it.

"There we are fortunate in America. We have but a small army, we live in peace with all nations, and the people govern themselves."

ELIZABETH G. DOW.

Summit, N. J., July 17, 1918.

Brazil in the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great were those two Independence and Bastile Days. On the other side brotherly soldiers of America and Brazil were fighting. What was thought on not seeing a single flag of your sister republic, Brazil? Do the people of America know that Brazil is in the war heart and soul? Do the people know that the Allies' ammunition and shipbuilding plants are depending on Brazil's manganese ore; that hundreds of Brazilian seamen lost their lives going to the help of their brothers in arms; that Brazilians are enlisting in their army faster than the draft can get them; that if there is any change in the occurrences in Europe Brazil will send her sons to the front; that from hundreds of Brazilians enlisted in French "Legion Etrangere" just a few are still living; that about two hundred thousand soldiers paraded at Rio de Janeiro on Independence Day; that hundreds of ships are carrying as fast as they can food to their brothers in arms in Europe?

Wouldn't it be a little comfort for the people to know that they still have an ally that in case of need will send a million men to the French fronts and that they can count on us as true friends?

FLAVIO SUIMARAES.

New York, July 18, 1918.

Major Morris Jacob Karpas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is listed in the casualty list of July 22 as "dead from disease" Major Morris Jacob Karpas of the Medical Reserve. The brief obituary accompanying this notice is insufficient tribute and we cannot let his name pass into silence without a more adequate recognition of his sacrifice.

Born in Russia and coming to this country at the age of 12, he spent an arduous youth in acquiring for himself in a strange language, in a strange land, the education which he ardently desired, and after years of hard work he established himself in the land of his adoption as a recognized and successful physician.

Then came America's entrance into the war, and although he realised most keenly what he was sacrificing because it had been so dearly won, he at once gave up everything and entered the army life which he cordially hated, because he felt it to be his duty, because "America was the only country he was willing to fight for."

Those who are proud to have been his friends will miss the straightforward honesty of his look and the warm glow of his kindliness, and the concentration and intelligence that he brought to bear on the many poor people who came under his care.

FLORENCE BAYARD LA FARGE.
HELEN WILLISTON BROWN.

Saunderstown, R. I., July 23, 1918.

Good Care for Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of our hotheads complain of giving comforts to German prisoners, and want to make them feel, as nearly as our self-respect will permit, the same sufferings that are said to be felt in German prison camps. I understand that in fact they are not given luxury, but merely decency; but I wish to point out that, if all news dispatches are true, a nation's reputation for the treatment of prisoners makes a difference to the willingness of overfatigued troops to surrender. If any practicable provision of comfort for prisoners will increase by half of 1 per cent. the number who surrender to us, it will be one of the best investments we can make toward winning the war.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

Ballard Vale, Mass., July 24, 1918.

SIX LITTLE KAISERLINGS.

Six little Kaiserlings, sheltered, sleek, alive;
One went daft with Schrecklichkeit, then there were 1 and 5.

Five little Princelings, with soft jobs and secure;
One went on a frolic, then there were 2 and 4.

Four little Junkerlings, sporting on a Spree;
One got jagged on Bier und Wein, then there were 3 and 3.

Three little Crownlets, with not a thing to do;
One went with the skulking fleet, then there were 4 and 2.

Two little Teutlets, dudelets of the Hun;
One went off to boss the Finns, then there were 5 and 1.

One little Dachshundlet, funny-featured Will;
Bill fell down and lost his crown, and then there were—nil!

S. S.

THROUGH FINLAND.

A New Suggestion for the Allies' Approach to Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is doubtless true that the United States and all the other Allies should promptly co-operate to save the gallant Czechoslovak force in Siberia, to insure to the native Siberians their freedom from dictation from either Moscow or Berlin, and eventually to expel the Germans from Russian territory in the name of free Russia and a freely chosen Russian Constituent Assembly. This is now our plain duty. Our talk about our sympathy for Russia can be justified only by an unselfish effort to set Russia free, both economically and politically free, as soon as possible. But while these things are done there is another duty that should not be left undone.

Among all the peoples whom Germany has enslaved during this war there is only one that we and the Allies can reach at once, only one through which we can strike at Germany a deadly blow. The Finns are that people.

To reach the Russians through Siberia we must cross the Pacific and then travel on over five thousand miles.

Armenian, Rumanian, Ukrainian, Serb, Bohemian, Pole, Lithuanian, and Lett we cannot reach at all. But the Finn is easily reached. Already our forces hold Kola on his northern coast and Kem on the east at the edge of the White Sea. The Allies have at Kola a great store of supplies. At Kola and Kem we are only a short distance from Petrograd and from the Baltic Sea. That is, we are already at the doors of Great Russia. Finland is also the only place where we can strike at once the German eastern battleline. Germany has swallowed Finland now. It controls the Government, overawes the Diet, tunes the newspapers, and silences opposition. There are only 20,000 or 25,000 German soldiers in Finland, but they have saved the Finns from being murdered by the Bolsheviki, and they will exact all kinds of payment for their services.

The Finns love neither German nor Russian. They are an intensely democratic people, and their one desire is for the true independence of Finland. Even with German soldiers patrolling the capital, half the Diet dared to vote against the proposition to make Finland a monarchy under a German Prince. If an allied force should enter Finland with food for the people, who are starving, and the proclamation that the Finn Republic must be recognized as a sovereign State, the overwhelming majority of the Finns would rise to assist the invaders.

Such an expedition, properly supported by our fleets at Murmansk and Kem, would be in a position to roll up the left flank of the German eastern front and drive it out of Finland. We should then be in a position to secure bases for operations in the Baltic Sea. We should be at once within striking distance of Riga and all the Baltic provinces. The effect of such deeds upon the Ests, Letts, and Lithuanians would be tremendous. For the first time in centuries a ray of promise would penetrate the prison walls that their Junker magnates have built around them.

With Finland free and allied forces on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, at the very doors of Kronstadt and Petrograd, the problem of communication with the Russians would be simple. If they would accept our help and counsel, as they probably would if offered in the right spirit, we would be in far better position with them than we would be if we came across Siberia with the Czechoslovaks.

Moreover, the Siberian approach will consume as many months as the Finn approach would consume days.

Is it not true that the best place to strike Germany on the east is in Finland?

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

New York, July 22, 1918.

Visitors to the Times Annex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Times Annex is, as it were, an immense, though compact, reservoir into which, from the ends of the earth, through channels various and intricate, visible and invisible, the news from the world—the raw material of intelligence—comes leaping and bounding. To observe the detailed processes involved in receiving, editing, linotyping, monotyping, stereotyping, and illustrating this material—gathering it from everywhere, unorganized, unintelligible, sending it everywhere, organized and intelligible—to observe such is indeed a privilege unique and distinct. May I not, therefore, express to you the sincere appreciation of every member of the four groups of Columbia University Summer Session students who, on as many evenings, visited THE NEW YORK TIMES? With this expression may I not also give expression to the firm belief that the very practical and valuable information gained on these visits will, consciously and unconsciously, find reflection in the schoolrooms and communities throughout the various States represented by those in our groups, the majority of whom were teachers? These visits will, therefore, tend to widen the already large scope of influence which, throughout the country, THE TIMES so potently wields.

L. W. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Assistant to the Director.

New York, July 25, 1918.

Germans Fear the Tomahawk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some few years since the passengers on a North German Lloyd steamer bound for Gibraltar were annoyed by the arrogant behavior of two German officers, who finally fixed a quarrel on a young man from Georgia and challenged him to fight when the vessel touched land. Accepting the challenge, the Southerner asked a young New York man to act as his second, who, wishing to avert the duel, sought to turn the affair into ridicule, so demanded the choice of weapons, declaring he would select one peculiarly American—which would be a tomahawk—and proposing that the duelists should in turn stand with their backs to a door and allow the opponent to throw the tomahawk. The Germans protested, but the New Yorker was firm, saying if there were no tomahawks on board they could use the cook's cleavers. The Germans backed down, in the sulks, refusing to fight on terms that they denounced as fit only for barbarians, but not for skillful German fencers. The story leaked out, and they were well laughed at by the other passengers. It may be that the survivors of this encounter now fear that the Yankees again propose to use the Germans as targets for tomahawks, and dread the effects.

YANKEE DOODLE.

Cazenovia, N. Y., July 23, 1918.

Camp Wants Musical Instruments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our company has organized a band and is unable to completely equip the same without some outside help. As you well know, a company has no means of obtaining revenue and consequently has had to draw on the individuals composing it to obtain funds for the purchase of instruments. We have done this until each man has contributed as much as he was able. We now find that we are short a few instruments and therefore make appeal to you. We are short a bass drum, tenor saxophone, two cornets, a pair of cymbals, and band music.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY 14,
W. L. BROWN, Captain Air Service.

Garden City, L. I., July 13, 1918.

NEW WAR THE AIM OF GERMAN PEACE

Henry Morgenthau Tells of Plans Made in 1915 to Prepare for Greater Conflict.

KNEW THEN SHE HAD LOST

Sought Armistice, Knowing That Fighting Would End, Hoping to Win at Give and Take.

As a warning against the next German offer of peace, designed to cover German preparations for another war under more favorable conditions, Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, has made public secret negotiations by Germany in 1915, when Germany sought to put an end to the present war in order to make such arrangements for another war as would insure victory and domination of the world for the Central Powers.

The German agents, who approached Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople in 1915, made no secret that Germany's object was to put a stop to an indecisive struggle in order to allow her to get ready for a decisive one, and she was willing then to put forward terms, which she hoped might prove attractive, because she schemed to gain back everything then conceded and a great deal more, when she reopened the attack under better conditions.

Germany's hypocritical peace enterprises at that time are recalled as a warning against forthcoming proposals from Germany, designed to encourage pacifist sentiment among the Allies and produce an armistice, leaving the same military masters of Germany in the saddle to build thousands of submarines and attack later, when her undersea strength is considered sufficient to sweep the seas, isolate France, and make the Hohenzollerns the rulers of the world

One German principle, Mr. Morgenthau pointed out, is that an armistice is sure to result in peace, and that to induce the Allies to agree to an armistice is the accomplishment of a great step toward insuring German rule of the world at a later date.

Mr. Morgenthau's experiences with German intrigue, which looked upon an armistice and upon a peace as mere pawns in the German game for world domination, is set forth in the World's Work for August, just published, in which he said:

"In the latter part of 1914 Wangenheim began discussing this subject. It was part of Germany's system, he told me, not only to be completely prepared for war but also for peace. 'A wise General who enters battle always has at hand his plans for a retreat, in case he is defeated,' said the German Ambassador. 'This principle applies just the same to a nation beginning war. There is only one certainty about war—and that is that it must end sometime. So, when we plan our campaign for war, we must consider also a campaign for peace.'

"But Germany's ideas then comprised something more tangible than this philosophic principle. She had immediate reasons for desiring the end of hostilities, and Wangenheim discussed them frankly and cynically. He said that Germany had prepared for only a short war because she had expected to crush France and Russia in two brief campaigns lasting in all perhaps six months. Clearly this plan had failed and there was little likelihood that Germany would win the war; Wangenheim told me this in so many words. Germany, he added, would make a great mistake if she persisted in fighting the war to exhaustion, for such a fight would mean the permanent loss of her colonies, her mercantile marine, and her whole economic and commercial status. 'If we don't get Paris in thirty days we are beaten,' Wangenheim had told me in August, and though his attitude changed somewhat after the battle of the Marne, he made no attempt to conceal the fact that the great rush campaign had collapsed, that all that the Germans could now look forward to was a tedious, exhausting war, and the most they could obtain from the existing situation would be a drawn battle. 'We have made a mistake this time,' Wangenheim said, 'in not laying in supplies for a protracted struggle; it was an error, however, that we shall not repeat; next time we shall store up enough copper and cotton to last for five years.'

"At this time a German diplomat appeared in Constantinople who has figured much in recent history—Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, since Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the last five years Dr. von Kühlmann has seemed to appear in that particular part of the world, where important confidential diplomatic negotiations are being conducted by the German Empire. About the middle of December von Kühlmann left for Berlin, where he stayed about two weeks. On his return, in the early part of January, 1915, there was a noticeable change in the atmosphere of the German Ambassy. Up to that time Wangenheim had discussed peace negotiations more or less informally, but now he took up the matter specifically. I gathered that Kühlmann had been called to Berlin to receive all the latest details on this subject, and that he had come back with definite instructions that Wangenheim should move at once. The greatest obstacle to peace at that time was the fact that Germany showed no signs that she regretted her crime, and there was not the slightest evidence of the sackcloth in Wangenheim's attitude now. She had made a bad guess, that was all; what Wangenheim and the other Germans saw in the situation was that their stock of wheat, cotton, and copper was incomplete.

"In my notes of my conversation with Wangenheim I find him frequently using such phrases as the 'next war,' 'next time,' and in confidently looking forward to another greater world cataclysm than the present he merely reflected the attitude of the dominant junker-military class. The Germans apparently wanted a reconciliation—a kind of an armistice—that would give their Generals and industrial leaders time to prepare for the next conflict. At that time, nearly four years ago, Germany was moving for practically the same kind of peace negotiations which she has suggested many times since and is suggesting now; Wangenheim's plan was that representatives of the warring powers should gather around a table and settle things on the principle of 'give and take.' He said that there was no sense in demanding that each side state its terms in advance.

"'For both sides to state their terms in advance would ruin the whole thing,' he said. 'What would we do? Germany, of course, would make claims that the other side would regard as ridiculously extravagant. The Entente would state terms that could put all Germany in a rage. As a result both sides would get so angry that there would be no conference. No—if we really want to end this war, we must have an armistice. Once we stop fighting, we shall not go at it again. History presents no instance in a great war where an armistice has not resulted in a permanent peace. It will be so in this case.'

"Yet from Wangenheim's conversation I did obtain a slight inkling of Germany's terms. Germany was willing to recognize Great Britain's annexation of Egypt in return for a free hand in Mesopotamia. Wangenheim was quite insistent that Germany must have permanent naval bases in Belgium with which her navy could at all times threaten England with blockade and so make sure 'the freedom of the seas.' Germany wanted coaling rights everywhere; this demand looks absurd because Germany has always possessed such rights in peace times. She might give France a piece of Lorraine and a part of Belgium—perhaps, Brussels—in return for the payment of an indemnity."

GOV. BEECKMAN IS HOST AT NEWPORT

His Dinner to Senator Colt Attended by Officers of the Army and Navy.

VANDERBILT DEBUT TONIGHT

Three Dances to Follow the Presentation of Daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—Governor and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman, who have United States Senator Le Baron B. Colt as their guest tonight, gave a dinner in his honor, having as guests Mayor Clark Burdick, Colonel Oscar I. Straub, C. A. C.; Colonel Charles F. Tillinghast, National Army; Captain Joseph W. Oman, U. S. N.; Captain Edward L. Beach, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander Charles W. Crosse, U. S. A.; ex-Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, Lieutenant Joseph J. Staley, U. S. N. R. F., and Edward J. Berwind.

Three dinners and as many informal dances have been arranged for Miss Grace Vanderbilt, débutante daughter of General and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The dinners are to be given at Beaulieu on consecutive Saturday evenings, beginning tomorrow night. After the first dinner the guests will go on to the residence of the debutante's aunt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, for the dance. The second dinner will be followed by a dance at The Breakers, the villa of Mrs. Vanderbilt, the bud's grandmother. The third dance will be at Beechwod, the Summer home this season of Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

In addition to this program, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be at home at 5 o'clock, a week from Sunday. This reception will be for Miss Vanderbilt.

The débutante's father and brother are both now at the French front. It was General Vanderbilt's wish that some recognition should be made of his daughter's eighteenth birthday. Owing to the war the entertaining will be comparatively simple.

One of the best war gardens in the Summer colony, run by children, is that on the lawn of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, where the children two afternoons a week work in patches of corn, beets, peas, radishes, celery, and other vegetables to be canned. Miss Florence Havemeyer is being assisted by the Misses Fanny H. Wickes and Marion F. Wickes, daughters of Captain and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes; Laura Biddle, daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Craig Biddle; Anne Carley, daughter of Mrs. King Carley, and others.

Interesting ceremonies were held this afternoon at the dedication of the Naval Club canteen of the training station on Coddington Point by the Coddington Point Committee, of which Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster is Chairman. The band from the station opened the exercises, followed by prayers by the Episcopal and Catholic Chaplains from the station, Chaplain William G. Cassard and Chaplain E. V. Byrne.

Mrs. George Peabody Eustis and George Stuart Hendy gave a recital at Emmanuel Church this evening before a large number of the Summer residents, officers, and men of the army and navy, Mrs. Eustis being at the piano and Mr. Hendy at the organ.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained informally with a dinner tonight.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill was a luncheon hostess today, and Mrs. Henry Ware Putnam gave a dinner.

Mrs. Munn, wife of Lieutenant Orson D. Munn, U. S. N. R. F., gave a dinner tonight in honor of the birthday anniversary of her husband.

Joseph Harriman, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman of Newport, has enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and is under training at Paris Island.

Chaplain Cabanel of the French Blue Devils addressed the members of the Art Association of Newport this afternoon.

ENTERTAIN AT LENOX.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Baker Give a Dinner at Holmwood—Colony Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond T. Baker entertained friends at dinner at Holmwood tonight. It was the first entertainment they have given since their return from the West.

Mrs. William D. Osgood Field and her son, William O. Field, and Frederick V. Field are en route from Quebec, where they have been fishing for salmon, for Lenox. They are expected at Highlawn House tomorrow night.

Miss Caroline T. Lawrence returned to Stockbridge tonight from Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Frederick G. Crane will give an entertainment at Model Farm in Dalton, Tuesday afternoon, at which Mrs. William Parker of New York will read Bernard Shaw's play, "Candida."

Mrs. John Henry Hammond and her children are stopping with Mrs. William D. Sloane.

Otis P. Curtis, petty officer on the torpedoed transport Covington, has written that he is safe in France and awaiting orders.

Miss Gertrude Watson has issued cards for a musicale at Onota Farm in Pittsfield on Monday afternoon.

Miss Eleanor Ogden West, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. West of Chicago, who are at Court Hill, their country place in Pittsfield, has enlisted in the service of the American Fund for the French Wounded and will shortly cross to France.

Mrs. Donald McPherson of Chicago is passing the Summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. West, in Pittsfield. Her husband, Captain McPherson, U. S. A., is in Switzerland.

The Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill of St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, has received gifts of $750 from Lenox and Stockbridge cottagers for the Ascension Farm School in South Lee, which makes a total of $1,275 collected this month for this important work.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and her daughter, Mrs. Ranson Spafard Hooker of Ridgefield, Conn., will arrive tomorrow to pass the week-end with the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., at Shadow Brook Farm.

Pageant to Aid National Child Labor

A Pageant of Sunshine and Shadow, under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Leo Arnstein, Dobbs Ferry. The sum realized from the affair will be devoted to the work of the committee.

Clean the Crevices

Don't think—because your teeth look white and pearly—that your mouth is CLEAN. Food hides in tiny crevices—underneath the gums—decays the teeth. The standard dentifrice

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FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste

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SUSTAINS BAN ON HEARST.

Judge Invalidates Injunction Against the Mount Vernon Ordinance.

Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young signed an order in Mt. Vernon yesterday sustaining the demurrer of the city to the granting of a temporary injunction to restrain the city Government from enforcing its ordinance prohibiting the sale of the Hearst newspapers and German language newspapers in the city limits.

Corporation Counsel J. Henry Esser, who filed the demurrer, said the ordinance would not be enforced for several days in legal courtesy, so that attorneys for the newspapers might have time to apply for a stay.

George Doblinsky, Mt. Vernon agent for the Hearst newspapers, received a summons yesterday on a charge of violating the city ordinance prohibiting the posting of bills without permits from property owners. He pleaded guilty before Judge George C. Appel, but sentence was suspended when he promised to take the bills down.

CAN'T BE INSANELY LOYAL.

Love of Country, Jury Says, Is Not a Basis of Lunacy.

Timothy Crowley, brother of Deputy Police Commissioner Ellen O'Grady, who alienists had declared was insane on one subject, intense patriotism, was declared sane yesterday by a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, before Judge McDermott. The jury was out only five minutes.

Crowley will be put on trial on a charge of felonious assault next week. He is accused of shooting Frank H. Van Name in Fulton Street on May 9. According to Crowley, Van Name uttered disparaging remarks about the country. Crowley says he upbraided him, and when Van Name put his hand to his back pocket Crowley shot him twice. He declared he committed the assault in self-defense and because he thought Van Name was an enemy of the country.

CONCERT IN MOUNTAINS.

Many Motorists Hear Daily Program by Maplewood Orchestra.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 26.—The concert by the Maplewood Orchestra on the porch daily has been attracting many motor parties from Bethlehem, Twin Mountain, Franconia, and Summer villas. Some of the visitors have Summer homes at these resorts and motor over for luncheon or for tea following the concert.

Miss Erma Cavelli gives the sojourners a genuine treat on Sunday evenings when she is heard in selections during the concert for which a special program is provided. Miss Cavelli has been joined by her sister, Mrs. Austin, and her two small boys of Brooklyn and they are occupying the Harris Cottage near the Maplewood.

Arriving at the Maplewood for the season this week were Mr. and Mrs. William P. Brinckerhoff of Mt. Vernon. Emmons S. Smith and party have arrived at the Maplewood for the Summer, joining Emmons Smith, Jr. Colonel J. A. Sheehan of Manchester, spent the week-end there with a party of friends, including James S. McGerry of Manchester. Maplewood Inn is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Priest and party of Maynard, Mass., who motored there for a few days, and there for the season are Mrs. Henry S. Hoynes of Brooklyn, who will be prominent among the Old Guard of Golfers, and Miss Lucille Hoynes.

The employes of the Bretton Woods hotels collected $140 last evening at their Red Cross ball, which will be given to the Bretton Woods Auxiliary for the purchase of supplies for making surgical dressings.

The thirteenth annual tennis tournament held under the auspices of the Crowford North Lawn Tennis Association will begin on July 30 and continue through the week. This is the most important tennis event in the White Mountains and will bring many New York and Boston tennis stars into the hills.

James A. Blair of New York will arrive soon for the remainder of the season, and Joakley Redway and Beverly A. Norris of New York, who have been at the Mt. Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods, have come to join Mrs. Henry Norris of New York for the season at the Balsams.

WOMEN IN GOLF HANDICAP.

Play in Qualifying Rounds Starts at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 26.—The women's golf handicap competition started here today, and among those playing in the qualifying rounds were Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, Mrs. Herman Ellis, Miss Marion Terobel, Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, Mrs. W. M. C. Wheatley, Mrs. Eugene M. Barnhart, Misses Hilah and Mercer French, Mrs. Garrett Wall, and Miss Marjorie Hancock. Miss Hancock scored 75 net with 34 handicap. Mrs. Barnhart, whose handicap was 31, played a net score of 78. Miss Mercer French played gross 98, handicap 33, net 65.

Luncheon parties at the Golf Club today included Mrs. Chauncey Marshall, Mrs. Edmund R. Stettinius, and Mrs. Franklin D. Botts.

A beautiful day drove colonists to the bridle trails and mountain paths. Among those in the saddle were Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, who rode over Greenbrier Mountain with Cortland Parker, 3d. Philip H. Duer rode over nearby trails. C. H. Ruddock took a riding party to Greenbrier River. Elmer E. Smathers of New York entertained several friends at dinner at The Pines.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waters Taft have arrived at the Greenbrier from New York to remain for several weeks. A. Huidekoper Bond is also here fom New York, and Decatur Axtell of Richmond, who has been at Hot Springs for several weeks with Mrs. Axtell, arrived here today.

Miss Adsit to Wed Aviator Pyle.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chapin Adsit of 1,322 Ritchie Place, Chicago, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Adsit, to Charles McAlpin Pyle, son of Mrs. James Tolman Pyle of Hurstmont, Morristown, N. J. Mr. Pyle is in the Aviation Section, and is a member of the Morris County Golf Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Vassar Nurse Students to Parade.

Girls from 42 States and 115 colleges, who make up the 427 students who are taking a three months' preliminary course in nursing in the Vassar College Training Camp for Nurses with the instructors from Yale, Harvard, and other large universities, are to parade in Poughkeepsie this afternoon in the interest of the Red Cross campaign for nurses for military service. The student nurses will be in uniforms of different hospitals, as each will leave Vassar for some hospital, where she will complete a two years' course, of which the Vassar work is the beginning.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $5 from Mrs. Marie L. Thompson of Scranton, Penn. The check has been turned over to Mother Lathrop of the Cancer Home, Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., in accordance with Mrs. Thompson's request.

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GERMANS CONTINUE TO HARASS POLES

Inhabitants of Unhappy Country Subjected to Variety of Persecutions.

MANY REFUGEES BARRED

Teutons Fear Those Returning from Russia Are Infected with Bolshevist Doctrines.

Complete confirmation of recent cable dispatches telling of the high-handed way in which the German Government continues to rule in Poland and to make the so-called liberation of Poland proclaimed by the German and Austrian Kaisers in November, 1916, a tragic joke is found in copies of German and Austrian newspapers just received in New York.

In addition to breaking up the "National Polish Army," an organization which the Germans had hoped to create for the purpose of protecting their interests in Poland and thus releasing more German troops for the offensive in the West, because the backbone of this army, the First Polish Corps of Lieut. Gen. Dowbor Musnicki, was found to be too pro-Polish and not pro-German enough, the German authorities are subjecting the Poles, both in Poland and in East Prussia, to all sorts of petty persecutions. The Berliner Tageblatt of June 19 contained the following telegram from its correspondent in Thorn:

"Some Polish ladies in Thorn maintained, without official permission, a private school in which children of school age were instructed in reading and writing in Polish. The local representative of the Government has now ordered the closing of the school and threatened to arrest its promoters. The Gazeta Torunska sees in this official order evidence of how the 'new policy of the Government toward the Poles' is being executed."

The Kölnische Volkszeitung reports that when the Government's representative in Posen heard that the Poles living there were preparing to commemorate the centenary of the death of General Henrik Dombrowski, the great Polish military leader, he issued an order prohibiting any such celebrations, even in private. Count Ludwig Mycielski, President of the local Polish organization, had already issued an appeal for funds for the celebration, and organized a committee to take charge of the work, but the Prussian edict put an end to all these plans.

Polish Democrat Interned.

A Warsaw dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung tells of the internment by the German authorities there of Wladyslaus Grabski, the well-known leader of the Polish National Democracy, who had returned from Russia early in April without having obtained the necessary special permit from the Germans. The telegram points out that Grabski immediately assumed a leading rôle in the Polish movement, and continues:

"He agitated everywhere in the sense that the possibility of the re-entry of Russia into the war was not excluded, that the position of the Entente in the west was more favorable, and that, consequently, in matters of external politics, a policy of passivity, i. e., of refusal to join the Central Powers, was advisable. At home the Nationl Democracy must try to occupy as many positions as possible with its own adherents. He agitated especially for the placing of his followers in posts that had to do with the question of repatriation. Attention was directed to Grabski's machintions even from Switzerland, with the additional information that he only apparently recognized the Council of Regency and in secret agitated with all his strength against it and the German forces of occupation. Under these circumstances, Grabski's agitation was no longer to be tolerated, so he had to be made harmless by internment."

The methods by which the German Government plans to keep Poland safe for the Central Powers and to see that the virus of Bolshevism is excluded from the puppet kingdom are revealed in the following article printed in the Kölnische Zeitung on June 21:

"In this country there obtains, upon the whole, but a very inadequate idea of the difficulties involved in the problem of Polish repatriation. It is a matter concerning the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Poland, who during the war voluntarily or as a result of having been carried off by the Russians have been obliged to live back of the Russian front. Of course, the conclusion of peace first of all lifted the barrier separating these refugees from their property and homes, but their country is still occupied territory, and so it must remain, at least so long as we are obliged to keep troops there and the transition to established conditions of peace has not been effected. Besides, we cannot evacuate Poland until clarity regarding the relations of the new State with us has been created.

"Therefore it would really be dangerous for us to allow thousands of the former inhabitants of the country to cross the pre-existing barrier without careful examination. We must retain the right to find out whence the people come, if they really only wish to claim their property and are willing to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions, or if they entertain some secret designs that we, in our own interests, cannot possibly tolerate or even support. And it would also be difficult to create work and the possibility of earning their living for this crowd of returned wanderers.

Work Offered in Germany.

"There seems to be an escape from this dilemma near at hand. If it is merely a matter of furnishing an opportunity to work, then Germany indeed offers extraordinary chances for persons who only wish to win the possibility of maintaining themselves. In fact, many of the returning workers willingly accept jobs in Germany, but they only form a part of the whole. Another part opposes it, partly because of the earnest desire to remain home after a long absence and also because of having returned filled with secret hostile ideas. Therefore a careful examination of each individual case of repatriation is necessary. And then the inciters whisper to these persons that we want to bar them from their homes out of malice.

"That such a piece of foolishness is far from our intentions doesn't require any especial asservation. We would gladly see all the Poles back again if it were possible. The many-sided complaints and assertions being spread about the fate of the returning Poles must be looked at from the viewpoint of security and military necessity, in connection with which this additional explanation is necessary: Quite a number of the returning Poles might feel themselves called upon to transplant the ideas of the Bolsheviki to their homes; that we must also guard against this is a condition of our political self-preservation."

Referring to the economic exploitation of Poland by the Germans, the Polish newspaper Glos Narodn of Cracow says: "The German occupying authorities in the Kingdom of Poland have ordered the delivery of 100,000 head of cattle and 80,000 hogs in their zone. This decree has caused a real panic among the agricultural population. It has been shown that these 100,000 head of cattle constitutes 20 per cent. of those left in the country after the former requisitions. It is also asserted that this requisition of cattle and swine in the Kingdom of Poland is to be followed directly by one calling for 12,000 horses."

Why Polish Corps Was Dissolved.

More light is thrown upon the reasons of the First Polish Corps, which was referred to in a special cablegram from Berne printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 12, by the following item from the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger:

"The spirit of Bolshevism had taken possession of the corps and had led to very evil incidents upon White Russian territory. It is true that individual Polish company commanders tried to restore order, but other measures were needed to put an end to the disastrous conduct of these misguided troops. When the situation in the case of the First Polish Corps had become so acute, according to the Warsaw report, as imperatively to demand an immediate clearing up, and when it is added that conditions had arisen there similar to those obtaining with the Russo-Polish troops in the Ukraine, these signs are quite sufficient to show what kind of an agitation was put an end to through the agreement of May 21 and the dissolution of the corps. It is significantly remarked at the end of the report that with this dissolution calm and peaceful traffic will also ensue on that part of the front toward Great Russia formerly occupied by the Dowbor Musnicki Corps. From this we can very well imagine what conditions must have prevailed there before May 21. The members of the corps have the privilege of returning to their homes as free citizens. Will they now display the same spirit in the Kingdom of Poland with which they showed themselves to be inspired in White Russia?"

On June 25 the Berlin Vorwärts printed the following dispatch from Kief:

"The Golos Kieva learns that the negotiations between the German military authorities and the Polish Generals, Dowbor Musnicki and Koricki, have been fruitless. The Polish Generals declined to accept the first condition: A brotherhood of arms with the German troops. Consequently, the demobilization of the First Polish Corps is being continued."

The latest Austrian papers received here show that on June 24 the trial in Maramaros Sziget of several dozen of the officers of the Austrian Auxiliary Polish Corps, which deserted from the Austrian forces last February in a body and tried to effect a juncture with General Dowbor Musnicki's corps, was still under way, with no prospect of an early ending. The adventures of the Austrian Polish Corps were described in a letter from its Colonel, received by Ignace J. Paderewski, and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 3. Since then no word has been received here as to its ultimate fate.

LEYMARIE DENIES CHARGES.

Malvy's ex-Lieutenant Says He Did Not Foment Labor Trouble.

PARIS, July 26.—Jean Leymarie, formerly the principal lieutenant in the Interior Department of Louis J. Malvy, who is on trial before the High Court of the Senate, was brought from Sante Prison today to testify in the case. He is now under sentence of two years in prison, following his conviction of complicity with the directors of the Bonnet Rouge, the Germanophile newspaper.

Leymarie denied testimony given by other witnesses that it was his policy in the Interior Department to encourage labor agitation. He protested against his condemnation by the court which tried him.

While M. Leymarie was at the bar, M. Malvy rose and declared that all decisions taken by the former while in office were in accordance with his policy and that he still had his entire confidence.

MILITARISTS' GRIP TIGHTER.

German Staff's Powers Now Said to Parallel Civil Cabinet's.

LONDON, July 26.—A striking and revolutionary political change has just been made in Germany, says a Daily Mail dispatch from Berne. Very quietly and unostentatiously, it is added, full executive and State rights have been granted to the Imperial General Staff.

This means, it is declared, that the civil and military executives have been placed on an equal basis.

MILLION FINE ON ANTWERP.

Punished for Beatings of Anti-Belgian Propagandists.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Antwerp has been fined 1,000,000 francs and Jan Devos, the burgomaster, has been deposed by the Germans because of recent happenings in the city, says the Belgique Dagblad.

Activists celebrating the 11th day of July were beaten and a number of Activist prisoners of war from Göttingen were half killed by inhabitants for carrying on anti-Belgian propaganda in the city.

Doctors refused to attend the men, whom they called "traitors," and were consequently deported to Germany.

HUNGER REVOLTS IN PRAGUE

No Bread There Since July 7, Says Diplomatic Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Further revolts at Prague, caused by famine, were reported in a diplomatic dispatch today from Switzerland

It was stated that there had been no bread since July 7.

FOUND MOTHER WASN'T ILL.

Speeding Autoist's Excuse Cost Him Five Days in Prison.

Automobilists who are arrested for exceeding the speed limit will have to be careful how they plead the excuse of a sick relative to whom they are taking comfort or medicine. Instead of being touched by the story Magistrate House in the Traffic Court yesterday investigated the cases of two men who had given the same excuse. One who had a sick relative was let off with a fine, but the other, whose relative was not sick, went to the City Prison for five days. This was David Pepperman of 225 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, arrested for speeding twenty-seven miles an hour up lower Fifth Avenue.

The probation officer who went to the Pepperman house said he found Pepperman's parents well and that when the mother heard the caller was a probation officer she slammed the door of her room. When he opened it Mrs. Pepperman was in bed with her shoes sticking out from under the covers. Lawrence F. Jones was fined $50 instead of receiving the customary five days as a second offender. He told the Court, in pleading guilty, that he had been going twenty-seven miles an hour in upper Broadway in his anxiety to get to the home of his mother-in-law, who was ill. Investigation showed that her condition was serious.

"Government employes are not going to race around this community at an outrageous rate of speed," said Magistrate House to Meyer Sobel of 410 Riverside Drive, who complained that Policeman J. J. McLean had interfered with his Government duties in carrying drafted men and their baggage to Dey Street and Broadway. McLean said Sobel was driving thirty-two miles an hour, and he was fined $30, which he paid.

Unruly Motor Boat Causes Arrests.

When detectives heard that Walter Glendenny of 93 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, had two motor boats in which he zigzagged in the Gowanus Canal as though trying to escape a U-boat, and frequently bumped into boats and piers, they started an investigation that led to the arrest of Glendenny and Angelo Sacho of 102 Third Street, Brooklyn, on charges of burglary. Sacho is alleged to have acted as lookout while Glendenny stole $630 from a trunk belonging to Alphonse Barrelo, who lives in the same house as Glendenny. Glendenny, it is charged, bought two motor boats and a phonograph. The prisoners were held for the Grand Jury without bail when arraigned yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Court, Brooklyn.

Sandy Hook Saloons Must Close.

Sandy Hook and part of Atlantic Highlands are to go dry, following an order issued yesterday by United States District Attorney Lynch in Newark. All unincorporated seashore resorts within five miles of a military training camp come under the ban. There are 2,000 soldiers in training on the hook, in and near Fort Hancock. District Attorney Lynch has notified Marshal Bolshweiler to serve notice on all licensed saloons within the affected area that they must close immediately.

PRO-ALLY MOVE IN MEXICO.

Rojas to Direct Government Paper—Oil Agreement Reached.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 26.—The appointment of Luis Manuel Rojas as Director of El Universal, the Government daily, gives rise to a rumor that the Government is changing its strict neutrality attitude to one of benevolent neutrality, especially toward the United States.

Rojas is Mexico's most prominent Mason and is famous for an address delivered in the Mexican Congress against Huerta when the latter was President. He is a strong pro-Ally, very friendly to the United States.

The Oil Commission, after a discussion of all the articles, has reached an agreement. The Mexican Government agrees to postpone the time for registering titles to Aug. 15 and also lowers the rates from five to three pesos. Messrs. Garfield and Rhoades are leaving for San Antonio, where they are to meet the directors of the Aguelar and Doheny companies.

SAVED BY CARRANZISTAS.

Americans Held Captive by Bandits Escape During Battle.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, July 26.—The story of their rescue by Carranza soldiers after they had been held captive for six days by Mexican bandits was told today by Nat B. Malone and T. P. Barksdale.

Forty-seven Carranza soldiers in command of Colonel Adolfo Garcia surprised the bandits just as they were threatening their American captives with death, Malone said. Colonel Garcia, who had been searching for the outlaw band for several days, opened fire at once and a skirmish ensued in which six outlaws were killed, among them Felipe Muzquiz, head of the bandits, and two half breeds, who said they were deserters from the United States Army. During the fighting Malone and Barksdale made their escape on horseback, riding forty miles to Del Rio, Texas.

PROMISES COAL TO BRONX.

Administrator Cooke Assures Delegation That Calls Upon Him.

Among the visitors who called yesterday on Delos W. Cooke, the new State Fuel Administrator, was a delegation from the Bronx, where there is much anxiety over the coal situation. Cyrus C. Miller, Bronx Fuel Administrator, headed the committee, which consisted also of Albert Goldman, Edward R. Koch, and Charles E. Reid, Vice President and Secretary of the Bronx Board of Trade. Mr. Miller spoke of the hardships suffered in the Bronx last Winter, and pointed out that the coal yards are not only few, but coal delivery north of the Harlem River means in most cases a long haul that is almost impossible when snow and cold weather comes.

Mr. Cooke promised that the people in every part of this city and the State will get their share of the coal coming east. The new administrator was much pleased with the answers he has received from the County Administrators throughout the State in reply to his telegrams asking their support and co-operation.

HELD ON INSANITY CHARGE.

Officer of Film Company Says Secretary Threatened Violence.

Morris Howard Jones of 38 West Thirty-fourth Street, formerly secretary for Jesse L. Lasky of the Famous Players-Lasky Company, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn to by Whitman Bennett charging Jones with insanity. Magistrate Corrigan committed Jones to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

Bennett testified that two months ago Jones began to act in an erratic manner, and threatened to assault several officers of the company. He resigned at Bennett's request.

Bennett said he persuaded the secretary to go on a vacation, but that when Jones returned he was still considered apt to do violence to officials of the company. Bennett said threatening letters had been received from Jones.

Mrs. Mary Jones said her son had been subject to attacks. Jones made no explanation, but said he was anxious to undergo treatment. He said he had not been drinking.

POLICE CARNIVAL TODAY.

City's Finest to Hold Athletic Meet for Memorial Fund.

A varied program of sport will be promoted this afternoon at Celtic Park by the New York Police Department and the Martin Sheridan Memorial Committee. The purpose of the carnival is to raise enough money with which to erect a fitting monument over the grave of the famous policeman-athlete.

Track and field sports, wrestling, jiu-jitsu, weight lifting, fencing, Gaelic football, hurling, and Gaelic dancing will constitute the day's program, while there will be a musical concert by the Police Department Band and a vocal concert by the Police Department Glee Club.

Among the competitors will be Olympic champions, Matt McGrath and Pat McDonald, the weight men, and Egon Erickson, former national high jump champion.

Alsace-Lorraine Boys Must Save.

The system of compulsory saving for minors instituted in several German districts comparatively early in the war, when it was noted that the boys and girls earning big wages in the munition factories were inclined to squander their money in more or less riotous living, has been introduced into Alsace-Lorraine, according to reports found in German papers received in London. Employers are forbidden to pay out more than $5.71 a week to workers under 18 years old, and are required to deposit all additional wages direct to the account of the employe with a public savings bank. No withdrawals from the bank will be permitted during the war, except by special permission of the local Burgomaster.

Knights Take Block of Certificates.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Announcement was made today that the Knights of Columbus has subscribed to $2,500,000 worth of the last issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, offered in advance of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

H. F. Shoemaker Estate $1,000,000.

The will of Henry Francis Shoemaker, a graduate of Annapolis and one of the founders of the Trust Company of America, who died July 3 at Riverside, Conn., disposes of an estate of more than $1,000,000. A trust fund to yield $15,000 a year is established for Henry W. Shoemaker, a son, the principal to go to his children after his death. A similar fund is created for Mrs. Blanche Q. Wagstaff, a daughter. The residuary estate goes to Mrs. Blanche Q. Shoemaker, the widow.

Maxim Gorky Near Death.

STOCKHOLM, July 26.—Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist and revolutionary propagandist, is dying, says a message from Helsingfors today.

Dies Suddenly While Driving Auto.

Thomas H. Willshaw, a contractor of Clifton, S. I., and President of the Men's Club of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of that place, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday as he was driving home in his automobile. The car had nearly reached the bridge over the railroad tracks on Fingerboard Road, at Fort Wadsworth, when the chauffeur of another car noticed it moving slowly along the road, its driver apparently asleep. He jumped aboard the Willshaw car, turned off the power, and applied the brake. Mr. Willshaw was 59 years old.

J. R. DOOLITTLE DIES IN AIRPLANE TEST

Winner of Two War Crosses Killed with J. L. Dunham in Fall Near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 26.—J. Lawrence Dunham of Brockville, Ontario, an aviator, was killed by the fall of an airplane at the Curtiss Field here today, and James R. Doolittle was injured and died in a hospital an hour after the accident.

Major Edward S. Moore, ranking officer at the field, gave out this statement:

"J. R. Doolittle, pilot, with J. L. Dunham as observer, flying an experimental machine, crashed to the ground at 10:20 A. M. at Kenilworth Flying Field, killing both men. All indications point to the fact that the pilot turned too short with motor throttled and lost control of machine when the machine was at too low altitude, flying at the time of turning at 300 feet.

"The accident was due to no motor trouble or machine weakness."

Corporal James Ralph Doolittle of 2,017 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, formerly a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was killed yesterday in an airplane accident at Buffalo, received thirteen wounds while flying on the western front, was cited for gallantry in British and French war orders, and was personally decorated with the British Military Cross by King George. He also received the Croix de Guerre.

According to his father, James D. Doolittle, formerly a San Francisco publisher, Corporal Doolittle, who was born in Chicago twenty-four years ago, had studied at both Columbia and Harvard Universities. In 1916 he went to France and served for a few weeks with the American Ambulance, later enlisting in the Foreign Legion.

After training at an aviation school at Buc, he had his first accident on May 2, 1917, when he fell 700 feet at Belleville, receiving seven injuries. A few weeks later he took part in bombing the Krupp Works at Essen.

On July 17, 1917, while protecting the Canadian balloon system west of Lens, he engaged four German planes, downing three before the fourth aviator wounded him four times and disabled his motor. Doolittle glided down over the first British line and was wounded again by shrapnel from British anti-aircraft guns, which succeeded in chasing away his opponent.

Returning to this country last Fall, he volunteered as an instructor in the American air service, and served at Mineola, San Antonio, Gerstner Field, La., and Dayton, Ohio. While acting as chief tester at Dayton he was injured in another fall. Then he was transferred to Buffalo.

JAMES CRAIG NICOLL, NOTED PAINTER, DIES

Founder and President of American Water Color Society Was Famous for His Marines.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., July 26.—James Craig Nicoll, a noted artist, President of the American Water Color Society, of which he was the founder, and once Secretary of the National Academy of Design, died here Thursday in his seventy-first year. He was held in high esteem for his landscape drawings and marine paintings, was equally successful with oils and water colors, and executed many high-class etchings.

He was born in New York City Nov. 22, 1847, a son of John Williams Nicoll and Elizabeth Craig Nicoll. He was educated at the Quackenbos School, and during the greater part of his career lived in New York City, though he made many long journeys in the interest of his work, touring the Atlantic Coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Florida. Much of his work was done while on these trips.

Though he did not consider himself a pupil of these masters, Mr. Nicoll studied for two years at the studio of M. F. H. De Haas, and did field work with De Haas, Kruseman, Van Elten, and others. He attended no organized school of painting either in this country or abroad. His work had been exhibited all over the United States and in Paris, where he took medals. He received medals also at exhibitions in New Orleans, Boston, New York, and in other exhibitions.

The most noteworthy of his works in oils are probably "Sunlight on the Sea," "Smugglers' Landing Place," "Sunset, Bay of Fundy," and "The Cliffs at Nahant."

His water colors, "On the St. Lawrence" and "Shower on the Coast," were exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1878. In 1876, "Foggy Morning, Grand Menan," was shown at the Philadelphia Exposition. Other water colors are "Moonlight, Cape Ann," "Evening After a Gale," and "Schroon Lake."

Mr. Nicoll became a member of the National Academy in 1885. He was for ten years Secretary of the American Water Color Society, and in 1874 became a member of the Artists' Fund Society, an organization of which he was once the President. He was a life member of the National Academy of Design, and was an officer or member of nearly all the leading art organizations in New York City, including the New York Etching Club. His studio in New York City was at 51 West Tenth Street.

Dr. Enoch P. Lawrence.

Dr. Enoch P. Lawrence, for more than thirty-five years a practicing physician in Flushing, L. I., died yesterday at his home, 147 Amity Street, in his sixty-third year. Three of his four sons are in the service. Dr. Lawrence was a member of the medical staffs of Flushing Hospital and St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT DROUVE, a Deputy Sheriff of Queens County, and formerly an upholsterer in Flushing, died at his home there yesterday in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY J. DARBEE, wife of Robert M. Darbee, Secretary of the Nassau County Historical Society, died at her home in Rockville Centre on Thursday.

Mrs. JENNIE B. VAN GAASBEEK, a resident of Brooklyn since 1880, died in her sixty-seventh year on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Babylon, L. I.

WILLIAM WESTCOTT OUTWATER, 50 years old, with the Stock Exchange firm of S. M. Lockwood & Co., 52 Broadway, died on Wednesday night at his home in Scotch Plains, N. J.

JOHN MacPHERSON, 58 years old, connected with the New York & Queens Railway Company for a number of years, died yesterday at his home, 76 Farrington Street, Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. JANE McNEE SCOTT, long active in the Ladies' Aid Society of the Greenwood Baptist Church and widow of William Scott, died at her home, 371 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 72 years.

Mrs. ELIZA CAROLINE SIKES, widow of Casper W. Sikes, who was a prominent Free Mason, was buried yesterday at Watertown, N. Y. She was 84 years old and for many years had lived in Brooklyn.

HARTWIG MATZEN, a retired business man and one of the oldest members of the Prospect Place M. E. Church, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 1,524 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 86 years.

LOUIS E. REYNOLDS, a son of the late Louis J. Reynolds, a pioneer hotel keeper at Rockaway Beach, died at the Brooklyn Navy Hospital on Wednesday. His home was at 19 North Pleasant Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

JAMES J. McGUIRE, 57 years old, a retired patrolman, died at his home, 309 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, leaving a widow, three daughters and five sons, three of whom are in the United States Army in France.

WILLIAM B. BOORUM, a member of an old Brooklyn family and Vice President of the Boorum & Pease Company, blank book manufacturers in Brooklyn, which was founded by his father, died at his home in Englewood, N. J., on Thursday. Mr. Boorum was born in the Boorum homestead in Brooklyn thirty-eight years ago and entered his father's business twenty years ago.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

ECKSTEIN—BUMILLER.—Anna Bumiller to Victor Eckstein.

Married.

CERUTTI—REBMAN.—July 25, in Chicago, Sybil Louise Rebman of 234 Central Park West, New York, to John Cerutti of Chicago. London (England) papers please copy.

COOKE—PIRSSON.—July 24, Frances E. D. Pirsson to John A. Cooke.

Died.

BALLARD.—At Highland, Wednesday, July 24, Julia Deming, wife of William J. Ballard and daughter of the late William E. and Ellen M. Wickes of New Hamburg. Funeral private. Please send no flowers.

BANGS.—Arthur E., July 26, 1918, at his residence, Dover Plains, N. Y. Services Sunday, July 28, at 2:30 P. M.

BARTO.—At Babylon, L. I., on July 25, 1918, Sarah Ann Wiggins, widow of Jared Barto, in her 98th year. Funeral service Saturday, July 27, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Searle, Thompson Av., Babylon, L. I.

BERDU.—July 26, 1918, Eliza Jane, widow of Manuel Berdu. Funeral services Sunday evening, July 28, at 8 o'clock, at 2,337 Andrews Av., Bronx, N. Y. Interment private.

BOORUM.—On Thursday, July 25, in his thirty-ninth year, William B. Boorum, husband of Elizabeth Milligan, after a short illness. Funeral services at his late home, Englewood, N. J., at 4:30 Saturday, July 27, on arrival of train leaving Erie Station, Jersey City at 3:44. Interment at Brookside Cemetery.

CULIS.—On Thursday, July 25, 1918, William A., beloved husband of Bertha Scheck and youngest son of Marcus J. Culis and the late Clara Merritt. Services at his late residence, 234 25th St., Elmhurst, L. I., Saturday, July 27, at 8 P. M., to which friends and members of Gilbert Council, No. 1,343, R. A.; Mizpah Lodge, No. 738, F. and A. M.; also Central Park Lodge, No. 244, I. O. O. F., are invited. Interment at Warwick, N. Y.

DAYTON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., July 24, 1918, Celine Emelie Dayton, formerly Mrs. Celine Ryers of New York City. Funeral from her late residence, 35 Tarrytown Road, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

DOWLING.—Anna McCooey, suddenly, on Wednesday, July 24, beloved wife of Edward J. Dowling, daughter of Ann McCooey, and sister of John J. McCooey. The funeral will take place from her late home, 280 West 130th St., on Saturday morning, July 27, at 9:45. Requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Aloysius, 132d St., between 7th and 8th Avs., at 10 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

EWING.—At New York City, July 25, 1918, Flora Jones Ewing. Funeral services to be held at Boyertown Chapel, 43d St. and 8th Av., Saturday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FARNSWORTH.—In France, July 12, 1918, killed in action, Claudius Ralph, son of John P. and the late Margaret C. Farnsworth.

FOUQUET.—The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., announces with deep regret the death of a beloved member, Mrs. Martin Lessingwell Fouquet.
(Miss) MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent.
(Miss) A. ST. CLAIR RORISON, Recording Secretary.

FREY.—Hannah, beloved wife of the late Isidor Frey, and mother of Daniel, Jake, and Mrs. Moe Schwarz. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FUERTH.—Annie I. Fuerth, widow of the late Jacob G. Fuerth and beloved sister of Mrs. Lena Friedlander and Mrs. Mary Lederer, on July 25. Funeral services Sunday, July 28, from Martin Pick's Chapel, 289 Lenox Av., at 10 A. M.

GASSNER.—Leopold, of St. Louis, Mo., beloved husband of Sarah, and father of Esther, Morgeta, Julius, Gilbert, Harold, died Wednesday, July 24, at Cumberland, Md., result of automobile accident. Body at 1,536 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Service at Temple Emanuel of Borough Park, 49th St. and 14th Av., Sunday, the 28th, at 1:30 P. M. Burial at New Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

GASSNER.—Hadassah Lodge, U. O. T. S.—Sisters are requested to attend funeral of Mr. Leopold Gassner, husband of Sister Sarah Gassner, from Temple Emanu-El, 49th St. and 14th Av., Borough Park, Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 28, at 1:30 P. M. JENNIE W. ADAM, President.
ANNA E. COHEN, Secretary.

GORDON.—At San Juancito, Honduras, July 6, Adam Rolla Gordon, Jr., aged 2 years, beloved son of Edna Colding and Adam Rolla Gordon.

HOEHNE.—On July 25, William Hoehne. Services at his late residence, 151 Bowers St., Jersey City, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

INSLEE.—At his residence, Newton, N. J., on Thursday, July 25, Thomas Edsall, son of the late Charles L. and Sarah Edsall Inslee. Funeral services at the convenience of the family.

JOHNSTON.—At Englewood, N. J., July 26, Mary Johnston, widow of James Johnston. Funeral service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 28 Cottage Place.

JOSEPH.—July 26, aged 52 years, Henry, beloved husband of Selma, (nee Hoech,) and devoted father of Bertram and Ella and brother of William, Tony, Elly, Sally, Martin, Benjamin, Louis and Albert. Relatives, friends and members of Bathiah Lodge, U. O. T. S., and Henrietta Society invited to attend funeral from late residence, 575 West 159th St., Sunday, July 28, 10 A. M.

LAVIOLETTE.—In New York City, July 24, Albert J., beloved husband of Euna Kotter Laviolette, in his 29th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 432 West 213th St., Saturday morning.

LEFFERTS.—Suddenly at Belmar, N. J., July 25, 1918, Frederic R. Lefferts, son of the late Marshall Lefferts. Funeral service at St. James's Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., New York City, Saturday afternoon, July 27, at 3 o'clock. No flowers.

LEFFERTS.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with regret the death on July 25, 1918, of Frederic R. Lefferts, a member by right of descent from Francis Cooke.
THOMAS DENNY, Governor.
JOHN P. HAZEN PERRY, Secretary.

LEFFERTS.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on July 25, at Belmar, N. J., of their late associate, Frederic R. Lefferts.
WILLIAM DENNISTOWN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Secretary.

LEFFERTS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on July 25, at Belmar, N. J., of their late associate, Frederic R. Lefferts, No. 1,130 on the roll.
DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

LEONARD.—July 26, Harry Sheldon Leonard, at his residence, 2,471 University Av. Funeral July 29, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Rd.

LEOPOLD.—Fanny, (nee Strauss,) suddenly, on July 26, 1918, beloved wife of the late Isaac Leopold, and mother of the late Herman Leopold. Funeral services at the Chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 28, at 11 o'clock.

LEVINSON.—On Friday, July 26, Bernard L. Levinson of Minneapolis, Minn., beloved husband of Judith Levinson.

LINDSAY.—On July 26, James, beloved father of Anna, Elizabeth, and Janet Lindsay, at his residence, 795 Jennings St., Bronx. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCLURE.—On Thursday, July 25, Grace Howe, wife of William C. McClure, at her residence, 449 Park Av. Funeral private.

MARRON.—Catharine, on July 24, at her residence, 9 Christopher St., faithful friend and maid for over fifty years for Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Suse. Funeral from St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and 9th St., Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

MATHISON.—On July 26, 1918, Elizabeth, beloved daughter of James and Anna Mathison. Funeral services at her late residence, 547 Broome St., Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at Staten Island Hospital, July 26, 1918, W. Clarence Moore, only son of W. C. Moore, and brother of Mabel Moore of Englewood, N. J. Notice of funeral in Sunday papers.

NELSON.—Catherine C., (nee Sisson,) beloved wife of G. Patrick Nelson. Funeral from her late residence, 140 Wadsworth Av., Saturday, July 27, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Incarnation, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Boston and Savannah papers please copy.

NELSON.—At Asbury Park, on Friday, July 26, Virginia, daughter of the late William and Helena Anne Nelson, in the 77th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICOLL.—On July 25, at Norwalk, Conn., James Craig Nicoll, N. A., of New York City. Funeral services at convenience of family.

OUTWATER.—Suddenly, at Fanwood, N. J., on Thursday, July 25, 1918, William Westcott Outwater, husband of Ella Stratton, aged 50 years. Funeral services at the Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I., on Sunday, July 28, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

PEARCE.—On Wednesday, July 24, at Yonkers, James Pearce, Mus. Bac., Oxon. Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

Died.

POWN.—On July 26, Edward L., aged 64 years. Funeral services Harlem Chapel, Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., Sunday at 1 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROSS.—July 26, Walter Henry, Jr., in his 2d year, son of Walter Henry and Mollie Ross. Services at the residence of his parents, 224 East 237th St., Sunday afternoon, July 28, at 3 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

SCHWED.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 25, 1918, Bertha Hellman, beloved wife of Herman Schwed. Services at her late residence, 99 Westervelt Av., on Sunday, July 28, at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment in Easton, Penn. Please omit flowers.

SHEFFIELD.—On Friday, July 26, at 1,100 East 22d St., Brooklyn, Mary Owen, beloved wife of John R. Sheffield. Funeral services from her late residence, Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M. Interment South Boston, Va.

SIMPSON.—On July 26, 1918, Alice Murray, beloved wife of Dr. William Payne Simpson and mother of Adelaide Murray, at her residence, 254 West 98th St. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, at 66th and 67th Sts., on Monday, July 29, at 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

STOPPANI.—On July 25, 1918, at her residence, Bayport, L. I., Elisa J. Stoppani, in her 84th year. Funeral services Sunday, July 28, 2:30 P. M., at Bayport, L. I.

TOERGE.—At Locust Valley, L. I., Friday, June 26, Elinor, infant daughter of Lieutenant Norman K. and Elinor Gates Toerge, aged 5 weeks.

VAN GAASBEEK.—Jenny B., on Thursday, July 25. Funeral from her late residence at Babylon, N. Y., on Saturday, July 27, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Carriages will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:31.

VAN ANDEN.—On July 26, at Islip, L. I., William M. Van Anden, beloved husband of Alice Frost. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARBURTON.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on Thursday, July 25, Mary H. Leef, wife of the late Frederick J. Warburton. Funeral services will be held at her late residence Saturday, July 27, at 4 P. M., on arrival at Hartsdale of 2:45 train from Grand Central Station. Interment at Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.

WILCOX.—Elvira N., widow of A. D. Wilcox of Fort Atkinson, Wis., July 26, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Johns, Bayside, L. I. Interment at La Crosse, Wis.

WILDE.—On July 26, Emma Le Maire, widow of the late John A. Wilde, in her 74th year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Barrett, Forest Hills, N. Y. Funeral services to be held at Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, between Grand and Classon Avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 29, at 8:30 P. M.

ALBANO.—Philomena, Bellevue Hospital July 24, aged 68.

BENNETT.—Anna, 284 West Houston St., July 24, aged 70.

COHEN.—Moses, 132 Henry St., July 24, aged 70.

COHEN.—Nathan, Mount Sinai Hospital, July 24, aged 60.

CRANLEY.—Mary, 157 East 27th St. July 24, aged 45.

CROFT.—Mary, 248 East 32d St., July 25, aged 91.

CROWLEY.—Mary E., July 24. Funeral 1 West 29th St., today.

DIETRICK.—Celina, 404 West 31st St., July 25, aged 71.

EGAN.—Kate, 532 3d Av., July 24, aged 76.

FORBES.—Priscilla, 116 West 135th St., July 24, aged 47.

GLOW.—Elias, 304 Cherry St., July 24, aged 83.

HEALY.—Mary, 557 West 48th St., July 24, aged 62.

HIGGINS.—Bernard, 946 St. Nicholas Av., July 23.

KEELER.—Peter, 2,240 3d Av., July 24, aged 55.

KELLIHER.—Mary, 606 2d Av., July 24, aged 54.

KUHLE.—Lillian M., 221 West 10th St., July 24, aged 8 months.

LOUGRAN.—Florence P., 430 East 149th St., July 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LUCIANO.—Benedetto, 348 East 114th St., July 24.

McCARTHY.—Patrick H., 114 East 88th St., July 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MACKINNON.—Norman, 29 West 128th St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MAGGIO.—Nicolino, 46 1st St., July 25.

MOCKLER.—James, 515 10th Av., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

MULE.—Josephine, 315 East 60th St., July 25, aged 33.

NESSER.—Theresa, 185 3d St., July 24, aged 74.

NOEL.—Eugene, Sr., 69 West 105th St., July 24.

PETERSON.—Ernest, German Hospital, July 24, aged 35.

PROSKY.—Jacob, 31 Norfolk St., July 24, aged 61.

RAISS.—Bernhardt, 428 East 159th St., July 24, aged 41.

RIORDAN.—Patrick F., 1,545 2d Av., July 25. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

ROSENBERG.—Chevia, 825 Madison St., July 24, aged 62.

RUEGER.—Herman, 325 East 54th St., July 24, aged 55.

SCHELL.—Henry J., 2,756 8th Av., July 24, aged 71. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SECKINCHER.—Barbara, St. Luke's Hospital, July 24, aged 21.

SMYTH.—James A., 311 East 57th St., July 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SNYDER.—Anthony, 2,394 8th Av., July 25. Funeral tomorrow.

SOLDO.—Adeline, St. Luke's Hospital, July 24, aged 49.

TAUREDI.—Caterina, 70 Oliver St., July 24, aged 62.

TAYLOR.—Susie, 243 East 127th St., July 24.

ZENTGRAF.—Julia, 427 East 66th St., July 24, aged 38.

Brooklyn.

BENNET.—Prudence, 196 Martense St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow.

BRAGGIN.—Jacob, 2,823 Mermaid Av., July 24, aged 26.

DOYLE.—Thomas S., 57 Dean St., July 25, aged 74. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GUNTER.—Edward, 295 Wyckoff Av., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOLLMAN.—William A., aged 74. Funeral 305 Adams St. today.

LAWRENCE.—Dr. Enoch P., 147 Amity St., July 26, aged 63.

McCORMICK.—Alice R., 866 East 47th St., July 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MATZEN.—Hartwig, 1,524 Putnam Av., July 25, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SIKES.—Eliza C., 1,167 Dean St., July 24.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

BOLAND.—Fannie, 523 North 5th St., Newark, July 24.

BOOTH.—William O., 262 Palisade Av., Jersey City, July 24.

BRANNIGAN.—Mary, 15 Summer Av., Newark, July 24.

DOLAN.—Anna A., 203 Stegman St., Jersey City, July 25. Funeral today.

DONOHUE.—Michael, 327 South 11th St., Newark, July 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HEITMANN.—Anna, 112 Washington St., Hoboken, July 23, aged 69.

HINRICHS.—John G., 579 South 18th St., Newark, July 24, aged 29.

JOCHEN.—Leonard E., 308 Clerk St., Jersey City, July 26.

KUNZ.—Philip J., July 24. Funeral 114 Branford Place, Newark.

MITCHELL.—Emma M., Newark, July 24.

NEILSEN.—Lars, 207 Willow Av., Hoboken, July 23.

SCHWEITZER.—Adam, 106 Duncan Av., July 25.

STERLING.—John B., 605 Jersey Av., Jersey City, July 24.

TISDALL.—Anna, 252 9th St., Hoboken, July 23, aged 53.

WEIKH.—William, 134 Griffith St., Jersey City, July 24, aged 46.

Long Island.

CALVER.—Joseph M., Woodside, July 25, aged 77. Funeral notice later.

KUENSTNER.—Henrietta, 491 Radde St., Long Island City, July 25. Funeral today.

PULIS.—William A., Elmhurst, July 25. Funeral service today.

WACHTER.—Nicholas, Corona, July 24, aged 29.

WENDELSTEIN.—Clara, Woodhaven, July 24, aged 81.

In Memoriam.

KAISER.—In loving memory of our devoted mother, Fanny Kaiser.

MACKIN.—Mary, mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, today, 7 A. M.

MULLEN.—Thomas H., in memory of; died July 27, 1906.

Unveiling.

HIRSCHMANN.—Henry. On Sunday afternoon, July 28, 3 o'clock sharp, at the New Mount Carmel Cemetery.

Mead

Our home-like chapel may be used without cost by patrons finding it inconvenient to hold funeral services in their own home. Phone Harlem 3715. 1989 Madison Ave.

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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as

CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.

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Boston, Mass., June 20, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "FRANKLIN," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "FRANKLIN," dated September 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on September 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270, inclusive, maturing from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to September 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due September 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on September 1, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1918, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky.

TEMPLE COAL CO. First and Collateral Trust Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Bonds: Under provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received **until 3 p. m. August 8, 1918,** at the office of **The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee,** for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $138,931.97 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, 517 Chestnut St., Phila.
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co.

LOST—On or about February 13, 1918, 14 coupons due December 1, 1917, of Welsbach Coll. Trust 5% Gold Bond, as follows: Nos. 3162-3173 (12 @ $25), No. 6880 (one @ $12.50) and No. 7452 (one @ $2.50.) REWARD. 133 East 23d St., New York City. (Phone Gramercy 40.)

DIVIDENDS.

HOOD RUBBER COMPANY
Quarterly Dividend No. 42.

The Board of Directors have declared the forty-second consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock, payable Aug. 1, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1918.

Transfer books close July 20 and reopen August 2, 1918.

FREDERIC C. HOOD, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MILLS.

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1918, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, July 22, 1918.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, July 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday, July 12, 1918.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., June 27, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Virginia Electrolytic Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Virginia Electrolytic Company, a New York corporation, will be held in Room 1201, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, August 12th, 1918, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the Corporation be dissolved forthwith, pursuant to the provisions of Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 25th, 1918.

KATE S. SEWARD,
President and Director.
HJALMAR H. BOYESEN,
Secretary and Director.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT CO-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN J. FORD, SR., and IRVIN P. RAHN is dissolved by mutual consent, said dissolution to take place and be effective 23rd day of July, 1918.

JOHN J. FORD, SR.
IRVIN P. RAHN.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks a Little More Active and Strong on Good War News —Money Easier.

With only a slight increase in the volume of dealings, stocks gained ground throughout most of the session yesterday, and closed with many issues fractionally higher and a few up several points. The morning's war news, while not as encouraging as bulletins issued on Thursday had promised, was of a nature to indicate increasing pressure on the enemy, and the subsequent reports of the capture of Oulchy-le-Château and Villemontoire, with many German prisoners, gave traders renewed confidence in the ability of the Allies to force the evacuation of the salient between Soissons and Rheims. There was a report in usually well-informed banking offices that the gains of the Allies have been greater than have so far been detailed.

If this market continues to follow the parallel set up by the course of trading in 1915, the end of the period of dullness is not far away, and in brokerage circles it is expected that a more active market will be seen before the preparations for the Fourth Liberty Loan again monopolize attention. The public is in the habit of returning to the market only after a sustained rise in prices, and it has refused to become interested in the moderate rallies started in recent months.

Call money was offered in the first half of yesterday's session at 5¾ per cent. for mixed collateral and 6½ per cent. for all industrial collateral, with a liberal volume of the latter class. The National City Bank sent over a large amount to be put out at 6 per cent., and the rate fell in the afternoon to 4 per cent., although practically all of the week-end loans had been arranged before the rate dropped. It was said by brokers that there was little money to be had at the renewal rate for mixed collateral, and that the higher rate prevailed for most of the loans that were made before noon.

Bankers have been surprised at the demand from the interior for money so far in advance of the usual season for crop financing. Institutions in the South and the Middle West have been calling upon New York for funds, to secure which they have pledged their Treasury certificates of indebtedness. One Wall Street institution is carrying a large amount of certificates bought by smaller banks in the interior, besides its own quota, taken at the request of the Treasury Department. It is expected that the money will flow back to this centre sooner this season than in past years, owing to the requirement that grain must not remain in elevators for more than sixty days.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Labor Troubles Affect Trading on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, July 25.—Money was still scarce today, but with signs of easing shortly. Discounts were quiet.

On the Stock Exchange the labor troubles affected orders for certain industrials, but the tone generally was good. Gilt-edge securities maintained their prices firmly, especially railways and the best sections of rubber stocks. Miscellaneous mines were active. Marconis were easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans Renewed at 5 3-4%—Rate Down to 4% at the Close.

Call money was somewhat easier yesterday. The supply of funds was large, but the demand relatively small. It was estimated that about $9,000,000 was placed on call at the board. The published renewal rate was 5¾ per cent., although a great many institutions continued their loans at 6 per cent. Late in the session, the market was broken, several banks placing funds at 4½ and 4 per cent. The closing quotation was 4 per cent.

The easier market was explained by the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank which withdrew Government funds on Thursday made redeposits yesterday morning.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5¾	High	6¼
Low	4	Low	4½
Renewals	5¾	Renewals	6¼
Last	4	Last	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅝@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71 5/8	5.71 5/8	5.71 5/8	..
Cables	5.69 1/2	5.69 1/2	5.69 1/2	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.71 5/8	5.69 1/2
	China—		
	Hongkong	80.00	80.25
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.30	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	51.625	51.9875
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	8.50½	8.50
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	26.87½	27.00
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.625	35.80
	Copenhagen	31.125	31.375
	Christiania	31.375	31.625
	South America—		
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.30	44.35
34.42	Rio	23.35	23.50
9.1826	Switzerland	3.95	3.92¼
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.10	14.20
	500 rubles	14.00	14.10

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $596,053,773; balance, $66,051,575; United States Treasury debit balance, $400,056; Federal Reserve credit balance, $37,511,329.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $21.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Receipts and disbursements:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$11,770,564	$11,770,564
Internal Revenue:		
Income and excess profits tax	481,632,447	481,632,447
Miscellaneous	85,751,617	85,751,617
Miscel. revenue	17,421,423	17,421,423
Total receipts	$596,576,053	$596,576,053
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	306,178,030	306,178,030
Excess of total rec'ts over total dis.	43,068,310	43,068,310
Expenditures	952,754,083	902,754,083

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	315,728	328,370	227,381
Year to date	80,551,680	113,018,260	93,883,501

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16	16⅝	500	Advance Rumely	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅝
43½	44	100	Advance Rumely pf	44	44	44	44	...
3½	3⅝	800	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3¼	− ¼
2	2⅛	500	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	− ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ½
82½	83	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
47⅛	47½	2,000	Am. Can	47½	47½	47⅛	47⅛	− ¼
93	94	100	Am. Can pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
84⅞	85	100	Am. Car & Fdry	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
42	42½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ½
18	18½	800	Am. H. & Leather	19	19	18½	18½	− ½
80½	81	200	Am. H. & L. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
53½	54	300	Am. International	53½	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¾
41	41½	100	Am. Linseed	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
67	67½	600	Am. Locomotive	66⅞	67¼	66⅞	67¼	+ ⅝
78¾	79	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ¾
105¼	106	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ½
74⅝	75	4,500	Am. Steel F'dries	74	75¼	74	74⅝	+ ¼
110	110½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110	110	110	+ ½
110⅝	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	− ¼
128⅞	129¼	5,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	129⅜	129⅜	128⅝	129	−1
94½	94¾	6,350	Am. Tel. & Tel	95⅝	95⅝	94½	94½	− ½
59	59½	400	Am. Woolen	59½	59½	59⅜	59⅜	− ½
95¼	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
27¼	28½	200	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28	28	28	...
19	19½	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
66⅜	66½	2,900	Anaconda Copper	66⅝	66½	66	66⅜	...
85⅛	85⅝	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	85¼	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	− ⅛
82½	84	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅝
103	104	300	At. Gulf & West I	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1½
90¾	91	13,700	Baldwin Loco	91	91⅝	90¼	90⅝	− ⅛
54⅝	55	600	Baltimore & Ohio	54¾	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅝
55½	57⅛	100	Baltimore & O. pf	57	57	57	57	+1
83¼	85	200	Bethlehem Steel	84½	84½	84½	84½	+2¼
83¼	83⅜	9,500	Beth. Steel, class B	82½	83½	81⅞	83½	+1½
104¼	106	100	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
26⅜	26½	300	Booth Fisheries	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
40⅞	41	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	41	41	41	41	...
12½	13½	10	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
126	127	900	Burns Brothers	124	126¾	124	126¾	+4¼
11¼	11½	700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ¼
40⅞	42¾	200	California Packing	41	41½	41	41½	+ ½
18½	19½	100	California Petrol	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
151	151½	500	Canadian Pacific	150¾	151¼	150¾	151¼	+ ¼
67	67½	500	Central Leather Co	67	67½	67	67½	+ ½
34⅜	34½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
85	85¾	300	Chandler Motor	85	85	85	85	+1
56½	57	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	...
24	24½	100	Chi. Great West. pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	− ¼
42⅝	43	6,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41¾	43	41¾	43	+ ½
73½	74¼	1,900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	73½	74⅛	73½	74¼	...
23¾	24	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24	24	24	24	...
74	74½	300	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
62¾	63	100	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	63	63	63	63	...
16¼	16½	1,100	Chile Copper	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
40	40½	1,100	Chino Copper	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½
60	80	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	−1¼
46	47	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	46½	47	46½	47	+1
33⅜	33⅝	100	Columbia Gas & El	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅜	3,800	Corn Products Ref	44⅜	44⅜	43⅞	44¼	− ⅛
67¼	67½	3,400	Crucible Steel	67	67¾	66½	67½	+ ½
29⅞	30	3,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¼	30⅜	29⅝	30	− ½
81¼	81½	200	Cuba Cane Sug.pf	81	81½	81	81½	+ ⅝
6	6¼	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6	6¼	6	6¼	− ⅝
55¾	56¾	2,700	Distillers' Secur	56⅝	57⅛	55¾	55¾	− ¾
8½	8⅝	800	Dome Mines	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
15⅛	15¼	200	Erie	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	...
51	51½	2,800	General Cigar	48	51	48	51	+4
144	146	200	General Electric	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	− ¾
154	154½	3,550	General Motors	157½	159	154	154⅛	−2⅞
80	82	200	General Motors pf	82	82	82	82	− ½
46	46½	700	Goodrich Co	46¼	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
98½	100	200	Goodrich pf	100	100	100	100	+2
79	79½	200	Granby Consol	78½	79	78½	79	+3
90⅝	91	300	Great Northern pf	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅛
31¾	31⅞	2,100	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	− ⅛
46	48	2,500	Haskell & Barker	45¼	47½	45¼	47½	+2¼
52⅞	53	900	Inspiration Copper	53	53¼	53	53¼	− ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
26½	27	200	Int. Mer. Marine	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	− ½
97⅞	98¼	5,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	98¼	98½	97¾	97⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	400	Int. Nickel	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
36	36¼	500	Int. Paper	36	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ¼
33	33½	100	Kennecott Copper	33½	33½	33½	33½	...
87	95	50	Kresge (S. S.) Co	93	93	93	93	...
83½	84	700	Lackawanna Steel	82½	84	82½	83⅞	+ ¾
21	21½	1,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	19⅞	21	19⅞	21	+1¾
57⅞	58	400	Lehigh Valley	58	58	58	58	− ⅛
25½	26	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
64⅛	68	200	Mackay Cos. pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
28	28½	200	Maxwell Motors	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	...
56	57	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	55	55	55	55	...
21	22	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
99½	99¾	2,400	Mexican Petroleum	99⅝	100	99	99½	...
29¼	29½	300	Miami Copper	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
52⅜	52½	4,700	Midvale Steel	51⅝	52½	51¼	52½	+ ¾
11	11½	400	Minn. & St. L. new	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅝
102	105	10	M.,St.P. & S.S.M. pf	105	105	105	105	...
5	5¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	...
65½	66½	200	Montana Power	66	66	66	66	− ½
101¼	..	100	Montana Power pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
30	38	400	Nat. Acme	30	30	30	30	− ¼
92	95	300	Nat. Biscuit	93⅛	93⅛	92⅞	93	−1
18½	19	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18	18½	18	18½	...
20	20¼	300	Nevada Con. Cop	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
71½	71⅞	300	N. Y. Central	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	...
40⅝	41	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	40	41	40	41	+ ½
103¼	103½	200	Norfolk & Western	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	− ¼
87¼	88	300	Northern Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
37⅝	38⅛	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	37¾	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅜
41⅞	42	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	42	+ ⅜
32	32½	420	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	...
94	95	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	94	95	94	95	+ ½
44	44⅜	900	Penn. R. R	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
38½	39	100	Pierce-Arrow	39	39	39	39	...
51¼	52	600	Pittsburgh Coal	50½	51¼	50½	51¼	+1¾
81½	82	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
33½	35	700	Pitts. & West Va	34½	34½	33½	33½	−1
69¼	69⅝	800	Pressed Steel Car	69⅝	69½	69	69½	...
98	102	100	Public Service N. J	98	98	98	98	−1
61½	62	400	Railway Steel Sp	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝	− ¼
23⅞	24	300	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾	− ⅛
88½	89	2,900	Reading	89	89	88⅛	88⅞	− ⅛
92¼	92½	11,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¼	93	91¼	92½	+1¼
11½	11¾	800	St. Louis-San Fran	11⅝	11¾	11½	11¾	...
28½	29½	200	St. L.-San F. pf	28	28	28	28	...
6⅞	7½	400	Saxon Motor	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
141	143	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	+ ¼
141	143	50	Do., odd lot	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	...
16⅝	16¾	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...
31½	32	1,100	Sinclair Oil Refin	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅝
83½	84	300	Southern Pacific	83½	84	83½	84	...
23⅝	23¾	900	Southern Railway	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅞	...
62¾	63	100	Southern Ry. pf	63	63	63	63	+ ½
116	118	408	Standard Milling	114	118	114	118	+8½
45¼	45⅜	600	Studebaker Co	45¾	46	45¼	45½	...
19⅛	19½	300	Tenn. C. & C	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
152	153	800	Texas Co	151½	153	151¼	152⅞	+1⅜
70¾	70⅞	18,900	Tobacco Products	69½	71	68⅞	70¾	+1¾
104	105	100	Underwood Typew	105	105	105	105	...
122¼	122⅜	100	Union Pacific	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	− ⅛
38½	38¾	200	United Alloy Steel	38	38	38	38	...
101¼	101½	1,700	United Cigar Stores	101¾	101¾	101	101½	+ ½
126	130	100	United Fruit	126	126	126	126	+ ¾
16	17½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	16	16	16	16	− ½
128¼	129	2,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	128¾	129½	127⅞	128⅜	− ⅜
15¼	15¾	300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	13¾	15	13¾	15	+1½
104¼	105	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105	105	105	105	+ ½
107⅞	108	133,900	U. S. Steel	107	108⅜	106⅝	107⅞	+ ⅞
111½	112	1,180	U. S. Steel pf	111½	111¾	111¼	111¾	...
81⅝	81¾	800	Utah Copper	81¼	81¾	81	81¼	+1
10¼	10½	500	Wabash	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
39½	39¾	2,300	Wabash pf. A	39⅞	40	39½	39⅞	− ⅛
24½	25	300	Wabash pf. B	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
22¼	22½	100	Western Pacific	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ½
81½	82½	400	Western Union Tel	82	82	81⅞	82	− ½
42	42¼	200	Westingh. E. & M	42¼	42¼	42	42	+ ⅛
42½	43¼	100	White Motor	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	− ⅛
60½	60¾	200	Wilson & Co	60⅜	60¾	60⅝	60⅝	− ⅜
19⅞	20	600	Willys-Overland	20⅛	20¼	20	20	...
65½	66	1,300	Worthington Pump	66	67	66	66	+ ½
90	91¾	500	Worth. Pump pf. A	90½	90½	90	90	+2
69½	70	1,200	Worth. Pump pf. B	69	70⅜	69	69⅞	+1⅜

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.99	60.80	60.92	— .03
25 industrials	83.31	82.57	82.92	+ .10
50 stocks	72.15	71.68	71.92	+ .04

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 26	72.15	71.68	71.92	+ .04
July 25	72.07	71.61	71.88	+ .23
July 24	71.71	71.14	71.65	+ .32
July 23	71.80	71.10	71.33	— .29
July 22	72.17	71.47	71.62	— .61
July 20	72.32	72.13	72.23	+ .02
July 19	72.75	72.05	72.21	— .27
July 18	72.56	71.70	72.48	+ .98

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	72.82	July 1	70.48	July 15	71.92
1917	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.50
1916	87.04	July 6	82.14	July 14	84.38
1915	75.34	July 29	66.96	July 10	73.53
1914	60.08	July 7	57.51	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	74.32	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	71.92
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.33
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change Day.	Net Change Month.	Net Change Year.
25 railroads	72.63	+.04	+.18	—6.79
8 industrials	93.09	+.13	—.09	—1.89
6 public util	68.81	+.17	—.08	—9.19
1 municipal	95.50	..	+.12½	—2.50
40 issues	76.72	+.07	+.10	—6.04

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 26	76.22	+.07	July 19	76.73	+.04
July 25	76.65	—.04	July 18	76.69	..
July 24	76.69	—.06	July 17	76.69	+.02
July 23	76.75	—.05	July 16	76.67	—.04
July 22	76.80	+.01	July 15	76.71	+.01
July 20	76.79	+.06	July 13	76.70	+.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	76.79	July 20	76.65	July 8	96.72
1917	83.77	July 2	82.61	July 9	82.71
1916	87.35	July 10	86.85	July 31	86.85
1915	82.57	July 1	81.94	July 9	82.15
1914	86.85	July 7	82.70	July 30	82.73
1913	87.21	July 30	86.30	July 14	87.21

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 9	96.72
†1917	89.48	Jan. 29	82.61	July 9	82.76
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	May 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.10
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.40	5.90
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.50
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.60
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.10
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.30	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.10
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.65
Louis. & Nash	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.25	6.25
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.25
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.10
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.30	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.30	5.70
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	6.20

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Spelter	8.55	8.65	8.60	8.75
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	..	33.00	..	33.00
Iron, No.2X fy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	380	0	0	380	0	0
Tin, futures	380	0	0	380	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

FUTURE TRADE COMPETITION.

Dr. George Clarke Cox writes of the future of the United States from the economic standpoint, and the necessity for planning a trade program, in The Annalist this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Corn Products Profits Discounted.

The action of Corn Products Refining stock yesterday afternoon supplied a good example of the stock market's frequent habit of discounting a favorable development in advance. The semi-annual statement of the company's earnings appeared on the news tickers around 2:45 o'clock, showing a balance for the shares equal to more than $10 each after liberal provision had been made for the excess profits tax. The report displayed a high state of prosperity, yet the price of the stock moved down fractionally. The recent movement from 40 to above 44 had been based on the expectation in the Street that the half-year ended June 30 would make an excellent showing when the statement appeared, and there had even been predictions that the profit would be equivalent to about the figure which the report actually disclosed.

⁂

A Subject for Study.

The large profits shown in recent industrial corporation quarterly and semi-annual statements have probably been the subject of close examination by many other persons besides stockholders, the members of the House Committee on Ways and Means, for instance, who are at present devoting considerable thought to the excess profits tax.

⁂

Increased Trading in Steel.

The turnover in Steel common yesterday, in excess of 131,000 shares, supplied more than 40 per cent. of the day's entire business in stocks on the board. Its advance was less than that scored by Republic Iron and Steel and Crucible Steel, but the market following looked to it as the leader.

⁂

Copper Stocks Inert.

No stocks on the list have shown a greater degree of staleness during the month than the copper issues. Trading in Anaconda, American Smelting and Refining, Inspiration, Utah and the others has been at a sub-normal level for days with price movements of slight consequence, excepting Utah's rise of a point yesterday on sales of 500 shares or so. Traders who class the copper issues among their favorite speculations spend considerable time wondering whether the next real movement will be up or down. The expectation that certain of the high-cost producers will ask the War Industries Board for another increase in the price of the metal early next month is causing considerable uncertainty in respect to the current relation of gross earnings to expenses.

⁂

Foreign Loans Issued in Japan.

Returns issued by the Department of Finance of Japan show that foreign bonds issued on the Japanese market since Aug. 1, 1914, and up to the end of May, 1918, totaled 676,445,600 yen, ($336,869,909.) Of the aggregate, British bonds amounted to 185,174,390 yen; French bonds, 77,706,033 yen; Russian bonds, 388,563,257 yen, and Chinese bonds, 25,000,000 yen.

⁂

Russian Dealings in England.

An amendment to the regulations issued under the British Defense of the Realm act provides that any person engaged in banking, bill discounting, or any transaction in foreign moneys of exchange, shall not, without permission in writing from the Treasury, "do or allow to be done through him or through any account kept by him, directly or indirectly, any transaction on behalf of a Russian subject or a person for the time being in Russia involving the sending of money, credit, or securities out of the United Kingdom."

⁂

Price of 4¼ Per Cent. Liberty Bonds.

There are three classes of 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds: the bonds of the 3½ per cent. First Loan, which have been converted; the converted bonds of the 4 per cent. Second Loan, and the straight 4¼ per cents. of the Third Loan. Although the tax-exemption features of all three issues are the same, their callable dates and maturities are different, and it is for these reasons that the three issues sell at different prices. The First 4¼s mature in 1947, the Second 4¼s in 1942, and the Third 4¼s in 1928. To sell on a uniform yield basis, when all three are quoted under par, the bonds of the longest maturity command the lowest price, and those of the shortest maturity the highest price. Should all the three issues sell above par, the bonds of the longest maturity will command the highest price, and those of the shortest maturity, the lowest price. Bond dealers, in figuring the investment yield, use the date of maturity as a basis when bonds sell under par, and the "callable" date when they sell above par. The First 4¼s are callable in 1932 and the Second 4¼s in 1927, while the Third 4¼s are not callable. In computing the relative yields of the bonds at prices above par, it is found that the Second 4¼s would command the lowest price of the three issues, the basis for each being uniform. This is because the Second 4¼s are figured as of 1927, while the Third 4¼s are figured as having an additional year to run.

⁂

A Brooklyn Record.

The biggest mortgage deed ever filed in Brooklyn was filed yesterday in the office of the Register of Kings County. It was for $150,000,000, and was made to the Central Union Trust Company by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Central Union being trustee under the indenture for the corresponding issue of B. R. T. bonds authorized last June. Part of the proceeds are to be used to retire old bonds, including a mortgage of $75,000,000. The deed carries a tax of $750,000 if all the bonds issued under it are sold.

⁂

Anent the Railroad Contract.

The current issue of The Railway Age says: "After having reduced the basis of compensation below that allowed by law and proposed to take the possession and disposition of it practically out of the hands of the Directors and officers of the companies, the representatives of the Railroad Administration have tried to insert in the contract a provision exempting the Government from all liability for damage done to the property during the period of Federal control. The conduct of the negotiations regarding the contracts on the part of the Railroad Administration has borne very little resemblance to the promises of fair treatment which were given to the railway companies by President Wilson and Director-General McAdoo immediately after the railways were taken over."

⁂

A Paradox of the Cotton Crop.

The paradoxical fact that the drought in Texas, which has constituted the greatest threat to the present cotton crop, has actually helped ease prices in the cotton market is pointed out by A. Norden & Co., because "the drought, while undoubtedly a very bullish factor in the long run and under ordinary conditions, has forced the plant to early maturity, and the expectation now is that the August-September movement in that State will be very large, with plenty of high grade cotton and with practically no outlet for it. Under these circumstances the spot houses operating in Texas have been forced to provide an outlet through the Exchange, and their sales of hedges have been in greater volume than could be absorbed."

⁂

They Wanted to Be on Hand.

At the railway contract hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington Tuesday there were three men among others whose mere presence testified to their opinion of the importance of the case. One of them, from Cleveland, had just returned to his home town on Sunday from a flying trip to New York last week when he received a telegram notifying him of the meeting. He took the first train to Washington. The second came from Cincinnati under precisely similar circumstances, neither of them even spending the night in their homes. The third man was on his vacation in the Maine woods, where the telegram found him many miles from the railroad. He paddled down the river in a canoe, caught a train, and by continuous traveling and good luck with connections, reached Washington just in time to be present and to make a speech at the hearing. The next day he returned to Maine.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$5,064,500	$3,082,500	$3,444,500
Year to date	850,972,000	566,215,450	604,094,410

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47
$91000........ 99.84
52000........ 99.80
14000........ 99.82
41000........ 99.84
34000........ 99.82
50000........ 99.84
7000........ 99.82
10000........ 99.84
31000........ 99.82
49000........ 99.84
8000........ 99.82
79000........ 99.86
29000........ 99.84
11000........ 99.82
40000........ 99.84
5000........ 99.86
1000........ 99.84
1000........ 99.86
112000........ 99.90
4000........ 99.88
9000........ 99.86
1000........ 99.84
2000........ 99.86
5000........ 99.88
7000........ 99.90
1000........ 99.88
3000........ 99.86
6000........ 99.84
10000........ 99.88
6000........ 99.86
76000........ 99.84
$895,000, total sales.
1st cv 4s, 1932-'47
$18000........ 94.44
2000........ 94.40
3000........ 94.38
1000........ 94.36
10000........ 94.40
1000........ 94.36
24000........ 94.34
$59,000, total sales.
2d 4s, 1927-'42
$10000........ 93.64
10000........ 93.66
1000........ 93.72
1000........ 93.80
35000........ 93.84
5000........ 93.86
10000........ 93.86
20000........ 93.88
12000........ 93.84
5000........ 93.82
3000........ 93.84
10000........ 93.82
6000........ 93.80
1000........ 93.84
11000........ 93.80
20000........ 93.74
90000........ 93.72
46000........ 93.70
73000........ 93.72
7000........ 93.74
2000........ 93.72
18000........ 93.70
11000........ 93.72
10000........ 93.74
11000........ 93.72
20000........ 93.66
53000........ 93.62
27000........ 93.70
1000........ 93.74
9000........ 93.72
20000........ 93.74
7000........ 93.72
7000........ 93.70
18000........ 93.72
4000........ 93.70
1000........ 93.74
25000........ 93.70
5000........ 93.68
2000........ 93.70
39000........ 93.64
2000........ 93.66
3000........ 93.68
1000........ 93.64
47000........ 93.62
58000........ 93.60
5000........ 93.64
10000........ 93.66
40000........ 93.64
50000........ 93.62
70000........ 93.60
2000........ 93.64
1000........ 93.68
$956,000, total sales.
1st cv 4¼s, 1932-'47
$4000........ 94.50
1000........ 94.40
2000........ 94.44
$7,000, total sales.
2d cv 4¼s, 1927-'42
$27000........ 93.64
25000........ 93.66
30000........ 93.64
1000........ 93.60
13000........ 93.66
20000........ 93.78
1000........ 93.80
25000........ 93.84
30000........ 93.86
12000........ 93.88
20000........ 93.82
3000........ 93.80
6000........ 93.74
5000........ 93.76
15000........ 93.74
34000........ 93.72
1000........ 93.74
10000........ 93.62
27000........ 93.72
50000........ 93.70
3000........ 93.72
27000........ 93.70
70000........ 93.68
31000........ 93.70
25000........ 93.64
89000........ 93.66
25000........ 93.64
$625,000, total sales.
3d 4¼s, 1928
$25000........ 95.60
11000........ 95.58
5000........ 95.56
40000........ 95.52
31000........ 95.50
50000........ 95.52
78000........ 95.50
10000........ 95.54
22000........ 95.60
21000........ 95.66
2000........ 95.64
26000........ 95.62
3000........ 95.60
41000........ 95.58
30000........ 95.52
34000........ 95.50
10000........ 95.46
1000........ 95.44
45000........ 95.46
25000........ 95.44
23000........ 95.46
5000........ 95.44
9000........ 95.46
13000........ 95.44
15000........ 95.42
32000........ 95.40
89000........ 95.38
16000........ 95.42
20000........ 95.40
5000........ 95.42
87000........ 95.44
20000........ 95.46
55000........ 95.48
76000........ 95.46
2000........ 95.44
79000........ 95.40
1000........ 95.44
1000........ 95.42
12000........ 95.44
7000........ 95.42
1000........ 95.44
83000........ 95.48
62000........ 95.50
2000........ 95.48
4000........ 95.50
1000........ 95.46
36000........ 95.50
10000........ 95.48
10000........ 95.52
25000........ 95.54
34000........ 95.50
5000........ 95.48
52000........ 95.44
37000........ 95.40
$1,390,000, total sales.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

AmForSec5s
1..... 97¼
2..... 97¼
4..... 97¼
Anglo-Fr 5s
7..... 93⅝
25..... 93¾
39..... 93⅝
1..... 93¾
25..... 93¾
½..... 93½
25..... 93⅝
50..... 93¾
52..... 93⅝
1..... 93¾
6..... 93⅝
16..... 93¾
1..... 93⅝
4..... 93⅝
CyofBor6s
2..... 92⅞
46..... 92¾
5..... 93¼
C of Lyons 6s
7..... 93
Cy of Mar 6s
11..... 92⅞
43..... 92⅝
6..... 93
1..... 93¼
Cy of Paris 6s
20..... 88⅝
3..... 88⅝
3..... 88⅜
83..... 88⅝
13..... 88⅝
1..... 88⅝
10..... 88¾
4..... 88⅝
1..... 88⅝
8..... 88⅞
DomofCan5s 1931
1..... 91¾
Fr Gov 5½s
1..... 98¼
12..... 98¼
17..... 98⅜
2..... 98½
JapGov4½s sterling loan 2d series
1..... 89
UKofGtB& Ire 5s
54..... 99⅜
5½s, 1919
34..... 97⅞
7..... 98
new
45..... 99⅜
5½s, 1921
4..... 95½
1..... 95¼
24..... 95⅜
NYC4½sMay, 1957
4..... 100
1963
24..... 100⅜
AGMconvdeb 6sseriesB
2..... 21¾
Am D & I 5s
5..... 98
AS&Rtempl st 5s
3..... 88
AT&Tcol4s
1..... 79¼
1..... 79⅜
col tr 5s
2..... 87
5..... 86¾
cv 6s sub rect fully pd
21..... 94
A Wr Pa 5s
1..... 84
AnnArb1st4s
1..... 51¼
AT&SFgen4s
1..... 80⅜
1..... 80⅜
4..... 80½
2..... 80⅜
14..... 81
2..... 80⅜
A&CAL1st5s series B
2..... 92½
ACL1st4s
2..... 79⅜
ACLL&Ncol 4s
10..... 70⅞
10..... 71
B&Oref5s
1..... 78½
B&Ogold4s
2..... 76½
S W div 3½s
1..... 83
5..... 82
BethStlpur money 5s
1..... 81⅞
BRT5s,1918
1..... 96⅞
Cen Leath 5s
2..... 94¼
CofNJgen5s
1..... 100⅜
5..... 100½
CenPacgtd4s
4..... 77⅛
C&Oconv4½s
8..... 74⅝
conv 5s
1..... 81⅝
CB&Qjoint4s
14..... 94
2..... 94¼
C Gt W 4s
3..... 58¾
CM&SPconv 5s series B
4..... 76½
ref 4½s
1..... 68
CM&PSd 4s
1..... 74¼
CRI&PRyref 4s
1..... 67⅝
7..... 67¾
CTH&SRy1st & ref 5s
1..... 58
Chile Cop 7s
3..... 107
col tr 6s
6..... 80
C&Sref&ext 4½s
1..... 72⅜
3..... 72½
C Gas cnv 6s
21..... 99
2..... 99¼
1..... 99⅜
D&RGcon4s
8..... 68
10..... 67¼
Erie1stgen4s
8..... 54
conv4sserB
2..... 48½
7..... 48
HVa1st4½s
2..... 78
H&M1st&ref 5s ser A
1..... 58¾
10..... 58½
1..... 58⅜
1..... 58⅝
Ill Cent 4s 1952
1..... 77⅞
ref 4s
3..... 77⅝
5..... 78
Ind Stl 5s
1..... 94
Inter-Met4½s
10..... 51½
IRT1st&ref5s
5..... 80⅝
2..... 80½
2..... 80⅝
Int Agr Corp col trust 5s
2..... 75½
IntMerMsf6s
30..... 96⅝
KanCitySo5s
2..... 78½
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
1..... 91
LacledeGasLt ofStL1st5s
1..... 98⅛
1..... 98
LS&MSo4s, 1931
5..... 84
Liggett&M5s
1..... 90½
Louis & Nash St L div 3s
1..... 57¼
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
1..... 88
Minn&StL1st & ref 4s
2..... 46
MoPac1st&ref 5s, 1923
3..... 90⅜
gen 4s
7..... 58⅛
MonPower5s, Ser A
6..... 88⅝
1..... 89
NO,Tex&Mex
3..... 92½
NYCentdeb6s
18..... 93⅞
deb 4s, 1934
2..... 77⅜
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
1..... 81½
NYRysadj5s
7..... 22⅞
N Y Tel 4½s
1..... 86½
Nor Pac 4s
3..... 80½
Nor Pac 3s
1..... 60
OregShLine gtd ref 4s
3..... 82
PacGas&E5s
2..... 78⅞
Pac T & T 5s
2..... 90
PRRcon4½s
5..... 94½
Peo&E1st4s
1..... 50
PereMar1st5s
6..... 80
1st 4s
2..... 64¼
1..... 65½
PubServCorp s f 5s
10..... 78
Rdg gen 4s
8..... 84
RI,Ark&L4½s
3..... 66¼
StL,IrMt&So unify&ref4s
10..... 75
StL&SFprpln 4s, Ser A
1..... 59⅜
7..... 59⅜
prin5s,SerB
2..... 74⅝
adj 6s
2..... 67¾
income 6s
2..... 50
St L S W 1st term 5s
2..... 58¾
SanAn&AP4s
2..... 57
SeabALadj5s
3..... 56½
6..... 57
gold 4s
2..... 67
SinclairO&R
1stsf7s,w w
2..... 93¼
So Pac col 4s
7..... 71
conv 4s
2..... 79
1..... 78⅞
1..... 79
1st ref 4s
3..... 77⅝
So Ry 1st 5s
1..... 89¼
gen 4s
1..... 62⅝
Tex Co deb 6s
1..... 98⅜
8..... 98½
ThirdAvref4s
3..... 58
adj 5s
3..... 34¼
3..... 34⅛
Un Pac 1st 4s
1..... 85¼
1st&ref4s
3..... 79
UnRRsofSF4s, Eqtrcfsofdep
5..... 22¼
USR&Imp5s
1..... 55
12..... 54
USRubber1st & ref 5s
2..... 79¼
2..... 80
3..... 79¼
6..... 80
USSteelCorp s f 5s
2..... 98⅜
9..... 98⅜
5..... 98⅜
VirgnRy1st5s
11..... 89
1..... 89⅞
Wabash1st5s
1..... 92¼
West Elec 5s
1..... 96
15..... 96¼
West Pac 5s
10..... 82
Wheel&LE1st con 4s
1..... 57⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
2..... 95

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	99⅜	..
3s, c, 1918	99⅜	..
3s, r, 1946	83	..
3s, c, 1946	83	..
4s, r, 1925	106½	..
4s, c, 1925	106½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	85	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	85	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	58½	60
Alb & Sus.	175	180
Am Ag Ch	90½	91⅜
Do pf	93	95
Am B N	32¼	35
Do pf	40½	43
Am B Sug.	68	69
Do pf	78	85
Am B S & Fdy	80	92
Do pf	151	195
Am C & F pf	107½	110
Am Coal	46	..
Am Cot Oil pf	70	90
Am Exp	83	89
Am Ins	31½	33¼
Do pf	48	49½
Am Lin pf	78¼	79
Am Lo pf	97½	99
Am Malt	6	6¾
Do 1st pf	43	44½
Am Shipb	115	139
Am Sm pf, A	89	91
Am Snuff	97	105
Do pf	80	99
Am S Tob pf	87	94⅝
Am T & C.	50	60
Am Tob	163	165
Do pf	92½	95
Am Z pf	49½	51
Assets R	1	5
Asso D G	13	15
Do 1st pf	46¼	64
Do 2d pf	40	59⅞
Assoc Oil	59¼	61
A, B & A.	8¼	9½
Atl C L	92	..
A, G & W I pf	63¼	64½
Bald Lo pf	99	101
Barrett Co.	93	94
Do pf	100	102
Batop Min.	1¼	1⅜
B'ch Cr'k	..	80
Beth S 7% pf	90	91
B U Gas	74	85
Brown Sh	67	68¼
Do pf	96	103
B, R & P.	70	..
Do pf	100	107
Burns Bros pf	108¼	115
Bush Ter	..	97
Butte & S.	28	29
But'k Co.	9	11
Cal P pf	59½	61¾
Cal & Ar.	68	69
Can So	..	54
C, C & O	..	26
Do pf	..	50
Case (J I) pf	80	86
Cent Fdy.	30	35
Do pf	41	45
Cent L pf	102½	104
C R R of N J	196	220
C & S A T.	100	104
C'tain-teed	32	35
Do 1st pf	85¼	87½
Do 2d pf	78¼	..
Chi & Alt	7⅝	9⅝
Do pf	9½	20
Chi Gt W	7⅝	8¼
C & N W	92⅝	93
Do pf	125	140
Chi Pn T	65½	72
Chi, St P, M & Om	72	100
Do pf	100	130
C, C, C & St L	30¼	32
Cl & Pitts	..	80
Clu-Peab	50	55
Do pf	98½	117
Col & So	21	23
Do 1st pf	48½	50½
Do 2d pf	42	47
Comp T R	31½	40
Cons Coal	..	88
Cons Gas	86	88
Con G, B	93	97
C I C M	10½	11
Cont Can	68½	72
Do pf	98¼	101
Cont Ins	51	54
Corn P R pf	100	101
Crex Carp	43	50
Cruc S pf	90½	91¾
C-Am Sug	135	150
Do pf	95	105
D & Co pf	92	94
Del & Hud	108	109½
D, L & W	162	163½
D & R G	4	5
Det Ed	103	105
Det & M	..	85
Det U Ry	80	88
D, S S & A	3	5
Do pf	6½	8½
Elec S B	53	56
Elk H C	26	26½
Do pf	36	47
Erie 1st pf	31⅝	31⅞
Do 2d pf	21½	23
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	10	13½
Do pf	33	34
Fisher Bdy	38	39
Do pf	89	90½
G, W & W	30	30½
Gen Chem	180	185
Do pf	99	101
Gen Cig pf	99	99⅞
Greene-C	43½	44
G, M & N	9	12½
Do pf	28	38⅜
Gulf S S	82	84½
Do 1st pf	..	90¼
Hartman	44½	48
Homestake	70½	75
Ill Cent	97	97⅜
Int-C pf	37⅜	38⅞
Int Agric	16½	17
Do pf	58½	59
I H, N J	124⅝	126
Do pf	110	112
Int H C	64⅝	65¼
Do pf	101	..
Int N pf	89½	..
Int Pa pf	80	100
Do pf s	61¼	62
Int Salt	..	64
Jewel Tea	30	35
Do pf	90	95
Iowa Cent	3	5
K C, Ft S & M pf	55	..
Kan C So	17⅝	18¼
Do pf	51	54
Kelly S T	50	51
Do pf	79	87
Kelsey Wh	24	28
Do pf	83	86
K & D M	3	7
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	88	90
Kresge(SS) pf	100	103½
Kress(S H)	55	60
Do pf	103	105
Lacl Gas	83	85
L E & W	8½	9
Do pf	17⅝	22
Ligg & M	165	170
Do pf	104	106
L-W B 1st pf	82	90
Do 2d pf	69½	75
Lorill'd Co	185	220
Do pf	101	106
Louis & N	113	114¼
M'kay Cos	74	75
Man B'ch	½	2½
Man El S	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	97
Man Elev	95	99
Math Alk	35	40
M Dep S	51	53
Do pf	98	106
Mex P pf	92	97
Mich Cent	..	91½
M, St P & S S M	87½	88½
Do l l	55	70
M, K & T pf	8	8¾
Mo Pac	23⅝	23⅞
Do pf	56⅝	57¼
Mor & Es	..	75
N, C & St L	105	115
Nat Bis pf	107	112
Nat C & S	55	75
Do pf	98¼	102½
Nat Enam	51¼	51¾
Do pf	95	100
Nat Lead	58¼	59
Do pf	101	104½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	18
Do 2d pf	5	5½
N O, T & Mex	18	19
N Y A B	123	125
N Y, C & St L	14	18
Do 1st pf	53	60
Do 2d pf	35	45
N Y Dock	22	23⅝
Do pf	43½	51
N Y, L & West	..	123
N Y, O & West	20¼	20¾
Norf So	16	18
Norf & W pf	74½	75½
North Am	40	42
Nova Sc S	60	63
Ont Min	10¼	11
Owens B M	58	60
Do pf	107	..
Pac C, ex div	40	55
Do 1st pf, ex div	68	90
Do 2d pf, ex div	55	80
P T & T	20	25
Do pf	..	90
Peo G, C	44⅝	45
Peo & E	4½	6½
Pett-Mull	33	40
Do 1st pf	93	100⅛
Pere Marq	14½	15¼
Do pr pf	57	58½
Do pf	38½	40
Phila Co	28	28¾
Pierce-A pf	95	98
P, C, C & St L	50	60
P, Ft W & C	..	158
Pitts S pf	92	93
P & W Va pf	78¾	80
Pond C C	18	20
Pr Stl Car pf	95	96
P'man Co	112	113½
R R Sec, I C stk cfs	..	70
Ry Stl Spr pf	98½	99¼
Rdg 1st pf	37	40
Do 2d pf	37	40
Rens & S	102	..
Rep I & S pf	100	102
Royal D	102	103
St L S W	20¼	23¼
Do pf	35	37½
Savage A	71	73
Seab A L	7¼	7¾
Do pf	19½	20
Sears-R pf	117	125
S-S S & I	62	63
Do pf	92	93½
So P R S	122	140
Do pf	100	110
St'd M pf	83	86
Studeb Co pf	83	85
Stutz Mtr	40	45½
Sup Steel	41¼	42
Do 1st pf	95	98
Tex Pac	13¼	15¼
T P L Tr	160	200
Third Av	19	19½
Tide W O	178	185
Tob P pf	93	95¼
T, St L & West	2	8
Do ctfs	5½	6½
Do pf	11	..
Do pf c	11	15
Trans & W	37⅜	39
T C R T	40	43
Do pf	70	125
Und T pf	103	..
U B & P	70	74
Un Pac pf	70½	72½
Un Cig Sts pf	102	114
Un Drug	69⅛	72
Do 1st pf	48	50¼
Do 2d pf	76	78
U Rys Inv	8¼	8⅝
U S C I P	14⅞	15
Do pf	42	43½
U S Exp	16¼	17
U S Ind A pf	94¼	95¼
U S Rub	61⅜	61½
U S Smelt	42	43
Do pf	43	45
Utah Sec	12	13
Va-Car Ch	48⅜	49¼
Do pf	104½	108
Va I, C & Coke	72½	73
W F Exp	71	74
West Md	14½	15½
Do 2d pf	28	32
W Pac pf	62½	63
W E & M 1st pf	58	62
W & L E	9¼	9⅝
Do pf	19⅜	20
W-Over pf	81	84
W & Co pf	90	95
Wis Cent	35	37
W'w'th (F W)	110	113
Do pf	112	116

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	96⅝	97	7.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97⅛	97⅝	7.70
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102½	104	5.10
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	53	55	.
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	52	54	.
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	97	101	.
Prov. of Q.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.60
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.75

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.85
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	97⅛	97⅝	7.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	7.00
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	99	99⅜	5.95
Ark.Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98½	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	99½	99⅝	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100	100¼	6.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	99⅝	99⅞	7.05
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	98⅝	98¾	7.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	97⅝	98	7.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	97⅝	98	7.50
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	94	94¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98¼	99	12.00
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99½	99⅞	7.15
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 2,'29	99¼	99⅝	6.10
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99½	100	6.00
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98⅝	99½	6.30
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.45
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¼	97¾	4.20
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	96½	96⅞	9.20
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95½	97	7.10
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1919	99⅝	100	6.00
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅞	100¼	5.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.90
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97¼	97⅝	6.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99¾	101	6.00
K. C. T. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	98⅝	99¼	6.10
L., G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95⅝	97¼	8.00
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅝	98	7.00
Okl., G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
P. S. S.,N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	97	8.00
Phil. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¼	98¾	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	5.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100	100½	6.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¼	100⅝	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100¼	100⅝	6.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100½	101	6.75
Rem. & Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	96½	97¼	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2,'19	98⅛	98½	7.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97⅜	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.90
Win. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99	99⅜	7.80
Wis. Edison	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W.V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94½	98½	6.75

Allis-Chalmers Profits Grow.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reports a net profit of $1,883,755 in the quarter ended June 30, an increase of $881,300 over the return in the same period last year. The profit was derived from gross sales amounting to $9,238,079, compared with $6,441,574 a year before. Unfilled orders on hand at the end of the quarter totaled $28,962,096 in value, against $16,564,842 on June 30, 1917.

CITY REVENUE BILLS FOR 15 MILLION SOLD

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler Get Entire Issue on Basis of 4.235 Per Cent.

CONTROLLER GETS 35 BIDS

Proceeds Will Be Used to Take Up Equal Amount of Bills Which Mature Next Monday.

The City of New York sold yesterday $15,000,000 of revenue bills to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler on a 4.235 per cent. interest basis. Of the total amount, $5,000,000 mature Dec. 3 and $10,000,000 on Dec. 10. The proceeds will be used to take up $15,000,000 revenue bills which mature on Monday. The Controller received thirty-five bids, ranging from 4.235 to 6 per cent.

In May the city sold $5,000,000 of revenue bills on a 4.68 per cent. basis; in March it sold $12,000,000 of corporate stock and $8,000,000 of revenue bills on a 4.79 per cent. basis, and in February there were sold $20,000,000 of three months' revenue bills on a 4.82 per cent. basis.

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, the successful bidders at yesterday's sale, have already resold more than 50 per cent. of the $15,000,000 of notes on a 4.15 per cent. interest basis. There is a good demand for city notes at this time, especially as the maturity of the new notes extends beyond Oct. 1, the personal tax day, and city obligations are absolutely tax exempt.

Of the thirty-five tenders received by the Controller, one was from the Colonial Bank, which offered to buy $100,000 of each of the two issues at 6 per cent. The First National Bank was the next highest, naming 4.90 per cent. for the entire lot of $15,000,000.

The following are among the other tenders made to the Controller:

Chase National Bank, 4.34 for all.
National City Company, for all 4.45 basis, premium $55.
William Salomon & Co., Dec. 3 issue, $100,000 at the following prices: 4.40, 4.44, 4.49, 4.54; $200,000 at 4.59, 4.64, 4.69; Dec. 10 issue, $100,000 at 4.40, 4.44, 4.49, 4.54; $200,000, 4.59, 4.64, 4.69.
Guaranty Trust Company, all or none, 4.44.
Alexandre & Burnet, $1,000,000 either maturity, 4.29.
Mercantile Trust Company, $1,000,000 either maturity, 4.52.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $5,000,000 either maturity, 4.24.
Kidder, Peabody & Co., $2,500,000 or any part, 4.24.
Sutro Bros. & Co., $315,000 at 4.375.
W. J. Wollman & Co., of the Dec. 10 issue $100,000, 4.66, 4.67, 4.68, 4.69, 4.70.
Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $500,000 Dec. 3, 4.75; $500,000 Dec. 10, 4.80.
Metropolitan Trust Company, $200,000 of the Dec. 3 at 4.50, $300,000 of the Dec. 10 at 4.50.
J. P. Morgan & Co., all Dec. 3 issue and Dec. 10, 4.35, $250 premium.
New York Life Insurance Company, $500,000 Dec. 10, 4.75.
Liberty National Bank, $500,000 of each issue, 4.375.
S. N. Bond & Co., $500,000 either maturity, 4.30.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $500,000 Dec. 3, 4.50.
Eastman, Dillon & Co., $100,000 either maturity, 4.40.
Blake Bros. & Co., $2,000,000 either maturity, 4.35.
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000 either maturity, 4.45.
Central Union Trust Company, $5,000,000 Dec. 3, 4.75.
Anderson, Bruns & Co., $1,000,000 Dec. 3, 4.65; $1,000,000 Dec. 10, 4.70.
Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, $200,000 Dec. 3, 4.41, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44, and 4.45.
State Bank, $100,000 Dec. 3, 4.61, 4.66, 4.71, 4.76, 4.81.
Mann, Bill & Co., $100,000 either maturity, 4.29.
Dollar Savings Bank, $100,000 either maturity, 4.70.
Brown Bros. & Co., $500,000 of each issue, 4.75.

The revenue bills sold yesterday are dated July 29, and payment must be made before noon on Monday.

EARNINGS.

Miscellaneous.

ALLIS - CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

Sales billed.	1918.	1917.	1916.
April	$3,075,800	$2,135,293	$1,434,779
May	3,108,066	2,176,752	1,733,015
June	3,054,213	2,229,529	1,938,336
Total	9,238,079	6,441,574	5,106,130
Net profits:			
April	628,885	340,425	291,486
May	631,163	356,624	327,912
June	623,707	305,406	331,363
Total	1,883,755	1,002,455	950,761

Unfilled orders on hand June 30, 1918, amounted to $28,962,096, against $16,564,842 a year ago.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. for the six months ended June 30—

Net earn	*7,129,000	†9,344,076	3,130,819
Other income	180,336	......	......
Total net	7,309,336	9,344,076	3,130,819
Int., dep., &c.	1,139,638	‡2,202,418	836,790
Balance	6,169,698	7,141,668	2,294,029
Pref. divs	1,043,941	1,043,942	745,673
Surplus	5,125,757	6,097,721	1,548,356

*Net earnings from operations, after deducting the charges for maintenance and repairs of plants, and estimated amount of excess profits tax, &c. †Before taxes. ‡Taxes included.

FAIRBANKS CO. for June—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Net sales	1,408,990	908,251	500,739
Net income	126,680	57,986	68,694
Six mos.' net sales	7,030,273	4,558,701	2,471,572
Six mos.' net	586,108	273,298	312,810

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO. for the six months ended June 30—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total profits	5,502,468	5,558,938	5,864,080
Insur. fund	240,000	150,000	60,000
Balance	5,262,468	5,408,938	5,804,080
Pref. divs	456,249	456,249	456,249
Balance	4,806,219	4,952,689	5,347,781
Common divs	660,768	629,304	393,318
Depreciation	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	2,145,451	3,323,385	3,954,463

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
American Rys	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
AsbestosCorp.Can.pf.	1¼	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
By-Products Coke	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Can. Found. & Forg.	3	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do.	2½	Ex	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Gen'l Chemical	2	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 21
Mahoning Invest	$3	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 28
Menthen Co.	3	S.A.	Aug. 1	July 24
Do.	3	Ex	Aug. 1	July 24
Penn Seab'd Steel	$1.50	Q	....	....
Pepperal Mfg.	$4	..	Aug. 10	Aug. 6
Phila. Warehouse	3	S.A.	Aug. 1	July 27
River.EasternOilpf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 5	July 31
River.WesternOilpf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 5	July 31
Sagamore Mfg.	15	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Whitman-Miles	$4	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Yale & Towne	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Julia	.01
Alta	.02	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.08
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.05	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Virginia	.29	Union Con	.42
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Cons	.28
Belmont	2.75	Goldfield Merger	.02
Cash Boy	.45	Great Bend	.04
Halifax	.12	Jumbo Exten	.10
Jim Butler	.60	Kewanas	.03
McNamara	.31	Lone Star	.06
Midway	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Mizpah	.06	Spearhead	.03
Monarch Pitts	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Consolidated	.06
North Star	.07	Mustang	.01
Rescue	.09	Union Amalg	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.70	White Caps	.31
Tonopah Exten	1.60	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.07½	Nevada Hills	.01
West Tonopah	.32	Packard	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.35
Atlanta	.04	Round Mountain	.18
Booth	.05	United Eastern	3.00
Florence	.10		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	4⅞	Isabella	4½	5
Dr. J'pot	3	5	McKinney	6½	8
Elkton	4¼	5	Portland	81	100
El Paso	10	25	U. Gold M.	13	..
Golden C.	165	166½	Vindicator	38	45
Granite	19	25	Rose Nicol	7	15

SURFACE CAR LINES URGE 7-CENT FARES

Board of Estimate Members Suggest That Rents Paid to Underlying Companies Be Cut.

EMPLOYES FILL THE ROOM

B. R. T. President Warns That Zoning System Will Be Restored Unless Advance Is Granted.

The Committee on Franchises of the Board of Estimate yesterday heard argument in favor of the application of the New York Railways Company for permission to charge 6 cents on its lines during the war and for one year thereafter, should the Public Service Commission give its assent. Representatives of labor organizations and employes of the company filled the room. The latter were especially interested in the hearing because T. P. Shonts, President of the company, has announced that it would not be possible to give the employes an increase in wages unless the fare is raised.

Assemblyman Mark Goldberg, who appeared in opposition, stated that the American Federation of Labor was against the increase and that the company's employes did not accurately represent the sentiment of workingmen.

Henry J. Smith, counsel for the company, was interrogated by Mayor Hylan, Chairman of the committee, and Controller Craig concerning the large rents paid by the company for lines taken over in the consolidation. One of these lines is the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry line, which collects 18 per cent. on the par value of its capital stock of $748,000. It came out that the New York Railways Company owns 40 per cent. of this stock.

"You ought to be patriotic enough," said the Mayor to Mr. Smith, "to cut down that 18 per cent."

Mr. Smith explained that the rate of fare received by the company was only 3 6-10 cents instead of 5 cents, because of the transfers that the company was compelled to issue. Controller Craig wanted to know if the company had to borrow money to acquire the Forty-second Street line, and Mr. Smith replied that free assets were used for the purpose, but that this money had been absorbed by financing the company during the present period of high prices.

Then the Mayor suggested that the company use its influence with the stockholders of the leased line to induce them to accept 6 per cent. instead of 18 per cent. But Mr. Smith replied that a contract had to be kept.

"Of course," retorted the Mayor, "the New York Railways Company, like the rest of the corporations, hate the idea of letting a little thing like a world war interfere with an exorbitant dividend."

Mr. Smith read a list of rents paid to other lines controlled by the company. Ten per cent. is paid on $2,100,000 of the capital stock of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue line and 5 per cent. on a first consolidated mortgage of $8,150,000; the rent of the Eighth Avenue line is $215,000; $84,000 for the Ninth Avenue line, and $245,000 for the Sixth Avenue line.

"A company," said the Mayor, "that pays from 18 to 21 per cent. on $22,000,000 of stock should not ask the public to help it keep up these exorbitant payments."

Mr. Smith explained that the New York Railways Company was paying only 7 per cent. as an average dividend. Briefs will be submitted to the committee by the company.

Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, read a statement to the effect that if the company was not allowed to charge a 7-cent fare on its surface lines it would be compelled to go back to the zoning system. If the zoning system is restored it will cost as much as 15 cents to make a trip in Brooklyn where the cost now is 5 cents.

AID FOR CANADIAN FARMERS.

Our Army of Wheat Harvesters Will Help Them Gather In Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Under the direction of the United States Employment Service, America's great army of wheat harvesters is preparing to cross the border into Western Canada. If weather conditions continue favorable the vanguard probably will be engaged on Canadian farms in two or three weeks' time, the cutting now having progressed as far north as the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Thousands of men and boys, who have been instrumental in saving the banner wheat crop of the Central West, are preparing to carry through the same service for our northern ally. Their employment in Canada is the result of an agreement between the two Governments.

W. W. Cory, Canadian Deputy Minister of the Interior, who came to Washington early this week to make final arrangements with Director General Densmore of the United States Employment Service about the transfer of the harvest army to the Canadian wheat fields, stated that record crops have been planted by the farmers of Western Canada this year, and all their grain is in excellent condition. The influx of trained American harvest hands will meet, he expects, the severe shortage of native farm labor in the Dominion.

CUTS ENGLISH BANK PROFIT.

Government Remuneration May Be Reduced to $375,000 a Year.

LONDON, July 26.—The remuneration of the Bank of England for its services to the Government which, under an agreement entered upon in 1892, amounted before the war to about £200,000 yearly, increased to £1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1916-17, according to the report of the special committee on national expenditure.

As the committee does not believe such a remuneration justified, the Bank has agreed to enter into a revised agreement for the period of the war which would mean a reduction of £75,000 for the year 1917-18, and a larger reduction for the current year, unless new conditions arise.

Wall Street Aids Mitchel Fund.

Subscriptions were opened yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange for The New York World fund for a memorial for ex-Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. H. G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange, published a notice calling the attention of all members to the fund, and urging "that his services to his city and country be commemorated by a suitable memorial."

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
m Oil....	7	7½	Homa Oil..	70	72
S Gas..	8	9	Iron Gap..	19½	20
egole	50	60	Iron Blos..	36	40
lk Hawk.	100	1½	La Rose...	35	38
ohemia ..	85	95	Majestic ..	20	25
os Ely...	75	85	Mex Met...	46	50
& Mont..	51	53	New Baltic	90	99
utte & L.	15	20	Nat Z & L	21	23
os & Ariz	1	2	New Cor...	19¼	19½
rystal ...	23	24	Nev Doug.	50	55
alaveras..	50	1½	Nixon Nev.	47	49
own Res.	15	25	Oneco	20	25
rtez	5	15	Onondaga..	20	30
amp old.	4½	5	*S W M...	1	1½
ief Cons.	2½	2⅝	†S W M...	1	1½
nbigh ...	2⅛	2¼	Uni V Ext	37	37½
g & BB	2¼	2⅜	Vic Min....	60	65
rl-E ..	2	3	Yuk Gold..	90	1⅛
rtuna ...	3	5	Moj Tung..	10	11
ughton..	50	75			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

READJUSTMENTS AGAIN MARK COTTON TRADING

With Substantial Reaction Near, Strong Undertone Asserts Itself and Saves Situation.

In a much more restful session, the local cotton market yesterday made further progress with the readjustment made necessary by the violent changes in the complexion of the cotton trade as a whole in the course of the present week. At one time it appeared that there would be a substantial reaction from the recent advances in the new crop, but the strong undertone of the market asserted itself, and final quotations showed declines of only 15 points at a maximum, this in February, while September was unchanged and the active new crop months were off 7 to 11 points. August was 18 points higher.

These final changes in futures quotations were only an indication of the technical position of the market, as spot advices continued easy, and the local spot quotation was marked down 35 points more. Thirty cents a pound is now the maximum quotation in any spot market, and this only in three of the smaller Southern markets, at only one of which—Memphis—was any business done at this figure. However, that the active trading months went off so little, in the face of this situation, and the large amount of speculative buying in the last few days, was considered significant of the underlying strength which has been supplied by trade buying, both domestic and export.

With trading given over, however, in the main to speculative evening-up, the market was a much thinner one than has recently been the case, despite a fair degree of activity. The fluctuations were relatively wide, consequently, and if any one had shown a disposition to "start something" it might not have been difficult to make a decided impression, for the time being at least, in either direction.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Aug...	24.90@26.00	24.85	24.70	25.06 bid	24.88
Sept...	24.97	24.97	24.97	24.90 bid	24.90
Oct....	24.65@24.80	24.88	24.42	24.80@24.86	24.87
Nov...	..	..	..	24.34 bid	24.49
Dec...	24.20@24.24	24.87	23.97	24.26 bid	24.41
Jan...	24.05@24.10	24.21	23.85	24.15@24.16	24.30
Feb...	..	..	..	24.05 bid	24.20
March.	24.11@24.15	24.16	23.80	24.18@24.16	24.24
April..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	24.11 bid	24.22
off. at.	24.12	24.03	23.80	24.11 bid	24.22

The local market for spot cotton was 35 points lower, at 28.55c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.75c; New Orleans, 28c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 26.50c; Little Rock, 28c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,104	6,614	8,888
Exports	7,701	10,632	6,750
Exports, season...	4,014,144	....	5,541,078
New York stocks..	121,209	....	52,590
Port stocks	908,469	....	587,293
N. Y. arrivals.....	196	....	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 4 points decline; middling, old contract, 20.63c; good middling, new contract, 20.25c. Sales, 1,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 51,000; American, 41,000. Futures opened quiet, 12 to 14 points advance; closed steady, 1 to 16 points advance; July, 20.94c; Aug., 19.87c; Sept., 19.30c; Oct., 18.92c; Nov., 18.66c. Manchester: Yarns firm; cloths more demand.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast:
N. C.—Showers Sat. and Sun.
S. C. and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.
Ala.—Thunder showers Sat.; fair Sun.
Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Tenn., Ky., and Md.—Thunder showers Sat.; cloudy Sun.
Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Ohio—Thunder showers Sat.; fair Sun.
La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.
Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Okla. and Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

WILL PROTECT MONUMENTS.

District Attorney Starts Inquiry Into the Posting of Bills.

Following complaints made at the District Attorney's office by representatives of art societies and others that many public monuments throughout the city had been marred by posters, Judge Swann sent a subpoena yesterday to Jacob Myers, a billposter at 122 West Seventy-second Street, who will be asked today why he pasted Y. M. C. A. posters on Grant's Tomb, the Washington Arch, and the New York Public Library Building. Property owners and dwellers on Fifth and Madison avenues and in other neighborhoods have also appealed to the District Attorney to prevent further invasion of their private property by billposters.

Several complainants told the District Attorney the public monuments were not only marred temporarily but were actually defaced by the posters, as the paper when taken off left discolorations on the stone which could not be removed. At some private houses, closed for the Summer, other so-called war posters have been plastered on walls, doors, and steps, it was said. It is not known who was responsible for most of these offenses, as Myers is believed to be concerned only with putting up the Y. M. C. A. posters on the Arch, Grant's Tomb, and the Library.

"The posters called for big men, so I put them up on the biggest places I could find," the billposter is reported to have said. These Y. M. C. A. posters called for "big men" to volunteer for Y. M. C. A. service in France. Officials of the Y. M. C. A. expressed regret for making this display on monuments.

GRANT POLICE AND FIRE RISE

Aldermen Ratify Action of Estimate Board—Begins Aug. 1.

The Aldermen at a special session yesterday ratified the action of the Board of Estimate in raising the pay of all policemen and firemen below the first grade, or those receiving less than $1,500 a year beginning Aug. 1. There was no opposition, although several members spoke in favor of the first grade men. It is understood that some provision will be made for the first grade men in the budget for next year.

The pay increases range from $100 to $150 a year, giving the second grade men in the Police Department the same pay as the first grade. Police matrons are also included in the rise. They will get $1,350 instead of $1,200. The salaries of second grade policemen are raised from $1,400 to $1,500; third grade, from $1,300 to $1,450; fourth grade, from $1,200 to $1,350; fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, from $1,050 to $1,200. These advances are from 10 to 15 per cent.

The salaries of the second grade firemen are raised from $1,250 to $1,400, and third and fourth grades from $1,050 to $1,200. The concurrent action of the Aldermen permits the Controller to start the new pay schedules the first of next month.

Manhattan Navy Club Chartered.

The Manhattan Navy Club, which has been conducting quarters at 509 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, for the entertainment of noncommissioned officers and men of the Navy Department, was incorporated yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Finch. The incorporators are Herbert L. Satterlee, Beekman Winthrop, John F. Archbold, Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, J. Digby Maitland, Emma A. Hamilton, Emily Fowler, Alice McKay Kelly, George M. Bodman, and William S. Seamans, Jr. In asking for the incorporation of the organization Mr. Satterlee told the court that the work for the navy men would be established on a broader scope.

WESTERN UNION CO. UNDER INDICTMENT

Charged with Transmission of Night Letters by Messenger Instead of by Wire.

LIABLE TO $17,320,850 FINE

Government Says Company Entered Into Illegal Competition with the Mails.

The Federal Grand Jury returned two indictments against the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday, charging violation of the United States Criminal Code on the ground that the company had employed train service for the transmission of night letters which were supposed to have been delivered by wire. One indictment alleges in eight counts that the delivery of night letters by train between New York and Philadelphia on the one hand and New York and Boston on the other constituted the establishment of a rural post in violation of Section 183 of the United States Criminal Code. The other indictment, charging violation of Section 181, presents in three counts the specific instances wherein the Western Union, sending night letters by train in custody of messengers, entered into illegal competition with the United States mails.

Under the first indictment, the maximum penalty in event of conviction would be a fine of $500 on each count. Under the second indictment the maximum penalty would be a fine of $50 for each illegal delivery. If both indictments are sustained in all their counts, the maximum penalty would, therefore, be a fine of $4,150. Assistant United States Attorney Harper, however, explained yesterday that if the indictments are sustained, the Government would be in a position to prove that between Aug. 2, 1917, and June 15, 1918, the Western Union transmitted 346,417 night letters by train between New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which would make the company liable to a maximum fine of $17,320,850.

No officials of the company are specifically named in the indictments, both indictments being directed against the corporation. The company is expected to appear by counsel on Monday to plead.

The three night letters upon which the indictments are based are all dated June 19, 1918, one being from New York to the Wheat Export Company at Baltimore, and signed "Thomason"; another being from New York to Howe & Howe in Boston, signed "Gordon F. Howe," and the third being from Baltimore to the Bankers' Commercial Security Company, New York, signed "Commercial Motor Company." Each night letter constitutes a basis of a separate count in the indictment, the text of each count of the indictment stating in substance that the "Western Union Telegraph Company knowingly, willfully, and unlawfully did transmit by private express, unsealed, from the City of New York" the certain letter or packet in question, thereby being guilty of an act "against the peace of the United States and their dignity and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided."

Assistant United States Attorney Harper, describing the extent of the system, said:

"The Western Union Telegraph Company has afforded this office every facility for investigation into the carriage of night letters by train. The records of the company upon this subject have been turned over, and several of the officers and employes of the company, including Newcomb Carlton, the President, and W. N. Fashbaugh, a Vice President, have been examined.

"From this investigation it appears that up to Aug 2, 1917, the use of the trains for the carriage of night letters or other messages deposited for transmission by telegraph was very occasional, and resorted to only in extreme emergencies. On the date mentioned, however, one Edward J. Liston, classed as a senior supervisor, was made the head of a small department or group in the Traffic Department of the company, and was instructed to train messages between New York and Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and such other places as might be convenient. There was made available to him a small force of messengers and copyists.

"Thereafter, messengers were sent practically nightly to Boston and Washington. This was done except during the period from Oct. 31, 1917, to Dec. 12, 1917, and except when the trains were being delayed by storms in January, that is to say, from Jan. 2 to Jan. 7 and from Jan. 9 to Jan. 16, 1918. They were also sent occasionally to Buffalo and very frequently to nearby points, including the large military cantonments, Camp Upton, Camp Mills, and Camp Merritt.

"From records of the company which do not seem to be quite complete it appears that from Aug. 2, 1917, to June 15, 1918, both inclusive, the total number of messages dispatched by train from and to New York was 346,417."

During the month of May, 1918, the total number of messages sent from and received at New York in this manner was 66,424. According to Mr. Harper, all of these messages were so-called "night letters." He stated that the total number of messages sent and received by wire during the same month was 5,841,140.

"The total daily traffic between Boston and New York upon an average of ten normal days in May," said Mr. Harper, "was 10,042. Figured upon the same basis as before, the total night letter traffic to and from Boston for the month of May was 33,373. The company's records show that the total traffic by train during the month of May between those points was 11,068, or about one-third of the total night letter business between New York and Boston."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The line of cleavage between war industries and what are termed nonessentials is more marked, says Bradstreet's review of the week's business conditions, the first named becoming more active, while the latter, feeling increased difficulty in getting adequate supplies of materials, labor, and coal, faces a serious situation.

"The week has seen further large drafts made upon man power for the military service," the report continues, "a marked shifting of existing forces, an increased participation of women in industry being foreshadowed. Further heavy orders for and enlargements of munition plants, increased speed in steel production and in shipbuilding, and heavily augmented outputs of clothing and other supplies for the rapidly growing armies are other features of the week.

"General civilian trade at wholesale continues good, very heavy in fact, considering that it is midsummer, and that pending regulation of prices, production of textiles, hides, and leather and a variety of other lines holds down buying, although much of the merchandise selling is sold subject to Government price regulation. Textiles easily lead in activity at wholesale, and shipments on early placed orders are of good volume, showing that retailers had correctly sized up the situation earlier and bought liberally. Best reports as to wholesale and jobbing trade come from the leading Southern markets and the big centres of the surplus food-producing regions. Aiding this movement is a perceptible improvement in crop conditions, due to much needed rainfalls."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The American Exchange National Bank on Aug. 1 will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of its occupation of the same site, at Broadway and Cedar Streets.

A testimonial dinner will be tendered Thomas F. Kiernan of H. F. McConnell & Co., at the Bankers' Club today on the occasion of his enlistment in the navy.

CORN PRODUCTS EARNINGS.

Semi-Annual Statement Shows Net of $7,129,000 to June 30.

The Corn Products Refining Company, whose output is largely in the line of food materials, showed in its semi-annual statement yesterday net earnings of $7,129,000 in the six months ended June 30, after deducting charges for maintenance and repairs and making a liberal allowance for the Federal excess profits tax. Outside income amounted to $180,336. The total of the two items was $2,034,740 less than in the same period last year. The net revenue in the first half of 1917 was calculated before providing for the war taxes.

The company set aside $1,139,638 for depreciation and interest, compared with $2,202,413 the year before, the latter containing the tax reservation. The balance for dividends amounted to $6,169,698, and the surplus income available for dividends on the common stock totaled $5,125,757, equal to $10.29 a share of stock. The surplus in the corresponding half of 1917 was $6,097,721, which was equivalent to $12.24 a share.

While the amount of the tax reserve was not disclosed, it was understood in financial circles that the allotment was more than double that of the first half of 1917. The balance available for common stock dividends was nearly ten times as large as in the same period of 1915.

DECIDE AGAINST PAPER MILL HANDS

Section of War Labor Board Holds They Are Not Entitled to 10 Per Cent. Bonus.

STRIKERS ARE STILL OUT

Will Meet Officials of Companies at Albany Today in Attempt to Settle Dispute.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Paper mill workers are not entitled to the 10 per cent. bonus allowed by the International Paper Company before the War Labor Board's wage award became effective, T. N. Guerin and C. A. Crocker, composing a section of the board, ruled today in interpreting the award.

A controversy over the payment of the bonus resulted in a walkout at several factories this week, curtailing the production of news print by 75 per cent. An appeal to the War Labor Board to interpret the award, which was made yesterday, was referred to Crocker and Guerin, who, after considering briefs submitted by both employers and the men, held that the bonus was a "voluntary contribution" on the part of the employers.

"The workmen are not entitled to the bonus in addition to the wage award by the War Labor Board," Messrs Guerin and Crocker decided, "unless the employers desire to do it as a voluntary act, as was done prior to this dispute arising."

The employers, it was held, are morally bound to pay the bonus for May and June, because the notice originally granting it said that the bonus would continue until the men were informed of the discontinuance. It was also held that the shortening of the workday from nine to eight hours was not to permit any reduction in wages.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 26.—The news that the War Labor Board had decided that mill owners were morally bound to pay the bonuses for May and June, and that the shortening of the working day from nine to eight hours cannot permit any reduction in wages, was received with cheers by members of the Paper Makers' Unions and of the International Brotherhood of Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Mill Workers tonight. It is asserted that the mills have forced men in the finishing room and other departments to work for less money under the new ruling than they received before the War Labor Board granted an increase of 10 cents hour in wages and cut the working day from nine to eight hours.

The men declare that there are still a number of minor grievances which must be threshed out by their committee which are to meet tomorrow in Albany.

They are still much interested in the attitude the War Labor Board will take regarding the time-and-a-half question. The mills now pay time and a half for overtime only to those who are working a regular nine-hour day, and the men who work eight hours and who are forced to stay overtime simply receive the ordinary compensation for the time they put in.

The mill employes, who insist that they shall not be characterized as strikers and who hold that they have simply walked out to enforce the manufacturers to live up to the War Labor Board's old ruling, believe that the trouble will be adjusted in time to allow the operation of the mills again under full steam early next week.

Officers of the International Paper Company in this city said yesterday that they expected to hear from the plants by Monday next that the strikers had returned to work. No assurances had been received from the men to this effect, it was stated, but the mill managers believed that the differences between the company and the employes, now being studied by C. M. Crocker and T. M. Guerin of the War Labor Board, could be adjusted at an early date.

GENERAL CHEMICAL PROFITS

Total for Six Months, $5,502,468, Showing Slight Drop.

Reports of the earnings of the General Chemical Company for the period of six months ended June 30, 1918, shows total profits of $5,520,468, as compared with $5,358,938 for the same period one year ago. The balance available for dividends amounted to $5,262,468, a decrease of $146,470, and the balance for common dividends after payment of the usual preferred dividends was equivalent to $29.00 a share for the six-month period, as compared with $31.47 a share for the same period a year ago.

The sum of $2,000,000 was written off for depreciation, as compared with half that amount a year ago.

Bay State Americanism.

When you read about the "pure Americanism" of New England, remember that more than 10 per cent. of the entire population of Massachusetts, or 300,000 people of voting age, are unable to read or write English.—Buffalo Express.

BUILDING TRADES TO PARADE

Dispute Over Hearst Crops Up in Federated Union Meeting.

At the bimonthly meeting of the Central Federated Union in Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, last night, officers for the ensuing six months were elected. They are: Chairman, Edward L. Hannah; Vice Chairman, Daniel S. Jacobs; delegates to the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, John C. Hilsdorf. Secretary Ernest Bohm was continued in office, as his term had not expired.

The delegates heard the report of the Executive Board on the matter of mail to soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces. Letters from the Adjutant General, Secretary of the Navy, and Postmaster General were read. These showed that the military forces were now handling mail matter for the troops, beginning with the port of origin. Attention was called to the fact that men were being shifted rapidly from point to point, so some delay was inevitable. The union was assured that the Government would do all possible to expedite all deliveries.

In the report of the Labor Day Parade Committee an article from The New York Tribune of July 15 was read. It said that the District Council of the Allied Building Trades, controlling 275,000 men, would not participate in the parade because the Central Federated Union had given William Randolph Hearst a whitewashing on May 31. After a brisk interchange of opinion, in which James J. Bagley said he could see no reason why the District Council and the union should quarrel over a man like Hearst, the matter was referred to the Executive Board for action. A letter from the business agents of the District Council was read. It declared the article referred to was incorrect and that the building trades intended to parade.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930......	98¼	99	3s, conversion, 1947.....	85	89
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99	4s, registered, 1925.......	106½	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg.......	98¼	98⅞	4s, coupon, 1925.........	106½	107
3s, registered, 1918.......	99¾	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	98¼	98⅞
3s, coupon, 1918.........	99¾	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg....	86	89
3s registered, 1946......	85	89	3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	86	89
3s, coupon, 1946.........	85	89	5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38.	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967....	100½	101	100⅞
4½s June,	1965....	100½	101	100⅞
4½s Mar.,	1963....	100½	101	101
4½s Nov.,	1957....	100⅝	101	101
4½s Mar.,	1957....	100⅝	101¼	101
4½s Mar.,	1960-30.	95½	96	95⅞
4¼s April,	1963....	95⅝	96¼	95⅞
4¼s Mar.,	1964....	95⅝	96¼	95⅞
4¼s Mar.,	1962....	95⅝	96¼	95⅞
4¼s Sept.,	1960....	95⅝	96¼	95⅞
4s May,	1959....	90⅝	91	91
4s Nov.,	1958....	90⅝	91⅝	91
4s May,	1957....	90⅝	91¼	91
4s Nov.,	1956....	90⅝	91	91
4s Nov.,	1955....	90⅝	91	90⅞
4s Nov.,	1936....	92½	93⅝	92½
4s May,	1919....	99¼	..	99⅞
4s Nov.,	1918....	99½	..	99½

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
3½s Nov.,	1955....	81	82⅜	81
3½s Nov.,	1954....	81¼	82¼	81⅜
3½s May,	1954....	81¼	..	81⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.55	4.45	4.55
4¼s	1921-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4¼s	1919-1920	4.55	4.45	4.55
4¼s	1918-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s	1924-1932	4.55	4.45	4.55
3½s	1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s	1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s	1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s	1918	4.75	..	4.60
6s	1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
3s	1926-1930	4.70	4.30	4.70
3s	1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
155	Cities Service	208¾	208½	207½	209½
205	Cities Service pf.	74¾	74½	74¼	75

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power...	15	17	Gas & Elec. Secur. pf..	80	85
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	73	Miss. River Power.....	13	17
Am. Gas & Electric....	81	83	Miss. River Power pf...	42	50
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	38	40	Northern Ohio Electric.	15	25
Am. Light & Traction..	185	188	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	50	60
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93½	95	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light....	42	44	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	58
Am. Power & Light pf.	67	69	Northern States Power.	40	43
Am. Public Utilities...	..	25	North. States Power pf.	80	83
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50	Northern Texas Electric	53	57
Am. W. W. & Elec. ...	4½	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58	Pacific Gas & Electric..	34	36
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12	13	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	82
Carolina Power & Light	26	30	Puget Sd. T., L. & P...	12	14
Carolina Power & L. pf.	85	90	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	42	46
Colorado Power	23	25	Ry. & Light Secur. pf..	80	85
Colorado Power pf....	97	100	Republic Ry. & Light..	20	22
Columbus Electric pf..	70	78	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf..	59	61
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt..	21	23	Southern Cal. Edison...	78	80
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt. pf.	40	43	Southern Cal. Edison pf.	95	98
Conn. Power pf......	82	84	Standard Gas & Elec..	4	6
Consumers' Power pf...	80	85	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf..	22	24
Eastern Texas Electric.	50	53	Tampa Electric	100	104
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	75	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	3	3½
El Paso Electric.......	..	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf..	14	16
El Paso Electric pf....	80	85	United Light & Rys....	29½	31
Electric B. & S. pf....	91	93	United Lt. & Rys. pf...	62	63
Empire Dist. Elec. pf...	70	75	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Federal Light & Trac..	7	10	Western Power	13	14
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40	Western Power pf......	50	52
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	19	..	West. Church & Ker...	61	65
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	57	62	West. Church & K. pf.	78	83
Gas & Elec. Securities.	200	250	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	96½	98	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s..	70	72
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32.	67	70	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.......	90	90½	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91
Cities Service deb. 7s......	101	102	Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	86	87
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	79	84
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944...	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	85
Conn. Power 5s, 1963...	85	90	Puget Sd. Tr., L.&P. 6s.	100	..
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922...	84	87½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19..	96	96½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	82	88	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39..	87	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s....	85	88	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	80	85
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	78½	80	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	87	89	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. 6s	98½	99	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	90	95
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38..	80	85	Utah Securities 6s.....	85	86½
Middle W. U. 6s, '25...	85	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Bal. Tube pf.	85	85	85	19	Md. Casualty	95	95	95
15	Con. Power.	96¾	96½	96½	10	North. Cent.	70	70	70
40	Dav. Chem..	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	30	Pa. Wat. Pow.	65	65	65
25	Hous. Oil pf.	74	74	74	20	United Ry....	20	20	20
20	Mt. Vern. pf.	72	72	72	10	Wayland Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Pon. Pow. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	$1,000	United Rwy. Income 4s.	53	53	53
1,000	Do 6s.....	95½	95½	95½					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc....	19	19	19	10	Do pf.	81	81	81
30	Ahmeek	75½	75	75	135	Isle Royale..	27	27	27
185	Alaska Gold.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	50	Miami	29¼	29¼	29¼
240	Allouez	51	50	51	100	Michigan ...	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Anaconda ..	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	25	Mohawk	60	59	60
105	Ariz. Com....	15⅛	14½	15	20	North Butte.	14¼	14¼	14¼
105	Cal. & Ariz..	69½	68½	69	10	Old Dom....	42½	42½	42½
13	Cal. & Hecla.	460	460	460	70	Osceola	52	52	52
85	Copper Rge..	48	48	48	50	Sup. Copper.	6	6	6
200	Davis-Daly..	6⅛	6	6	5	Trinity	3¼	3¼	3¼
125	East Butte..	10	9⅝	10	20	U. S. Smelt..	42⅝	42	42⅝
35	Franklin	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5	Do pf....	26	26	26
20	Greene	44¼	44¼	44¼	90	Utah Apex...	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Indiana	50c	50c	50c	165	Utah Con. ..	11	11	11
110	Inspiration..	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	110	Winona	1½	1½	1½
10	Island Creek	61½	61	61½					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bost. & Alb.	132	132	132	1	Fitchburg pf.	63	63	63
20	Boston Elev.	71½	71½	71½	105	Mass. El. pf.	17	16½	17
10	Do pf., rcts.	97	97	97	16	Maine Cent..	80	80	80
185	Bos. & Me...	35	35	35	70	New Haven..	40½	40	40½
1	C.J.& S.Y.pf.	85	85	85	30	West End ..	49	49	49

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Ag. Ch.	90	90	90	60	Int. P. Cem.	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	Do pf.	94	94	94	100	Do pf.	81	81	81
20	Amoskeag pf.	79	79	79	800	Island Oil ..	4	4	4
10	Am. Sug. pf.	110½	110½	110½	10	Mass. Gas...	83¼	83¼	83¼
1,393	Am. T. & T.	95½	94¼	94½	115	Do pf.	67	67	67
93	Am. Wool. pf.	95½	95	95	125	N. E. Tel....	83½	83	83
350	Art Metal ..	15½	15	15½	1,081	Swift	109½	107	109
5	A., G. & W. I. pf.	64	64	64	7	Do warr...	108½	107	108¼
2	Booth Fish.	26¾	26¾	26¾	30	Torrington..	52	52	52
960	Century Steel	13⅝	13	13⅝	25	U. Drug. 1st pf	49	49	49
100	Cuban Cem..	13	13	13	150	Unit. Fruit..	126⅜	125½	126⅜
25	Edison	140	139	140	271	United Shoe.	41	40⅝	40⅝
1,030	Fairbanks...	42½	41	42½	30	Do pf.	26	26	26
50	Gen. Elec...	144	144	144	2,574	U. S. Steel..	108⅜	106⅝	108
					370	Ventura Oil.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	94	94	94	$2,500	Do 2d 4s...	93.90	93.50	93.54
7,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	86½	86½	86½	1,950	Do 4¼s, '47	94.50	94.50	94.50
1,000	Swift 5s	92	92	92	9,100	Do, 1942...	93.74	93.54	93.70
11,250	Lib. 3½s....	99.80	99.64	99.64	9,800	Do, 1928...	95.66	95.28	95.34
13,000	Do cv. 4s..	94.50	94.14	94.14					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Shipb'g.	124	124	124	100	People's Gas	44	44	44
25	Do pf	90	90	90	20	Qua. Oats pf.	95	95	95
430	Cudahy	114	113⅜	114	65	Sears-Roeb...	142½	141	142½
10	Com. Edison.	100½	100½	100½	110	Stew.-War...	60	59⅝	60
32	Dia. Match..	105	105	105	2,143	Swift	109¼	106½	109
50	H., S. & M..	56¼	56	56	695	Union Carb..	56⅜	56⅛	56½
50	Hartman ...	45	45	45	40	Wilson	60	60	60
110	Lindsay Lt...	17½	17	17					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	City & Con. 5s	56	56	56	$8,000	Swift 1st 5s.	92	91⅞	92
1,000	South Side Elev. 4½s..	76	76	76	1,000	Lib. 2d 4s...	93.52	93.52	93.52
					1,000	Do 4¼s ...	95.30	95.30	95.30

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Gas....	60	60	60	158	Pennsylvania	44¼	44¼	44¼
25	Am. Tel.....	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	21	Pa. Salt Mfg.	84	84	84
10	Bald. Loco..	91½	91½	91½	232	Phila. Elec..	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
100	Brill	25	25	25	54	Ph. N. B. war.	115	113	113
10	Crucible St'l	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	222	Phil. R. T. t.c.	25¼	25	25¼
20	Elec. Stor..	54	54	54	10	Rep. I. & S.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
575	Lake Super.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	213	Un. Gas Im.	64½	64	64
11	Lehigh Nav.	69½	69	69½	2,670	U. S. Steel..	108⅛	106⅛	108⅛
25	Lehigh Val..	58¼	58¼	58¼	200	W. Cramp & S.	82	82	82
1,010	Midvale Steel	52⅝	52	52⅝					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	City 4s, '41.	97	97	97	$1,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s	77	77	77
1,000	Do 1943...	97	97	97	9,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1,000	Do 1944...	97	97	97	4,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	84¼	84	84
4,000	Lib. 2d 4s...	93.70	93.40	93.66	5,000	Unit. Ry. tr. ctf. 4s.....	56	56	56
2,600	Do 3d 4¼s.	95.50	95.50	95.50					

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf	65	69	65	Eastern Steel......	88	94	88
American Brass ..	220	224	220	Hercules	240	245	240
Atlas Powder	173	177	173	Do pf............	112	114	112
Do pf	90½	92	90½	Niles-Bem't-Pond..	120	124	120
Babcock & Wilcox.	111½	113	111½	Penn. Seab. S. Cp..	55	56	55
Bliss	350	425	350	Scovill Mfg	450	470	450
Do pf..........	..	78	..	Thomas Iron Co....	25	35	25
Can. Found's F....	140	160	140	Winchester Arms..	700	825	700
Colt's Arms	62	65	62	Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45
Du Pont	275	280	275				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks closed firm in a fairly active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices, as a result of profit-taking just before the close, were fractionally lower than the high levels of the session. Induced by a heavy volume of buying orders in the steel shares in the last hour, standard industrials moved sharply upward. Railroad issues responded but slightly to the movement, closing fairly steady but inactive.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alaska-Jun..	2	2	2	150	Mex. Petrol..	100⅛	99½	99½
40	Allis-Chalm..	34¼	33⅝	34¼	130	Midv. Steel..	52½	51⅝	52½
20	Am. Can	47⅝	47½	47½	10	Mo. Pacific..	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
10	Am. Cot. Oil	41¾	41¾	41¾	30	N. Y. Cent...	72	71¾	72
10	Am.H.&L.pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	90	New Haven..	41¼	40	41¼
30	Am. Locomo.	67¼	67	67¼	20	Ohio Cit. Gas	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
60	Am.Sm.& R.	78⅝	78	78⅝	10	Pac. Mail...	31¾	31¾	31¾
200	Am.Sum.Tob.	129⅝	128⅝	129	10	Pennsylvania	44¼	44¼	44¼
30	Am. T. & T.	95½	94½	95½	60	Pr. Stl. Car.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
150	Anaconda ..	66½	66½	66½	380	Reading	89	88¼	88⅞
1,800	B'dwin Loco.	91⅜	90⅞	90⅞	400	Rep. I. & S..	93	91¾	92⅞
30	Balt. & Ohio	55½	55	55	100	Sinclair Oil.	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
550	Beth. Stl., B	83⅝	81⅞	83½	90	Studebaker...	45⅞	45½	45⅞
20	B'klyn R. T.	40¾	40¼	40¾	920	Tob. Prod...	71⅛	69	71
10	Butte C.& Z.	11½	11¼	11½	100	Union Pac...	122¼	122¼	122¼
10	Can. Pacific.	151½	151½	151½	10	U. C. Stores.	101¼	101¼	101¼
30	Ches. & Ohio	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	150	U.S.Ind.Alco.	129¼	127⅞	128½
80	C., M.& St.P.	43	42½	43	15,365	U. S. Steel..	108⅛	106⅞	107⅞
20	C., R. I.& P.	24	23⅞	23⅞	10	Wab. pf., A.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
50	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	10	W'house El.	42¼	42¼	42¼
120	Corn Prod...	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	150	Willys-Over.	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
505	Cruc. Steel..	67½	66⅞	67½		*LIBERTY BONDS.			
70	Cuba C. Sug.	30½	29⅞	30½	$2,150	Lib. 3½s..	100.28	100.20	100.28
20	Erie	15¼	15¼	15¼	1,000	1st 4s....	94.86	94.86	94.86
60	Gen. Motors.	155	154½	154½	750	2d 4s....	94.48	94.46	94.48
135	Int. Mer. Mar.	27	26⅞	26⅞	850	1st 4¼s..	94.92	94.88	94.92
190	Do pf	98⅝	98	98⅝	1,700	2d 4¼s..	94.76	94.58	94.76
10	Int. Nickel..	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	2,400	3d 4¼s..	96.60	96.32	96.34
10	Int. Paper...	36½	36½	36½					
20	Lack. Steel..	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞					

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	‡Aetna Explo.	12⅝	12¼	12¼	1,200	N.Am.P.& P.	2½	2⅜	2½
1,100	‡Am.Wr.Pap.	3	2⅞	3	100	Penn. Seab'd Stl.v.t.ctfs.	55½	55½	55½
1,300	Br.-Am.Tob., coupon	17⅞	17½	17⅞	1,100	‡Reic Equip.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5,500	‡Burns Bros.	33	31¾	32⅞	3,000	Smith Mot. Tr.	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Chev. Motor.	134	132	134	150	‡Steel Alloys	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,400	‡Cuprite Sul.	⅝	½	⅝	700	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs..	16⅞	16½	16⅞
400	‡East'n Vend.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	665	‡Thiogen ...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
150	Em'son Phon.	•1½	1½	•1½	500	‡U.S.Lt.& H.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
300	‡Gen. Asph..	32⅝	31½	32½	1,200	‡United Mots.	32⅝	32¼	32¼
250	Grape-Ola...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,900	U. S. SS. Co.	6	5⅞	6
500	Do pf	1⅜	[illegible]	1⅜	600	‡Wr.-M. Air.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
600	Lake Tor. Bt.	5¼	4⅞	5					
100	‡Lima Loco..	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Pierce Oil Corp.	17¼	17	17

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,800	††Am.Ven.O.	17	16	17	825	‡M. Wells P.	2¼	1⅞	2
10,000	††Appa. Oil.	8	7	8	2,000	††N. W. Oil...	63	61	63
200	‡Atlantic P..	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2,000	††Okla. Oil...	2	1½	2
900	‡Barn.O.&G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Okla. P. & R.	7¼	7⅛	7¼
3,000	††Bos.-Wyo.	22	21	21	2,800	Okmul. P.&R.	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	‡Cos. & Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	1,000	†Omar O.&G.	28	28	28
2,300	‡Crystal Oil, (a pros.)...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	275	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil.	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	‡Drillers Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2,500	††Picardy Oil	25	24	25
1,800	††Esmer. Oil	6	6	6	200	††R.R.O.& G.	39	39	39
500	‡Federal Oil	2⅝	2½	2⅝	13,000	††Rice Oil..	20	17	20
10,500	‡Glenrock Oil	4⅝	4	4	200	‡Sap.O.& R..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	‡Houston Oil	82¼	78½	81	1,000	Seq. O. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000	‡Imp.Con.O..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,200	‡Stanton Oil	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜
1,500	‡Isl'd O. & T.	4	3⅞	3⅞	1,000	‡Tex.O.& R..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	‡Kinney Oil.	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	††Tux. S. O.	2¼	2	2
1,000	Met. Petrol..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	500	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	3	3	3
3,000	††Midw. Oil.	103	102	102					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	50	50	50	500	†Jumbo Ext.	12	12	12
2,100	††America ..	71	70	71	2,000	††Kewanas...	5	4½	4½
500	‡Am. T.& T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	‡Lampazos...	40	39	40
3,720	††Amina Min., (a pros.)...	40	39	40	20,000	††L. St. Con.	10	6	7
6,500	††Atlanta ...	5½	4½	5	300	Mason Valley	4	4	4
3,500	Big Ledge ..	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	15,200	‡Monst. Chief	8	7	8
1,700	††Booth	5½	5	5	1,200	††Moth. Lode	37	37	37
10,000	†Bos. & Mon.	53	51	52	47,000	††Nat. Leas.	2	1½	2
6,000	Butte-Det ..	12	11	12	6,000	††Nev. O. M.	17	15	17
3,600	††Caledonia..	•48	46	46	2,300	‡New Corn..	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
2,800	‡Calu. & Jer.	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,000	Nixon Nev..	54	47	53
400	Can. Copper.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	5,200	‡Ohio Cop..	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300	†Cashboy ...	5½	5	5¼	3,100	‡Onon. Min.	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
3,100	‡Cerbat Sil..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,000	‡Pac. Tung.	2¼	[illegible]	2¼
50	‡Coco River.	2	2	2	300	‡Ray Her. M.	4½	4	4½
600	Con.Ariz.Sm.	1⅞	1¼	1¾	3,500	††Roch. Com.	39	39	39
1,500	Cresson Con.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	1,700	††Roch. Min.	38	36	37
1,100	‡Denbigh ...	2½	2	2⅜	800	Senorito Sp.	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,200	†El Sal. Sil..	75	75	75	3,100	‡Sil. F. Sil..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13,000	‡Emma Con..	19	17	19	8,500	Sil.Kg.of Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡Eure.-Croesus Mining.	2	1⅞	[illegible]	2,500	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	†Goldf'd Con.	25	25	25	300	Std. Sil.-Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	††Goldf'dMer.	8½	3½	3½	17,500	††Success M.	11	10	10½
1,000	‡GreenMonst.	½	[illegible]	[illegible]	670	Ton. Exten..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	††HattieGold, (a pros.)...	56	54	55	1,000	††Troy-Ariz.	12	12	12
300	Hecla Mining	[illegible]	4¼	[illegible]	3,450	Un. Eastern	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
23,000	††Hypotheek.	30	28	29	1,000	Unity G. M.	6⅛	5⅝	6
10,000	*‡Int. Mines.	11	10	11	500	††Un. V. Ext.	37½	37	37
1,700	††Jim Butler.	60	59	60	8,000	††U.S.L.&Z., (a pros.)..	26	26	26
					2,000	††W.M.& M.	11	9	11
					2,500	†W. E. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					3,100	Wh.Caps M..	32	31	31

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$1,400	‡Am.S.T.rts.	6	5	5	$20,000	‡Beth.S.7%, 1922, w. i.	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
6,000	‡Arm. & Co. 6s, 1919...	100¼	100¼	100¼	100,000	‡Beth.S.7%, 1923, w. i.	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
10,000	Do 6s, '24	95	95	95	1,000	‡Cudahy 7s, 1923, w. i.	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
10,000	‡Beth. S. 7%, 1919, w. i.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	40,000	‡Rus.G.5½s	55	52½	53
20,000	‡Beth. S. 7%, 1920, w. i.	99⅝	99⅜	99½	20,000	‡Rus.G.6½s	55½	54	54
20,000	‡Beth. S. 7%, 1921, w. i.	98½	98⅜	98½	20,000	‡Union Pac. 6s, w. i..	100	99⅝	100

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Low sale in Houston Oil Thursday was 80.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
Air. Reduc'n.	67	73	67	73
Am.-Br. Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Do pf......	22	30	22	30
Atl. Fruit....	14½	15½	14½	15½
Br.-Am. Tob., registered ..	16½	17	16½	17
Carwen Steel.	7½	9	7½	9
Carbon Steel..	118	124	118	124
Car L. & P..	2	2¼	2	2¼
Charcoal Iron	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8½
Charcoal Ir. pf.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Corp. of Flor.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Curtiss Aero.	39	39½	39	39½
Do pf.......	65	80	65	80
Free. Texas..	29	31	29	31
Gen. Asph. pf.	70	72	70	72
K., T. & R. pf.	18	21	18	21
Key. T. & R.	18¼	19	18¼	19
Kirby Lumber	16	17	16	17
Do pf......	58	62	58	62
LakeTor.B.pf.	4	5	4	5
L. Val. C. S.	82	85	82	85
Man. Transit.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Maxim Mun..	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]
Marco. of Am.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Mitch. Motors	32	36	32	36
N. Y. Ship...	39	41	39	41
N. Y. Trans..	15	17½	15	17½
P. Coal & C.	31	33	31	33
Poc.-Logan C.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Poulsen Wire.	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼
Stand. Motors.	12½	13	12½	13
St.L., R.M.&P.	35	..	35	..
St. Jo. Lead..	14½	15	14½	15
Strom. Carb..	23	27	23	27

INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
United Zinc ..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
U.S.L.& H. pf.	2	3	2	3
Un. Profit S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Aero...	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Wright-M. pf.	62	65	62	65
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Elk Basin Pet.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
Hanover Oil..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Inter. Petrol.	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾
Merritt Oil ..	24	25	24	25
Mid.-Con. ...	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Midw. Oil pf.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Midwest Ref.	114	116	114	116
N.Y.Chino Oil	25	30	25	30
Okla. Oil pf..	2¼	3½	3	4
Pa. Gasoline.	¼	[illegible]	¼	[illegible]
Penn. Petrol.	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]
Roy. D. rcts.	18	19	18	19
Sinclair Gulf.	19¼	20¼	19¼	20¼
Southwest Oil	40	50	40	50
Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Way. O. & G.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
MINING STOCKS.				
Copper Val...	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Fortuna	38	40	38	40
Great Bend..	4	5	4	5
Iron Blossom.	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]
Nat. Z. & L..	18	22	18	22
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s, 1924	84	86	84	86

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13	13¼	13	Penn.-Mex. Fuel..	30	35	32
Atlantic Refining..	980	995	980	Prairie Oil & Gas..	505	515	510
Borne-Scrymser ...	440	460	440	Prairie Pipe Line..	255	260	257
Buckeye Pipe Line.	91	93	90	Solar Refining	310	320	310
Chesebrough Mfg..	315	330	315	Southern Pipe L...	180	188	180
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South Penn. Oil..	260	267	263
Continental Oil....	480	450	480	S. W. Penn.......	95	100	95
Crescent Pipe Line	34	37	34	Stand. Oil of Cal..	218	220	218
Cumberland P. L...	140	150	140	Stand. Oil of Ind..	615	625	615
Eureka Pipe Line..	190	195	190	Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	460	450
Galena Signal Oil..	126	130	127	Stand. Oil of Ky..	320	330	320
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	125	Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	470	450
Illinois Pipe Line..	160	165	163	Stand. Oil of N. J.	524	528	525
Indiana Pipe Line.	93	97	92	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	273	275	273
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	14	13½	Stand. Oil of Ohio.	400	410	405
National Transit ..	13	14	13	Swan & Finch.....	94	98	93
N. Y. Transit......	200	210	200	Union Tank	98	100	97
Northern Pipe L...	104	108	104	Vacuum Oil	335	340	340
Ohio Oil	321	325	321	Washington Oil....	32	36	32

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar ...	97	100	97	MacA. & F. pf.....	93	100	93
Do pf.	83	86	83	P. R.-Am. Tobacco.	127	135	127
Conley Foil	190	210	190	R. J. Reynolds, A..	250	275	230
J. S. Young	130	150	130	Do B, common...	210	230	205
Do pf	100	105	100	Do pf............	100	102	100
MacAndrews & F..	160	170	160				

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—Thirty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,141,600, were chartered today. They include:

R. M. D. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $9,600; G. J. Robinson, G. Daws, C. F. Murphy, 1 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

C. W. Bull Motor Car Co., Syracuse, $12,000; A. L. and J. H. Cox, C. W. Bull, Syracuse.

Sheffield Holding Co., Buffalo, realty, $5,000; M. E. Walsh, H. G. Phillips, O. B. Augspurger, Buffalo.

Nitrated Chemicals Co., Kingston, $250,000; E. Metzger, D. Burgevin, J. M. Fowler, Kingston.

Sunnyside Apartments, Brooklyn, $13,000; G. Lepper, M. and J. D. Willenbrock, 41 Sunnyside Av., Brooklyn.

Hillside Apartments, Brooklyn, $13,000; same as preceding.

New York Blouse Shops, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $30,000; J. Schwartz, M. Schwager, H. O. Patterson, 1,264 49th St., Brooklyn.

Frederick O. Brown Reporting Corp., Manhattan, general mercantile agency, $6,000; F. O. and J. T. Brown, C. A. Kelly, 100 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Cortland Warehouse and Trucking Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. T. Budzynski, J. Charmatz, A. Silum, 141 Washington St.

Media Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. Jacobson, M. and F. Malatzky, 693 Columbus Av.

The Loyal Machine Tool Co., Manhattan, $10,000; O. Zuber, J. Karalan, A. A. Spyvand, 4,205 15th Av., Brooklyn.

Utley Piano Co., Buffalo, $50,000; T. R. Wheeler, A. Stetenbens, M. Butley, Buffalo.

Baker, Jones, Hausauer, Buffalo, printing, engraving, and lithographing, $150,000; R. L. Ball, W. A. Jones, R. J. Hausauer, Buffalo.

Manaerica Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Ruths, W. G. Stein, A. G. Hageman, 67 East 86th St.

Novelty Woodturning Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Weisman, A. and I. Kulick, 130 West 29th St.

O. and S. Dress Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. Oxenburg, J. Schwartz, A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.

Pride Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. E. Savère, I. Greenberg, J. Silverson, 362 Riverside Drive.

Brooklyn Laboratory, Brooklyn, $10,000; Walter A. Sweet, J. J. McBride, H. C. Kennedy, 20 Broadway.

Giant Amusement Corp., Mineola, $8,000; S. Strausberg, A. Titten, V. Levy, 334 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

Ed Rumus & Co., Manhattan, general commission merchants, $25,000; E. and J. Remus, C. A. Hellman, 90 West St.

157 East 23d St., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; H. Herzbrum, C. A. Davidson, A. A. Greenhoot, 60 Wall St.

Markles Sons Co., Manhattan, general trucking and rigging, $5,000; R. L. Markle, G. M. Leigh, P. J. McDonnell, 51 Chambers St.

Iden Payne Producing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; B. I. Payne, E. A. Kelly, D. Hines, 66 West 38th St.

The Reliable Products Co., Manhattan, surgical and dental instruments, $5,000; B. Abraham, I. Schmal, I. Antman, 308 Tinton Av.

Westside Auto Sheet Metal Works, Manhattan, $5,000; P. and B. Blum, E. Steinberg, 865 Fox St., Bronx.

Este Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. and L. Bry, S. Wolk, 601 West 172d St.

Progressive Mercerizing and Dyeing Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; A. I. Gordon, G. Goldin, C. R. Schindler, 730 Riverside Drive.

Nonpareil Shoe Co., Manhattan, $25,000; M. Phillips, J. C. Mooer, N. Fein, 635 Snediker Av., Brooklyn.

Inter-Allied Trading Co., Manhattan, chemicals, $6,000; W. L. Berk, M. M. Hardie, C. E. Young, 99 John St.

Frank E. Watts, Inc., Manhattan, electrical and mechanical engineering, $50,000; F. Murdock, W. C. Chapman, A. Pnevin, 30 Church St.

A. S. & T. Hunter, Utica, general department store, $200,000; C. A. Vencill, T. and A. S. Hunter, Utica.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Phoenix Ribbon and Carbon Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $35,000.

Washington Hardware Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

East River Transportation Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $85,000.

MacGovern & Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $450,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Hull, Thomas, Strode & Co., Buffalo, $100,000 to $50,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Litty Dress and Costume Co., Manhattan, to Litty-McElroy, Inc.

The Montray Realty Co., Manhattan, to the Montray Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Arrow Candy Co., Manhattan.
C. & L. Machine Co., Queens.
Raymond Shirt Co., Manhattan.
John H. Thomas Co., Rye.
Taughannock Emery Wheel Co., Cortland.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 26.—Charters filed:

The Dorothy Shop, women's wearing apparel, Newark, $15,000; Sadie Guthman, Albert Guthman, Betty Marks, New York City.

M. J. Ford Mfg. Co. of New Jersey, Inc., engineers, Jersey City, $50,000; John Tyler, Jacob Kushner, Anna J. Morrell, Paterson.

Utility Mfg. Co., lid lifters and utensils, Newark, $125,000; Patrick Dolan, William B. Dolan, Newark; Joseph A. Donnelley, Belleville.

Warren Gordon Lighterage, steamships, Elizabeth, $25,000; William M. Costello, Brooklyn; Richard S. Kent, Leonia; Fred A. Menke, Town of Union.

New Jersey Warehouse Co., Newark, $5,000; David Silver, Charles Bobker, Jacob Bobker, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 26.—Charters filed:

Cyclops Rubber Co., $2,000,000; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. J.

Chemical Products of America, $1,100,000; Frank J. Johnson, Thomas G. Delgan, Philadelphia; Ernest E. Miller, Camden, N. J.

Pensacola Homes Co., $750,000; James L. Wolcott, Mark W. Cole, James H. Hughes of Wilmington.

Duncan Mfg. Co., stoves, boilers, &c. $300,000; W. G. Rice, D. B. Eaton, Chicago, Ill.; H. Hovoss, J. W. Hatch, Rockford, Ill.

General Paper Co., $100,000; Charles B. Bishop, Samuel H. Baynard, Jr., L. A. Brownhill of Wilmington.

Bob-Lo Coal and Sales Co., $30,000; John C. Draper, M. M. Clancy, C. L. Rimlinger of Wilmington.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Commercial Mortgage Co., to Commercial Motors Mortgage Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.98⅝, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78⅝.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.58	1.50¼	1.52½	1.51⅝	..
August	1.53½	1.50⅝	1.53	1.52	..
September..	1.54½	1.51⅝	1.54	1.52¼	1.63

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 86c; No. 2 white, 86c; No. 3 white, 85@85½c; No. 4 white, 84@84½c; ordinary clipped, 84½@85½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	75½	74	75¼	74	77¼
August	70⅛	68⅝	69⅞	69¼	..
September ..	69⅝	68½	69¼	69	60

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	..	..	26.40	26.45	20.80
September ...	26.32	26.25	26.25	26.32	20.50
Ribs—					
July	..	..	24.45	24.65	21.60
September ...	26.85	26.70	26.70	24.90	21.75
Pork—					
July	..	..	..	45.65	..
September ...	..	..	..	45.65	40.35

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Clos'g Bid.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.25	8.25
August	..	..	8.25	8.25
September	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46
October	..	..	8.54	8.54
November	..	..	8.62	8.63
December	..	..	8.71	8.71

In the local market Rio 7s were quoted at 8⅝c and Santos 4s at 11⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,222 packages. Market somewhat unsettled and irregular. General trade rather quiet and outside quotations for creamery are full high. Renovated steady, while ladles and packing show increasing firmness. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45¼@46c; extras, 92 score, 44¾@45c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43½@44½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 41½@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; lower grades, 35@38c; imitation creamery firsts, 37@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 31@33½c.

EGGS.—Receipts 14,956 cases. Trading is by no means active, and there is still a liberal surplus of fresh gathered eggs on the market, consisting of medium and ordinary qualities. On high grades there is a fairly confident feeling under the expectation of reducing the supplies and a smaller proportion of heat-free eggs; prices for such are sustained with some firmness. Ordinary and undergrade goods are freely offered at easy prices and move slowly. Occasional sales of storage eggs are reported chiefly at 41@42c for prime early packings, charges paid, with fair qualities ranging downward to 37c. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality are in light supply and cleaning up better; prices firm for such. Undergrades when of useful quality are moving a little better, but are still freely offered at unimproved prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46@47c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed, firsts, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 35@40c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; under grades, 25@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@53c; ordinary to prime, 44@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@47c; refrigerator firsts, charges paid, 41@42c.

Executor
Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London
Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator
Guardian
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

CROWN PRINCE GAVE MAJOR HIS EXCUSE

How Could He Hold Americans Back When the German Army Couldn't?

COLONEL'S ORDER USELESS

Richard Henry Little Got Story of First Chateau-Thierry Fight at First Hand from Doughboy.

Richard Henry Little, once a Chicago newspaper man but now a Y. M. C. A. worker in France, is in this city on a short leave of absence. He dropped into THE TIMES office last night to see some old friends before he went back to the front, and gave some interesting details of how our boys are coming on over there.

The greatest test of their endurance, he said, is in Paris. The American soldier is a first-class fighting man, but, as Mr. Little put it, "he's a poor matinee idol." Consequently, when the enthusiastic French women spring from their seats at the sidewalk cafés and thrust flowers into the doughboys' hands they are ready to run. One big, husky infantryman tried to cross a boulevard when a French woman in a big auto caught sight of the hero. She ordered her machine stopped and, calling him to her, tied a bright pink ribbon around his neck. The crowd cheered, but the big soldier looked as if he were about to choke to death, although it was very thin ribbon and loosely tied.

"I saw him an hour later," said Mr. Little, "and he still wore the ribbon. 'Listen,' he said; 'the Captain said we was to receive any compliments give us by the French with a smile, and show 'em we appreciated it, and not hurt their feelings by ditching it, but if I have to wear this pink ribbon another hour I'll go nuts and bite myself in the leg. For the love of Mike, do something.'

"I removed the ribbon from his neck, and after he grew calm he told me about the first assault of the Americans against Château-Thierry a week before.

Troops Good Three Ways.

"'They can't hold us guys,' said he. 'When we git started we jest keep goin'. All anybody says is jest 'Kill 'em, kill 'em,' and oh, boy, you ought to see our lads go to it. Our fellows are good three ways. First, they can shoot. They don't do what they call over here mass fire; that is jest bang away in hopes that a big cloud of bullets will hit something. Our fellows are trained to get their eyes on a German and then kill that guy.

"'Then next our fellows are as quick as cats and they certainly move fast. And then next they are some handy with the knife. Believe me, our fellows are certainly some classy in handling this bayonet thing. The Dutch are slow and clumsy as baby elephants compared with our boys. They seem to have had an understanding over here about fighting with bayonets something like the three up and three down style they always use in duels on the stage. The Dutch always make a head thrust at us and expect us to throw up our guns and parry. Well, we do that, but while we're a-doing it we kick 'em, and that kind of upsets 'em, and then we Adams apple 'em and after that they aint on the Kaiser's payroll no more.

"'And our boys keep on going. There at Chatty Teery the officers were making an awful holler about the boys running too fast and ducking right through the barrage and not paying attention to nothin' except spearin' boches. Our Colonel came over before we started, and he was most particular in pointing out a bunch of rock where he wanted our battalion to halt. The Major said 'All right,' that he would stop his four companies right on the line of them rocks, and then we started.

"'We got it right in the nose from every Dutch gun in front of us, but the boys jest yelled and laughed and away they went. Say, they didn't pay no more attention to the Major when we came to them rocks than if he hadn't been there at all. I went back to give him a message from my Captain and he was standing by the rocks, and up came the Colonel, and the Colonel rowed the Major for not stopping the battalion where he said, and the Major was madder'n a hornet, and he came right back at the Colonel and he said: "How could I stop them crazy, wild-eyed sons of perdition? If that hog-faced Crown Prince and his whole Dutch army couldn't stop 'em, what could I do?'

What the Marines Do.

"The soldier paused, but I spurred him into action again by asking him whether the marines were good fighters or not.

"'Good fighters!' said the soldier; 'say, every time I see a marine I want to go up and kiss him. You never saw such wild men in a fight in your life. They just go plum crazy, that's all. If they ever get started again they'll never stop till they get to Berlin. Now you listen to me, I know. Say, do you know what I saw them marines do? They had taken three trenches and was stopping in the third to fill their pockets with grenades and bombs before tackling the next trench that was chuck full of boches. The Dutch was using mustard gas and we were all wearing our masks. The grenades were passed around and the marines filled their pockets and hung 'em on their belts, and then they whipped off their gas masks and filled 'em up with grenades. Then carrying their masks like they was market baskets up they jumps and down they comes on the Dutch in the next trench, all spraddled out and they bombed 'em till there wasn't nothing left alive. Oh, you marines, boys, my hat is certainly off to you.'"

MOVIES A HIT IN PALESTINE.

Jerusalem Fans Throw Stones at Villain and Cheer for Hero.

Alan B. Stewart, a Portland business man, returning home after a trip through Palestine, discussed conditions in the Holy Land at his hotel. He said that the movie had hit Jerusalem hard. The cinema introduced to public use by the soldiers of General Allenby's command had filled a want long felt by the natives, and business was booming.

"Many of the natives," Mr. Stewart said, "never had seen the motion picture until recently, and when enthusiastic friends finally persuaded them to go they were at first frightened and then mystified. They quickly, however, became hardened fans, and right now they are developing into serious-minded critics, with pronounced tastes in what they do and don't like in pictures.

"The two favorite brands of reels are Wild West shootings and scenes of ice and snow. The pictures showing Iceland and Newfoundland are prime favorites, and many of the people on hot nights get quite cool watching polar bears eating ice or rolling around in the snow. The Jerusalem patron is a demonstrative fan; he speaks out 'in church' when he wants to express approval or disapproval. For instance, in the Wild West pictures, when the villain plants himself back of a rock and prepares to draw a bead on the good-looking hero, the crowd is apt to throw a few rocks at the screen; the very least they do is to whoop out a warning in chorus.

"When the villain is finally killed off there is a general nodding of heads and muttering of thanks."

Mr. Stewart said that Jerusalem had only one theatre when he left, but that plans were being made to form a chain of playhouses.

Exports to South America Increase.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Exports from the United States to South America increased $55,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, figures issued today by the Department of Commerce show. Lack of tonnage, it was said, prevented American exporters from filling all demands from the South American countries. Total exports to the Southern republics for the year were valued at $314,564,482.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, any quantity, for cash. Universal Flag Co., 101 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2770.

CLOTH.—Blue uniform, 15 to 18 ounce, wanted. Friedman Bros., 256 Grand St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three thread, large quantity white, flesh, and black. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silk, satin, taffetas for spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

GEORGINE Wanted.—Open for 50,000 yards; spot cash. Feinberg Bros., 189 6th Av., corner 14th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Suitable for dresses, all shades; highest price paid, for cash. Mignon Dress Co., 12 East 46th St.

JERSEYS, Wool, Wanted.—All colors, for cash. J. D. Booth, 134 West 26th.

NAINSOOK Wanted.—36 inches to count 76x72. Farragut 3077.

OXFORDS Wanted.—All-wool cloth; will pay cash. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av.

POMPOMS Wanted.—0816 reindeer and Peking, Holden-Leonard silvertones. Madison Square 8777.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer and brown, American 0816; pay cash. Farragut 9090.

SILKS Wanted. — Stripes, black, and navy taffeta and silk and cotton Susquehanna high-lustre poplin; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for silk remnants, large and small quantities. Z 379 Times Annex.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Holden-Leonard's, Lauser's, Bochman's Fall shades for cash at the right price. Gramercy 6174.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for woolen remnants, large and small quantities. Z 380 Times Annex.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted in all shades for cash. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Ladies', juniors', children's, infants', cloth and plush; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, Waists, Dresses, Skirts; latest styles and jobs, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COVERT CLOTH.—2,000 yards for sale at $2.45 net cash. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st. Madison Square 2128.

DRESSES.—250 serges, Panamas, to close out; any reasonable price will be taken. Astoria Manufacturing Co., 46 East 9th St. Stuyvesant 2712.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESSES.—Taffeta and satin to close out below cost. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, poplins, ginghams; close out cheap. Superior Dress, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin, serge; better make, latest styles, at popular prices. Pincus & Hershkowitz, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—300 better samples satins, serges, jerseys; sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, georgette, taffeta, to close out. Seid, 32 East 31st St.

DUVET DE LAINES.—F. & H.; also 5771 Bolivias. Madison Square 1520.

LEGGINS.—Have for immediate shipment, 2,000 dozen pairs of canvas leggins, at right prices. D. P., 230 Times Downtown.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—1209, 1210, 6002, 6301, 7301, 94, 211, 3, 7614, 6122, 7120, 54, 289, 780, 528, 519, 7512, 9056, 1464, 99, 9, 11433, 809, 0936, 925. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

SERGES.—0936; also Juilliard's kerseys and Garfield's tricotines. Madison Sq. 1520.

SERGES.—50 pieces navy Garfield 528. Madison Square 761.

SILVERTONES.—Buckley & Cohen 438, 10 pieces, colors. Yale. 1280 Madison Square.

SILVERTONES.—All makes, complete assortment Fall shades. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES. — All shades. Madison Square 8930.

SUITS AND COATS.—Job high-grade ladies' and misses' suits, coats, to close. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7674.

VELOURS.—American 514, 11050 Saxonia, Stoney & Starkey velours below market price. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS, Broadcloths, and Overcoating. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

WAISTS.—300 dozen imported Georgette to close out at $18 dozen. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th St. Farragut 4358.

Contracts Offered.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors and manufacturers on better grade silk dresses call with samples Saturday, 9 to 4, 178 Madison Av.

Help Wanted.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Capable salesmen to sell stock in mercantile business, established over 20 years; very liberal terms; commission basis. Apply Room 224, 1,400 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SILKS. — Salesman Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois wants manufacturer's account. B 101 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ......6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday ......6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Linen Dresses Are Popular.

Linen Summer dresses, especially in solid pastel shades such as blue, pink, or tan, have enjoyed high favor with women generally this season, and retailers have had to obtain additional supplies in more cases than one in order to take care of their customers. A particularly striking style feature in these dresses, and one which seems to have met with success everywhere, is a full length front and back panel extending from the shoulders. The dress itself is close fitting, with a narrow skirt that reaches to the ankles.

Soda Fountain Glassware Selling.

There has been a greatly increased demand this season for glassware such as is used by soda fountains and ice cream stores. Whether this is to be taken as indicating the drift of the country toward prohibition, or whether it is simply the normal increase that might be expected in any warm Summer, manufacturers are not agreed. The fact remains, however, that this business has increased quite considerably, and is serving, in some measure at least, to offset the heavy falling off in orders for bar glassware.

Suits Compete with Dresses.

"Many members of our industry," said a local cloak and suit manufacturer yesterday, "are apt to take the position that coats and suits cannot both be good in the same season. My experience has proved this to be an incorrect assumption. Nearly all women require a coat, whether they have a suit or not. And, by the same token, the ownership of a coat does not necessarily mean that they do not need a suit. It means that they must have a suit or a dress to wear under the coat. There is more of a race between suits and dresses, therefore, either of which can be worn with a coat, than there is between coats and suits."

Still Abuse Credit Confidences.

That some business houses are still abusing credit confidences is witnessed by the comment made on this matter by the current bulletin of the New York Credit Men's Association, which says: "We hear from time to time that credit departments receiving information disclose it to the subject of the inquiry, and this has led some houses to adopt the plan of furnishing credit information to none except those known intimately and in whom it reposes absolute confidence. We are inclined to believe that these instances of misguided zeal or dishonorable intentions are most exceptional, but we hope to arouse in the heart of each credit man a revulsion against such practice and determination that he would rather forfeit the best position obtainable than to smother his conscience and bring reproach on his profession. Nothing deserves more condemnation from credit men than the abuse of credit confidence."

Parasols Are Well Taken.

There has been quite a fair business this season in parasols, in spite of the fact that they have not been particularly active in certain sections. The most popular models are those made with pain centres and figured borders in flower or geometrical designs. Stripes and checks are also sold, but not to such an extent. There is still some demand for parasols with borders, consisting of several tiers of ruffles. For more formal use ivory handles are preferred, but the bulk of the business is said to have been done in those with highly polished wood handles in colors to match the parasol material.

More Novelty Straws Sold.

Men's straw hats in new novelty weaves have sold in larger proportion to the whole trade this year than ever before, according to reports from local wholesalers. The 1918 season was opened with a greater array of innovations in this respect, and many of the more or less conservative novelties were well received throughout the country. Straws slightly tinted, as though from wear and exposure, also were quite popular in many sections. Among the offerings were some hats made up with a few braids of tan, green or blue straw running through them, but these seem not to have gained as much of a following as some of the other novelties.

High Shoes Sell Better Than Low.

Local wholesalers report that recent reorders from retail merchants calling for men's shoes have specified a much larger percentage of high shoes than is usually the case at this time of the year. It seems that many men are buying high shoes this season which they will be able to wear all through the year. Low shoes have therefore suffered in proportion to the increase in high shoes. Tan is still called for to quite some extent, but the trade is very evidently shifting to black. Fine quality cordovan shoes are still among the most popular, though they do not monopolize the trade.

Formal Gowns Not Neglected.

Though it is predicted that semi-formal frocks for women will be generally popular for evening wear during the coming Fall and Winter, there is, nevertheless, a great deal of interest manifested in some quarters in the new evening gowns which are now being shown for the coming season. There is no striking change in the general silhouette. Moderately long trains appear on many of these gowns, and skirts are draped and drawn in around the feet. Velvets and silks in rich rather than bright colors are much in evidence. Embroideries, laces, spangles, and fringes are used for trimmings.

Gray Goods Sales More Active.

The announcement by the War Industries Board of additional maximum prices at which unfinished cotton goods may be sold resulted in more active trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. First-hand sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made for this and next month's delivery at 13.28 cents a yard, while second hands sold the same construction at 14 cents for similar shipment. October-December deliveries of 39-inch 72-76s were also sold by first hands on the basis of 83 cents a pound. More business was done in sateens and twills during the day, especially in odd constructions, at varying prices that are subject to later revision.

Wallpaper Show Starts Aug. 5.

Plans have practically been completed for the annual exhibition of wallpaper styles, which will be held in this city during the week of Aug. 5. Most of this year's showings will be made at the Hotel Imperial and the Park Avenue Hotel. Not much is said as yet about the new offerings, but, in view of the Government's request that the industry join in the general paper conservation movement, it is probable that the forthcoming lines will not be so varied as in former years. One of the main questions now before the trade is that of prices. With labor, paper stock, colors, &c., higher than ever before, it is asserted that advances ranging up to 50 per cent. over last year's figures will be required to produce a fair profit. Because of the probable limited supply of finished paper, due to the conservation request, unusually active buying by the wholesalers is anticipated throughout the exhibition week.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Few Changes This Week, with a Slight Excess of Advances.

Partly due to Government price-fixing and partly due to the dullness of the midsummer season Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices showed fewer changes this week than for many months. In the whole list of 325 quotations, only 36 were different from those of last week. Of these 19 were advances. Last week there were 28 advances in 49 changes. About the only feature was the strength of the provisions prices at Chicago.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$12.75	$12.75	$15.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08⅝	.08⅝	.09¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.11⅝	.11⅝	.10⅝
Stand. Brown Sheet., yd.	.28	.28	.16
Print cl'hs, 38½-in., 64x60	.15½	.15½	.10⅝
Butter, cream'y, extra, lb	.44½	.45	.39
Cheese, w.m., fresh, spl, lb	.25¼	.25	.23
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.41	.41	.33
Apples, evap, choice, lb.	.15½	.15¼	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.12	.12	.10¼
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.15⅝	.15⅝	.13½
Raisins, lb.	.10½	.10½	.08
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	†11.85	†11.35	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush	2.36½	2.36½	..
Corn, No. 3 (K. D.) bu.	1.88⅝	1.90⅝	2.37½
Oats, No. 3 white, bush.	.85¼	.88¼	.91
Hay, prime, tim., 100 lbs	1.50	1.50	1.20
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.30	.33	.34
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb	.30	.30	.33½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.52	.52	..
Leather, union backs, lb	.75	.75	.75
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	34.40	34.40	53.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	100.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.26	.26	.27
Copper, Elect, N. Y., lb	.26	.26	.27
Lead, New York, lb.	.08	.08	.10⅞
Tin, New York, lb.	.95	.95	.62⅞
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl	.17¼	.17	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.50	11.50	8.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	17.85	17.40	14.85
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	10.75	10.50	7.75
Lard, Mid-West, 100 lbs	26.50	26.20	20.95
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs	24.12	24.12	21.50
Mess, pork, Chi., bbl.	47.00	45.00	42.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.08¼
Rubber, Up-Riv. Para, lb	.68	.68	.68¼
Sugar, fine, gran., 100lbs	7.50	7.50	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.30	.30	.24
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.26	.26	.20
Potatoes, new, bbl.	3.75	4.25	3.00
Wool, aver. 100, Phil., lb	.728	.728	.728

†Government basis.

Live beef again supplied the week's only decline in the major provisions at Chicago. Short ribs were unchanged, but there were advances in live hogs and sheep and in mess pork and Middle Western lard. Both hams and bacon advanced at this city. The dairy products list was almost bare of changes. Neither fancy near by or the best Western eggs were revised. The only advance in the whole list was shown by the best cheese, while the only decline was supplied by creamery extra butter.

The fresh fruits listed again showed no changes, while in the dried ones the only revision was a decline in California apricots. The vegetables list also was steady, showing no advances, and declines only in choice red kidney beans and new potatoes. In spite of the drop in the latter, they are still 75 cents a barrel higher than they were at this time last year. The coffees showed no changes, and the same was true of the teas. In the spices, however, there was a further rise in nutmegs and a slight drop in black Singapore pepper.

The combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils showed but eight changes, seven of which were upward. The entire list was without features, possibly excepting the advances seen in petroleum and kindred products. The leather list continued unchanged at recent levels, but in the hides Government price-fixing activities brought declines of 1 to 3 cents a pound in No. 1 native packer, No. 1 Texas, Colorado, and branded cow stock.

Malting barley produced the only advance in the grains, while declines occurred in corn, oats, and rye. The metals fluctuations began and ended with a rise in ordinary antimony and a further drop in spelter. In the naval stores tar went up and turpentine again went down. An advance in tallow took place.

Prices on burlaps were well sustained at the levels of the recent advance. The market, however, was not active, and for the most part was featureless. In the cottons there was further trading, but it lacked life. It is becoming more apparent daily that really active buying will not begin until the War Industries Board makes more headway in announcing maximum prices at which these goods can be sold. Some additional figures were given out on Thursday, but they are said to be only a small part of the general list. The naming of prices on several constructions of sheetings was one of the most definite things done by the board.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

HERMAN & HERMAN, INC., Chemicals, of 6 Church Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Siegfried Eben, $1,000; Felix Dreyfus, $9,300, and Louis F. Kraemer, receiver in equity of the Reading Chemical Manufacturing Company, $1,000.

GERARD VENDEGNA, a laborer, of 2,149 Southern Boulevard, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,169 and no assets. There is only one creditor, whose claim is for personal injuries.

MAX COHEN, foreman, of 789 East 181st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,304 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Maxwell Brill, $880; Massachusetts Thread Mills, $444, and M. Lichtman, $304.

B. SOLOMON & CO., Stock Brokers at 44 Broad Street.—Judge Hand has appointed William Michael Byrne receiver in $3,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be between $50,000 and $75,000, and assets about $10,000.

NATIONAL CARTOON SERVICE CORP. of 100 Fifth Avenue.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver in $5,000 bond in place of E. H. Childs and Chester Bertolette.

FREDERICK WILSON, Artist, of 35 West Eighty-second Street.—Judge Hand has granted him a discharge in bankruptcy.

Bradstreet's reports 184 failures in the United States for the week ended July 25, against 172 for the previous week, and 256, 283, 329, and 266 for the corresponding weeks 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 26, New England 37, Southern 30, Western 55, Northwestern 5, and Far Western 31. Canada had 13, against 10 for the previous week. In the United States about 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Alloway, Henry—De Vinne Press......$570.16
Amendola, Gaetano—J. Tezzi..........866.70
Bloom, Barnet—D. Wolper..........114.20
Bergnes, Edgar—Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan..........152.79
Baker, John E.—Frank Gilman Co.....105.70
Baierlein, Caroline E.—R. Steiner....3,163.55
Beebe Chemical Co.—Irving Nat. Bank of N. Y..........108.35
Burt, Harriet—F. A. Harris..........156.95
Baker, William—Noah H. Swayne......482.50
Claremont Garage, Inc.—C. C. Fearn..223.76
Columbus Circle Const. Corp.—L. Velottz et al..........327.70
Craig, John—J. M. Ayer..........126.70
Di Oula, Rinaldo—F. Schneider et al...123.02
Dunn, John S.—J. Acobedo..........264.20
Di Persia, Humbert—H. A. Vieu.......434.20
Donohue, Edw. J., and Nellie Donohue, admrs.—M. Greenebaum..........398.95
Fishel, Mark—W. E. Marcus et al.....5,114.35
Gettell, Peter S.—J. F. Taylor & Co.....122.55
Griffiths, Wm. C., Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting and Power Co.—John P. Hopson and George Wishart—Irving Nat. Bank of N. Y..........525.30
Heffter, Antonio J.—Bennett Av. Realty Co., Inc..........104.20
Haussler, Louis (Haussler & Son)—Nat. Casket Co..........893.72
Hoyt, Arthur S., and Frederick W. Ward—City Investing Co..........701.89
Jasem, Israel—M. Jasem, costs..........128.74
Kay Importing Co. and Herman Katzman—Chatham Audit Co..........173.09
Carnegie Trust Co. and Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent—German National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, costs.116.39
Lowe, Frederick—S. W. Michaelson..3,638.62
Leon, Tony—I. W. Elson..........186.74
Neulton, George A.—Case, Underwood & Co., Inc..........12,182.86
Meirowitz, Max—T. Broad et al..........171.15
McLaughlin, Hannah T.—M. Sullivan.4,240.00
Morris, Edward H.—W. S. Crittenden..381.95
Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting & Power Co., John P. Hepson, and George Wishart—Irving National Bank of New York..........677.80
McMay, Frank—Third Av. Railway Co., costs..........108.05
Miller, Edward; Sam Sonsin, and Abel Sonsin—State Bank..........123.20
N. Y. Municipal Railway Corp.—Post & McCord, Inc., return of securities, &c., of..........19,996.90
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.—Northern Grain Co..........287.85
Nolan, William J.—B. Mark..........250.79
Nunez, Gerardo—H. Goldmark..........152.30
Pierce, Walter J.—Sinclair & Valentine Co..........1,538.98
Peristein, Max—R. Shernoff, costs.....120.21
Pompan, David M.—N. Y. County National Bank..........632.53
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. and Margeth Noetsli, administratrix—D. Kornbluehl.800.00
Porter, Abraham—Standard Match Co., Inc..........363.20
Scherer, Morris—William F. Furst, Inc.310.06
Steinfeld, Harry N.—Columbia Bank.....658.47
Simpson, William J., and Frederick B., executors—S. Elisberg..........1,043.50
Same—J. Cramb et al..........13,590.00
Tschipke, Albert—A. Stewart..........6,719.58
Von Der Born, John, and Antonio Von Born—E. Fleischel et al..........172.97
Zabaldofsky, Mollie—F. W. Whitridge, costs..........108.95
Wood, Waters & Co.—S. Sanford et al.1,293.58

In Bronx County.

Geoger, Charles G.—B. Silverman.....$244.48
Ipolito, Cito—L. Gates..........27.72
Klein, Jacob—S. Kubar..........39.47
Oppenheim, Rosa—German Exchange Bank..........7,372.95
Sanders, Morris—M. W. Pworetzky et al..........45.04
Syeiner, Samuel—U. F. Realty Co., Inc..39.44
Schmitz, Katharina—Dollar Savings Bank..........848.22
Webber, Max—B. Schwartz..........31.24

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Duffy, James B.—J. C. Travis, Jan. 2, 1914..........$890.63
Abramowitz, Isaac; Isaac Abrams, and Jacob L. Rubin—H. C. Hallenbeck, March 24, 1910..........354.33
Goetz, E. Ray—Wetherbee & Wood, April 19, 1917..........276.16
Goetz, E. Raymond — Equitable Trust Co. of New York, Dec. 28, 1917.....499.33
Same—Same, Dec. 21, 1916..........227.96
Dayton, Marie L.—James McCreery & Co., Dec. 10, 1917..........117.47
Abrams, Isaac—Jefferson Bank, March 9, 1910..........884.87
Hallen, Charles J.—Morris Park Estates, April 23, 1917..........745.63
Klein, Gottlob—R. Stahl, May 15, 1916..........3,730.57
Julian, David H.—H. L. Manges, Sept. 18, 1917..........104.23
Ross, Peter—New York and New Jersey Real Estate and Improvement Co., July 10, 1918, canceled..........117.04
Abrams, Isaac—S. Meyerson et al., Jan. 15, 1910..........519.40
Van Akken, Charles H., and William S. McCotter—H. N. Steinert, Dec. 10, 1915..........10,533.32
International Railway Co.—W. Herrmann, June 15, 1917..........2,152.18
Same—Same, July 15, 1918..........100.81
Hart, Lorren M.—Empire Trust Co., May 24, 1918, vacated..........16,859.75
Saloman, S. M., and Leone Ricci—S. M. Wren, July 10, 1918..........1,666.56
Buss, Louis C., and William Wanner—F. S. Bonfield, April 12, 1918......3,568.62

In Bronx County.

Fanyer Building Co., Inc., and John C. Dwyer—G. Schlaier Eagle Wrought Iron Works, May 29, 1918..........$115.40
Knott, Annie—R. Goldfischer, May 6, 1918, vacated..........60.37

LUMBER INDICTMENTS ORDERED SET ASIDE

Judge Haight Gives Ruling After Federal Grand Jury Acts in Case of Alleged Embargo Frauds.

Indictments against a number of lumber concerns and persons connected with them were handed up by the Federal Grand Jury in Newark yesterday. This action followed a Federal investigation into rumors of fraudulent transportation of lumber during an embargo. The firms and individuals indicted are:

Coastwise Lumber and Supply Company, Inc., of Jersey City, New York, and Brooklyn; Boynton Lumber Company of Sewaren, N. J.; Metropolitan Lumber Company and Jacob Jacobson of Newark; Southern Lumber Company, Newark; Heidritter Lumber Company and Frank R. Wallace, Elizabeth; Ira E. Crouse, Perth Amboy; Perrine & Buckelow, Inc., Jamesburg, N. J., and the Franklin Lumber Company of Newark.

Immediately after the indictments were handed up by Edward C. Grosscup, foreman of the jury, Judge Thomas G. Haight ordered them set aside, and refused to allow an inspection of them. Later, after a conference with United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch and Assistant District Attorney Steelman, who handled the case, a statement was given out in which the District Attorney said:

> By reason of rumors of fraudulent transportation of lumber during the time when it was necessary to put an embargo upon the transportation of commodities over the railroads, and especially during the time when the railroads were under the control of the Government by act of Congress, an investigation was conducted and presented to the Grand Jury, and as a result the indictments were handed up today.
>
> The indictments charge the receipt by the lumber companies and their officers of a discrimination and a concession by the device of having the lumber consigned to an army officer without having the authority of anybody connected with the United States Government to do so, and thereby causing the railroad companies to transport lumber through embargoed territory. It is alleged by the use of that method of getting the lumber through, the dealers were able not only to sell lumber where others could not sell, but also were able to get a higher price from the Government.

While the names of army officers are alleged to have been used to get the lumber through the embargo, it is understood that no one connected with the service is involved in the alleged fraud. It has not been announced whether the names of the army officers were real or mythical.

The amount involved is said to run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and army officers are continuing the investigation to ascertain the exact amount. It is also said that the Government is withholding large sums that are due some of the firms that are now under indictment.

Jacob Jacobson, indicted with the Metropolitan Company, is Secretary and Treasurer of the firm, which has an office at 207 Market Street. The Southern Company also has a Newark office at 786 Broad Street. David Jacobson is listed as General Manager. The Franklin Company, of which Frank A. Willette is President and Benjamin Rachlin Secretary and Treasurer, has yards in Newark and Irvington.

DRY GOODS TRADE FIRM.

Road Sales Are Larger Than Those at This Time Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is in excess of the large shipments of the corresponding week in 1917.

"Road sales are larger than those for the same period a year ago. Customers have been into the market in greater numbers. Collections are very satisfactory."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ANNISTON, Ala.—Ingram Mercantile Co.; S. P. Ingram, Jr., gen'l mdse; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—Manchester Shirt Co.; L. Katz, mfr's shirts; York.
BOSTON—H. W. Conant & Co.; H. W. Conant, women's neckwear; McAlpin.
BUTLER, Penn.—Trautman Sons; W. J. Trautman, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Oransky-Benson; H. Oransky, silk skirts; 37 West 26th St.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. P. Curtis, ginghams, prints; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. Gilbert, millinery, gloves, hair goods; 309 6th Av.; Broztell.
CHICAGO—Lamm & Co.; A. H. Lamm, piece goods; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND — Halle Bros.; F. Carter, hdkfs., laces, embroideries; 220 5th Av.; Broztell.
CUMBERLAND, Md.—Cumberland D. G. Co.; J. S. McCauley, dry goods, furn. goods; 295 Broadway.
DAYTON, Ohio—Adler & Childs; C. C. Adler, suits, coats, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
DES MOINES, Ia.—L. Oransky & Sons; Mr. Oransky, silk skirts; 37 West 26th St.
FARGO, N. D.—E. Ricker & Co.; W. E. Naylor, ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th; Hermitage.
FORSYTH, Ga.—Luntz & Banks; B. Luntz, dry goods, men's clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—J. Geschman, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinbach & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 38 West 32d.
LOS ANGELES—The Ville de Paris; Mrs. A. Knapp, millinery, furs; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Block, millinery; Bristol.
MERIDIAN, Miss. — Marks-Rothenberg Co.; Mr. Rothenberg, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS — Resler Bros.; J. Resler, clothing; Ansonia.
MITCHELL, S. D.—H. D. Butterfield Co.; H. D. Butterfield, general mdse.; Prince George.
PITTSBURGH—McFarland & Bro.; C. W. McFarland, notions, dry goods; Continental.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Martin, linens, white goods; 470 4th Av.
ROCKFORD Ill.—C. V. Weise Co.; C. V. Weise, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 105 Grand.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; H. Leopold, notions, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN BENITO, Texas—Downs Bros.; E. H. Downs, ready-to-wear; Room 609; 1,170 B'way.
ST. PAUL—The Macey Co.; L. Silverstein, coats, suits, skirts, furs; Mrs. L. Silverstein, waists, dresses; Claridge.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; G. Schultze, dress goods, silks, velvets; 350 Broadway.
TOLEDO, Ohio—A. Cohn & Co.; A. Cohn, men's furn. goods, clothing, shoes; 301 Canal.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss T. Ullman, Miss B. Ullman, ladies', infants' wear; 19 East 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Goldenberg Bros.; N. Goldman, boys' clothing; Cumberland.
WINSTON, N. C.—D. S. Reid, gen'l mdse.; Grand.

RUBBERIZED KHAKI MATERIALS FOR MILITARY NOVELTIES
Hospital Sheetings, all widths
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NEW LOAN PLAN on accounts. Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way.

Auctions. Auctions.

SALE OF CONTRACTOR'S
FLOATING DREDGE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
In the Matter of JOHN D. DAILEY and DEWITT C. IVINS, Bankrupts.
THEODORE SMITH & SONS CO. vs. FLOATING DREDGE "GRABIT."
By order of this Court in Bankruptcy, dated July 9th, 1918, and by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas in the above suit in admiralty, directed and delivered to the U. S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey, the said Marshal and George G. Tennant, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above named Bankrupts, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at
THEODORE SMITH & SONS CO. DRY DOCK,
at the foot of Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
ON TUESDAY, JULY 30th, 1918, at 10 A. M.,
the FLOATING DREDGE "GRABIT."
DIRECTIONS—From Exchange Place McAdoo Tube Station, Jersey City, walk over Hudson Street (almost opposite Tube Station) to Essex Street.
A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash is required upon bid. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, Judge of the United States District Court, on July 31st, 1918, at 10 A. M. at the Post Office Building, in the City of Jersey City, N. J.
GEORGE G. TENNANT, Trustee in Bankruptcy. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
ALBERT C. WALL, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; ANDREW J. STEELMAN, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., Attorneys of Trustee.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

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28 minutes from Grand Central. A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Full Train Schedule. Special rates for yearly reservations.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

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Sunset Park, Haines Falls
Catskill Mts. finest hotel, now open. Rooms en suite, with and without private bath. Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Pool, Billiards, Dancing. Daily concerts. Accommodates 250. Write for Terms and Booklet.
C. H. BECKER, MGR.

HOTEL BEVAN,
Larchmont-on-the-Sound.
Unobstructed view of Sound. Large, well furnished rooms, with or without bath. Wide verandas. Tennis; fine bathing beach.
I. C. SECOR, INC. Tel. Larchmont 602.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches; tennis, saddle horses, dancing; capacity 150; $12 and up; $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

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L. MARGOLIN, PROP.
Kiamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.
Strictly Kosher. Bathing, boating, fishing

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30 Minutes from New York.
Coolest Spot Within a Hundred Miles.
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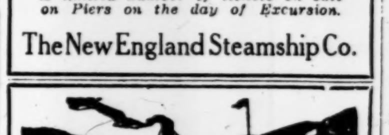

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Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point (weekdays only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall		1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
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$1.94 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 97c
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$3.24 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 $1.62
Lv. W. 23 St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 A.M., Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.18 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8.00 A. M.
New Jersey Central

FIND POISON TO KILL THE COTTON WEEVIL

Experiments Give Increased Production as High as 1,000 Pounds to the Acre.

MAY REVOLUTIONIZE TRADE

Government Entomologist Discovers Means to Poison Dewdrops Boll Weevils Drink.

The cotton trade and the textile industry are beginning to take keen interest in the success which entomologists of the Department of Agriculture are having in destroying the cotton boll weevil. All who handle and use cotton realize that the elimination of the boll weevil's destruction would increase the normal production to such an extent as materially to affect the whole textile economic situation. The experiments of the department have hardly gone far enough to justify hope for eradication for possibly several years, but their initial success has been so pronounced as to cause the most optimistic anticipations.

What complete elimination would mean in dollars and cents can hardly be estimated, but even if no greater success should be attained than has been had in controlling the ravages of the potato beetle and the San José scale, it would be one of the greatest achievements in America's agricultural and industrial history.

Credit for the discovery that the boll weevil goes forth from his ravaging in the early morning to drink from drops of dew or rain upon the cotton plant's leaves, and that it is possible to dissolve poison in these sparkling drops, is given to B. R. Coad of the department's Bureau of Entomology. He found by observation, after his attention had been drawn to it, that the weevil does not drink much, but that he drinks regularly. Having been long on the trail of the cotton boll weevil, his logical inquiry was, "Why not poison the water the weevils drink?" Since then Mr. Coad, with a corps of entomologists with headquarters at Tallulah, La., has been experimenting with various poisons applied in different ways, all with the purpose of administering a dose which would be fatal to these insects which have invaded such a large part of the cotton-producing territory of the South.

These entomologists have not finished their work, but they have proved that boll weevils can be poisoned under field conditions and that poisoning is a practicable method of controlling the pests. The results have shown that yields of from 250 to 1,000 pounds more of seed cotton per acre can be raised on poisoned areas than on the unpoisoned plats. The experiments have been conducted under many conditions, so as to give the method a complete trial before making the results known to the growers.

When the experiments were started last year it was recognized that the former work had merely demonstrated the possibility of poisoning weevils successfully and that many phases of the economical use of the poison still remained to be worked out. A very elaborate series for that season was planned and about seventy-five tests were started in the neighborhood of Tallulah, each one intended to determine some particular point of importance. On one of the heavily infested areas a gain was made of 50 per cent. in the sprayed cotton over that grown on the unsprayed area.

A number of experiments were conducted also in the North Delta, Ark., and near Scott, Miss. At both these points a heavy infestation, due to seasonal conditions, was encountered and pronounced results were obtained from the poison. In every case the experiments were conducted on comparatively small areas, subject to a continual influx of weevils from surrounding untreated cotton, but in spite of this a very definite weevil control resulted from poisoning. The open cotton in every case showed a definite gain to the last row of treatment. The gains per acre ranged from 250 pounds to 1,007 pounds of seed cotton. It is difficult, the entomologists say, to estimate how much larger these gains would have been if the entire cuts or entire plantations had been treated and thus the migration of weevils from the unpoisoned cotton prevented. It is clear, however, that the gains secured on the small areas were exceedingly conservative.

A large-scale treatment was made on a section of an Arkansas plantation. The cotton grew on land of fair quality and was not planted until late May. Weather conditions had retarded the plants greatly, and they did not start setting the crop until the latter part of July. About the middle of August a fair crop of bolls had developed, but the plants were large and leafy, and the weevils had multiplied so rapidly that a very heavy infestation was present. Blooming had practically ceased, and the weevils had cleaned up the squares so thoroughly that they were attacking the bolls in great numbers, and all of the bolls, even to the largest, were being riddled by punctures. It seemed probable that on one section no bolls would be left to open. It was, of course, too late to attempt to set a new crop by poisoning, but an effort was made to save the bolls then on the plants.

Treatments were given from Aug. 23 to about Sept. 1 on several hundred acres. Upon counting, it was found that about 86 per cent. of the squares in the cotton to be poisoned had been weevil-punctured. This cotton was given a single poisoning, and about ten days later it was found that the weevil infestation in these same cuts or areas had been reduced so that only 36 per cent. of the squares were punctured. During the same period the infestation in the adjoining unpoisoned cotton had been increasing steadily. Practically all of the poisoned cuts started blooming again, and a number of them reached what is termed the "flower-garden" stage, five to seven blooms per plant on a single day being not at all rare.

In starting the treatment of this large area it had been anticipated that several applications would be necessary to produce the desired result, but the effect of a single application was so pronounced that it seemed unnecessary to repeat it. The weevils had been so reduced that only 36 per cent. of the squares were punctured, and although thousands of weevils were being bred out from the squares on the ground or were coming in from other plantations every day, it was still obvious that the weevils would greatly reduce their attacks on the bolls until they had caught up with the squares then present, and that this period would be long enough to allow the bolls to become sufficiently hardened to avoid weevil damage. Rough comparisons, based on yields of surrounding cuts, made it obvious that poisoning had been a very profitable operation.

In the early experiments the triplumbic form of lead arsenate was used, but was not sufficiently effective, and the dihydrogen form of lead arsenate proved to be a better poison for the work. Later additional tests demonstrated that a high grade of calcium arsenate was still more effective and has the great advantage of being cheaper than lead arsenate. A number of tests were made with various mixtures and dilutions of arsenicals. This work, however, is still in the experimental stage and, according to Mr. Coad, it is difficult to prophesy just what the results will be. It is obvious, however, according to the scientist, that either a dihydrogen-lead-arsenate powder containing not less than 32 per cent. of arsenic pentoxid, or a calcium arsenate containing at least 42 per cent. of arsenic pentoxid, will produce an effective control if handled properly. It also is expected that it will be possible to dilute these considerably with some cheap carrier such as lime, though this has not been definitely determined. The experiments have shown that a very fine powder is taken up more readily by the dew and held in suspension for the weevils than coarsely powdered chemicals. This physical condition is especially important since the poison is applied in the form of a dust spray.

The time of applying the poison, of course, varies under different conditions. It has proved most effective when applied just as the cotton obviously slackens in blooming, but further work along this line is still to be done. It seems probable that the effective interval between applications is about one week. It is well known that much more effective poisoning with dry dust can be done while the dew is on the plant, as the poison not only clings to the plant better, but has much less tendency to drift from the cotton. The most effective time for application, therefore, usually is between 4 P. M. and 9 A. M. Several machines are on the market for dust spraying. In the early experiments a hand dust gun was used with which it was possible to cover four to five acres a day. In order to cover larger areas, however, a special power machine was developed which will cover nearly 200 acres a day. The department now expects to develop an intermediate type which can be sold cheaply and which will cover twenty to thirty acres a day.

The cost of treatment averaged about $1 an acre for each application. This, however, may be reduced considerably when large areas are sprayed and when improved machinery requiring less poison is employed. The cost may be still further reduced when it is possible to mix the poison with other powders, such as lime, which will act as carriers. Further, it will rarely be necessary to poison an entire plantation to control the weevils, since on emerging in the Spring they always concentrate near the area in which they passed the Winter. The weevils remain rather closely at these points until they have multiplied sufficiently to threaten a shortage in their local food supply. For this reason a great part of the cotton is not seriously infested with weevils until some time after midseason, and then not often until well along in August.

The control measures adopted must depend upon conditions in each plantation, but by concentrating on the more heavily infested cuts just before the weevils become sufficiently abundant to migrate to the remainder of the cotton it will be possible not only directly to benefit the cotton treated, but to protect the remainder of the plantation by preventing the weevil migration. In this way the cost of the treatment for a comparatively few acres will be borne by the benefit derived by the entire plantation.

FERRERO ON DEMOCRACY.

Declares It Means Territorial Changes After the War.

Dr. Felice Ferrero, head of the Italian Information Bureau in this country, delivered a lecture last Monday at the School of Journalism, Columbia University, in which he was reported as having hinted at an Italian republic after the war. Dr. Ferrero made no such suggestion. As shown by the stenographic notes of the lecture, what he said was:

"When a victory is achieved, what will happen? Victory must necessarily result in some changes of some kind in the world, and necessarily the changes could not be anything else but territorial changes. * * * Democracy is a principle, that is to say, it is an insubstantial thing, something that you cannot get hold of, and to fight for democracy does not mean anything unless when you are through fighting, and have carried your fight to victory, you can do something by which, or through which, you can apply your principle of democracy.

"In other words, to fight for democracy on our part means that we consider ourselves the representatives of a particular system of political and social organization, and that we consider our enemies representatives of a different system of political and social organization, and we feel that our system of organization is much better than theirs; at any rate, we think that we want to live with our system, and we do not want to have our enemies interfere with it. Not only that, but we want to force our enemies to let any people that is now living under their rule be free to choose to live under the principles of democracy if they so choose.

"How can we accomplish this unless we force our enemy to give up territory and people? In other words, to withdraw their social and political system from certain States of the world and let us substitute our system for theirs. In other words, to fight for democracy comes down to nothing but territorial changes; so you see that when Italy is fighting for territorial changes, and others are fighting for the principle of democracy, we say exactly the same thing if—and that is a fact—the system for which Italy is fighting is a system, political and social, for which the other allies are fighting. If that is true, fighting for democracy must necessarily be fighting for territorial readjustment."

Commenting upon the lecture and the misquotation from it, Dr. Ferrero reiterated his stand that "democracy is a political condition which has no direct connection with any particular form of government, and, besides, with King Victor in the trenches, living the life of an ordinary soldier for three years, separated from his family except for the ordinary annual leave of two weeks granted to the common soldier, any proposal to 'abolish kings' in Italy at this time would be extremely ill-timed."

WAR BRINGS HIGHER PAY TO BANK CLERKS

First-Class Bookkeepers Are Now Receiving as High as $3,000 a Year.

ALL OTHERS BETTER PAID

Hard to Get Competent Men—One Institution Lost 60 Per Cent. of Its Force.

The exigencies of the war, which have made it necessary for the banks and trust companies of this city to employ women and other untrained clerks to replace those needed for the army, have added greatly to the problems of those at the head of these institutions. The President of a trust company whose head office is on lower Broadway, in discussing the situation, said:

"To begin with, our payroll has been seriously affected. The minor clerks, who formerly received $700 and not more than $900 a year, now demand at least $1,500, and we have to pay it to get our work done. Other salaries have risen in proportion until a first-class bookkeeper can command $3,000 a year with a considerable bonus added.

"Men who have a real knowledge of banking details are now frequently paid $5,000 a year and are not particularly satisfied at that. Salaries formerly reserved for officers of the company are now given to clerks, who are not burdened with the responsibility which the officers must shoulder.

"My own stenographer now draws $1,300, and, in addition to this, she gets a bonus of $160 a year. It is not easy to keep our force even at these figures. During the past year the turnover in our working list has been so great that we now have only about 40 per cent. of those who were with us a year ago. The demand for employes among the other companies is so great that they do not hesitate to 'lift' our people whenever they can, and that practice, of course, keeps the salaries at the highest notch.

"We give our employes many benefits not included in the bonus. Those who stay with us a year we insure for $1,000, and we raise this figure, according to the length of service, to $3,000. We contribute liberally to a club formed of our employes, and offer special inducements, including a high rate of interest, to have each and every one of our people own a bank account. Yet in spite of this we lost 60 per cent. in one year.

"But that is not the worst of it. Such help as we can get is generally untrained and without that keen sense of carefulness which is the backbone of the banking business. We can train our clerks without much difficulty, but to make them properly careful is another matter. Here is a case that well illustrates the danger to which we are constantly liable:

"One of our customers has long kept a balance with us of never less than $20,000 and which frequently runs to twice that amount. It is not a very active account, for he keeps the cash he uses in his business in several national banks.

"Recently one of our new clerks failed to enter this customer's name in its alphabetical place on the ledger list. This error was corrected by writing the name at the bottom of the list. Recently the customer drew a check for $12 to pay an electric light bill. When the check reached us the new clerk looked at the list, failed to see the name in its proper place, and promptly marked the check, 'no account.'

"The check was submitted to the head of the department, who did not catch the error. When the returned check reached the electric light company somebody, of course, had to push the error along, although the company had handled dozens of such checks and knew perfectly well that our mutual customer owned a house that cost him well over $100,000 to build.

"This tragedy of errors led to the dispatch of a wagon and four men in uniform to that house. To put the finishing touch on the whole affair the mistress of the house was entertaining a bridge party on its porch. In full view of the guests the uniformed force descended, made their way into the basement, and soon triumphantly emerged with the electric light meter, which they carried off.

"Well, the rest of the job was mine. If the customer had not been a personal friend I never could have straightened it out. As it was, it took two full days of my time and $25 worth of flowers for the wife. You can readily believe we long for a return of the good old days."

ADD "H" TO ALL BURGS.

Towns All Over Country Following Example of Pittsburgh.

The registration sheets at the large hotels show a tendency on the part of all Pittsburghers and visitors from many other cities and towns throughout the country to add the final "h" to city names ending in "burg." Pittsburgh has every right to do this, since the "Laird of Skibo," Andrew Carnegie, succeeded many years ago in having that spelling officially recognized by the city government, but there is seemingly a country-wide movement to popularize the idea. The hotel clerks were first to see "Vicksburgh," "Lewisburgh," "Hattiesburgh," Miss.

Miss Betty Crooks, on registering, explained to Room Clerk Stillwell of the Waldorf-Astoria that "Vicksburgh" was in the State of Mississippi, and was indeed the same old Southern city, but that a large group of her girl friends had resolved to effect the slight change in spelling.

Spanish Grip Severe on Swiss.

GENEVA, July 26.—It is officially announced that there have been 305 deaths in the Swiss army from Spanish grip. The number of civilian deaths has not been published. The hospitals are overcrowded and there is a great insufficiency of doctors and nurses.

What War Really Looks Like—

its romantic glamour and its grim reality—is shown in the pages of the Mid-Week Pictorial. The actual fighting afield, afloat, and aloft; the strange sights behind the lines; the scenes that will live in history; the vast activities "over here"—all these are pictured vividly in this unique weekly.

A FILE of Mid-Week Pictorial, fascinating now, will be a treasured record of the great war in years to come. Start with the current issue!

24 pages, printed in rotogravure.

At news stands, 10c a copy; $5.00 a year.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy Apartment Houses on East 181st Street and Bryant Avenue.

Bronx apartment houses were acquired yesterday by operators in cash deals. The Morganstern Brothers Syndicate bought from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation the five-story new-law house at 945 East 181st Street, on a plot 62 by 115. The building, which houses thirty families, shows an annual rent return of $12,000 and has been held at $75,000. The buyers own the adjoining and similar property at the northeast corner of Vyse Avenue and 181st Street, on a plot 73 by 100. S. Rosen negotiated the transaction.

Six other five-story Bronx apartment houses were sold yesterday by the Mack Construction Company to the Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President. The properties are known as 1,033 to 1,053 Bryant Avenue, and cover a plot 240 by 100. They were erected by the selling company about three years ago on land purchased from the American Real Estate Company and have been held at $275,000. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz were the brokers.

Plan Harlem Garage.

Klein & Jacobs, garage builders, purchased from the New York Title and Mortgage Company, 31 to 33 East 133d Street, a plot 50 by 100, which they will improve with a one-story garage.

Two Private Dwellings Sold for Conversion Into Apartments.

The Corner Realty Company, Elisha Sniffen, President, sold to a client of William B. May & Co., 803 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-second Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 19.6 by 70. The property was acquired by the selling company in 1907 and has been held at $50,000. The new owner will alter the building for business and apartments.

The four-story and basement dwelling 246 West Seventy-third Street, assessed at $87,500, has been sold to an investor by Robert D. Jeffreys for conversion into small apartments. The house occupies a lot 24.9 by 102.2 opposite the Ansonia Hotel.

Buying in the Bronx.

John Doyle purchased for occupancy from M. McCarthy 1,078 Tinton Avenue, a three-story two-family house, on a lot 20 by 80. H. H. Cohen negotiated the sale.

The Benenson Realty Company resold to a client of H. A. Keiber 764 East 161st Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 48.5 by 101.1, held at $55,000.

Anna H. Jones resold through H. H. Cohen 1,996 Belmont Avenue, southeast corner of 179th Street, a five-story fifteen-family house, on a plot 100 by 31.9 by irregular, to M. Podovitz, and 890 Morris Avenue, a three-story flat, with store, 25 by 100, near 162d Street, to J. Kittle, delicatessen dealer, in 892, adjoining. The seller acquired the properties in a trade with J. Zucker for the modern apartment at 547 East 180th Street last month.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Spaeth & Senger Building Company sold to the Ferdinand Reineking Realty Company a plot 100 by 106 feet on the northeast corner of Atlantic Avenue and Guion Place, Clarenceville.

C. Scheuer sold to R. Stehle the dwelling and plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Avenue D and Eighth Street, College Point.

The Queensboro Heights Land Corporation sold to K. Foth the dwelling and plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the north side of Cameron Street, 100 feet west of Hillcrest Avenue, Flushing.

G. F. Buse sold to T. Reilly the dwelling and plot, 50 by 105 feet, on the northeast corner of Baxter Avenue and Third Street, Elmhurst.

Staten Island.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold to Josephine Schweiger a plot of five lots on Washington Avenue, South Beach, as sites for bungalows.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Estates of Tappan Zee a plot on Broadway, Philipse Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y., to W. W. Lee of Tarrytown.

Long Island.

Miss Joan Sawyer of Manhattan has purchased, through Baker Crowell, Inc., M. E. Baker's residence at Great Neck, L. I. The property comprises one and a half acres, with a Colonial type residence and garage, and is situated at the junction of Woolley Lane and Station Drive, overlooking the waters of Manhasset Bay.

New Jersey.

The town of Kearny has purchased from the Newark Factory Sites a plot, 60 by 200, on the north side of the Lincoln Highway, in the Kearny meadows industrial section as a site for a fire and police station building.

David Loewenthal sold to Max L. Balene eight three-story store buildings, on a plot 163 by 100, on the east side of Ocean Avenue, between Wegman Place and Bidwell Avenue, Jersey City. The buyer gave in part payment a three-story brick apartment house on the northeast corner of Tonnele Avenue and Van Reypen Place, near the Summit Avenue tube station, Jersey City. The trade involved about $100,000.

$450,000 School for the Bronx.

Superintendent C. B. J. Snyder has filed plans with the Building Department for a $450,000 school in the Bronx to relieve the overcrowding in Public Schools 32 and 44. The new structure will cover the block front on the west side of Crotona Avenue, between 180th and 181st Streets, and will be known as No. 57. It will be five stories, of brick construction.

Recent Buyers.

Josephine Lang is the buyer of the dwelling 145 East Thirty-eighth Street, sold recently.

John M. Paffenberger is the buyer of the three-story dwelling 2,027 Boston Road, Bronx.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased for the Jackson Square Realty Company, Ralph Stout, President, the entire seven-story fireproof building at 245-53 West Twelfth Street, extending through to 10-14 Jane Street, containing about 70,000 square feet, for a term of years. The lessee is the Manufacturers Transit Company, Inc., which will occupy the building as a storage warehouse.

Lakin & Dinkelspiel leased for a term the store at 757 Sixth Avenue to Siegel & Okuneff for the sale of jewelry and antiques.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Charles Edason, represented by L. B. Rolston as attorney, to the Stage Woman's War Relief Association the four-story dwelling at 251 Lexington Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

103d St, 320 East, s s, 287.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Munderloh Realty Co. against H. T. McLoughlin et al.; O. E. Davis, attorney; due, $5,077.96; taxes, &c., $869; prior mortgage $27,800; to the plaintiff for $29,318.

By Joseph P. Day.

16th St, 359 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92, two and four story factory; Herman Rositzke against G. W. Meyer et al.; Neu, G. & S., attorneys; due, $7,000; prior mtg $7,500; adjourned to Aug. 2.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, 725, s e corner of 150th St, 103.4x98.8x99.11x125, eleven-story Imperator apartment house; Jamestown Mantle Co. against Be Glad Const. Co.; Thrasher & C., attorneys; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which defendant had on April 8, 1918, or since; due, $1,476.92; taxes, &c., $5,192; prior mtg $675,000; withdrawn.

By James J. Donovan.

Arthur Av, 2,456, e s, 95 ft n of 188th St, 25x81.7, four-story tenement and stores; Anna Defeo against Maria Raffaele et al.; J. B. M. Pennetto, attorney; due, $4,620.41; taxes, &c., $1,500; prior mtg $10,000; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

39th St, 42 and 44 West, to a 6-story store and studios; C. and M. E. Thompson, 340 Madison Av, owners; M. M. O'Brien, 49 East 90th St, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 108, s w corner 7th St, 28x64.2; Augustus S. Hughes to Eliz. L. Hughes of Jersey City, b. and s., July 17; attorneys, Lee & Wadsworth, 56 Wall St.........$1

BROOME ST, 72-74, n s, 50 ft w of Cannon St, 47x75; John A. Brown, Jr., to Dormond Realty Co., 299 Broadway, c. a. g., all liens, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$100

CLINTON ST, 97, w s, 225.4 ft s of Rivington St, 25.4x100; Barnet Realty Corp. to Joseph Kaplan, 626 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, mtg $29,700, all liens; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

CLINTON ST, rear part of 179, begins 80 ft w of Clinton St and 174.3 ft n of Hester St, 20x25; Carrie Greenberg to Sylvester Winter, 1,072 Bryant Av, July 26.........$100

CONVENT AV, 102 and 104, w s, 120 ft s of 133d St, 71.6x100, foreclosure July 24, 1918; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Richard F. Weeks, 240 West 73d St, July 25; attorneys, Skinner & B., 41 Park Row.. $50,000

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 899.6 ft n of 150th St, 179x75.10x175x100; Nicholas R. Jones to Colonial Parkway Corporation, b. and s. and c. a. g., July 25; address, N. R. Jones, 150 Broadway.........$100

LUDLOW ST, 173, n w s, 25x87.6; Joseph Kaplan to Barnet Realty Corp., 271 Broadway, mtg $25,000, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way...$100

PLATT ST, 12, w s, 84 ft s of Gold St, 83.1x20.11x irregular; William H. Sage to Jere F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jere F. Donovan to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $20,000; attorney, same.........$100

SULLIVAN ST, 96 to 100, w s, 56.2 ft n of Spring St, runs n 69.5 x w 100 x e — x w 24 x s 13.8 x e 129.7 to beginning, foreclosure May 28, 1918; Donald B. Abbott, referee, to One Hundred Sullivan Street Corporation, 100 Sullivan St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway. $77,950

1ST AV, 352, e s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 23x68.8; Alfonso Oliver to Joseph Goldenberg, 140 Clark St, Brooklyn; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$100

8TH AV, 382, n e corner of 29th St, 24.8x100; Wilbur S. Seaman to Mary J. Smith, 57 West 75th St, et al, mtg $15,000, all title, all liens, July 11; attorney, Malcolm R. Lawrence, 60 Broadway.........$500

51ST ST, 361 West, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.5, foreclosure July 15, 1918; Jacquin Frank, referee, to The Apthorp, Broadway and 78th St, trustee of will of John H. Dorn, July 23; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.........$16,000

58TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Susanna von der Horst to T. Suffern Tailer, Newport, R. I., July 22; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.........$1

76TH ST, n s, 147 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2; James H. Cruikshank to William Lipshutz, 666 West 178th St, and Barnet Webber, 5 West 107th St, mtg $19,000, all liens, July 23; attorneys, London & Davis, 55 Liberty St.........$100

93D ST, s s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8; Maria E. Wagner et al. to P. G. Ottendorfer, 107 Colligni Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 22, mtg $7,800; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$1

105TH ST, 114-116 East, n s, 137.6 ft e of Park Av, 37.6x100.11; Rachel Redelsheimer to Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol of Harlem, 110 East 105th St, mtg $12,500, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

128TH ST, 11 West, n s, 166.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.5x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Sarah Smith, 215 West 123d St, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

128TH ST, 236 East, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x99.11; Harry Whelan to the Hudwill Corporation, 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,600, all liens, Oct. 31, 1917.........$1

142D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.11, mtg $45,000; 142d St, n s, 575 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.11, mtg $15,000; 142d St, n s, 555 ft e of Broadway, runs e 24.11 to Hamilton Place x n e 108.6 x — x s 99.11, mtg $80,000; 143d St, s s, 575 ft e of Broadway, runs s 99.11 x e 47.4 to w s Hamilton Place, x n e 108.6 to street x w 89.9 to beginning, mtg $115,000; 143d St, s s, 525 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, mtg $55,000; 143d St, s s, 475 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, mtg $45,000; the Walham Co. to Realty Sureties, 3,089 Broadway, July 1; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 179th St, 100x20.4x96.4x31.11; Louis Becker to Kopel Podvitz, 456 East 171st St, mtg $29,000, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$100

LOT 35, Block 13, map of Morris Park; Samuel Seligman, 22 Scammel St, and another, to Lena B. Seligman, July 11; attorney, Lena B. Seligman, 22 Scammel St.$1

LOTS 13 to 18, Block 17; also Lots 11 to 18, 21 to 28, Block 18; also Lot 27, Block 37; also Lots 18 to 25, Block 33; also Lots 26 to 32, Block 34; also Lots 1 to 3, Block 35, map Pelham Park; Bronxdale Realty Co. to Wheeler Corp., 503 5th Av., June 20; attorney, Wheeler Corp., 503 5th Av....$100

LOTS 1 and 2, map of William R. Fordham; Mary L. Fordham et al. to Mary R. Fordham, 171 Fordham St, City Island, July 11; attorney, J. A. Fordham, 171 Fordham St, City Island.........$100

LOTS 3 and 4, same map; same to Sarah J. Spencer, Cos Cob, Conn., July 11; same attorney.........$100

LOTS 5 and 6, same map; same to Howard C. Fordham, 277 City Island Av, July 11; same attorney.........$100

LOTS 7 and 8, same map; same to Willietta Fordham, 163 Fordham St, City Island, July 11; same attorney.........$100

LOTS 11 and 12, same map; same to J. Alfred Fordham, 171 Fordham St, July 11; same attorney.........$100

LOTS 14 and 15, same map; J. Alfred Fordham et al. to Mary L. Fordham, 163 Fordham St, City Island, July 11; same attorney. $100

LOTS 610 and 611 and part of Lot 609, map of Eliz. R. B. King; J. Alfred Fordham et al. to Mary R. Fordham, 163 Fordham St, City Island, July 11; attorney, J. A. Fordham, 171 Fordham St, City Island..$100

LOTS 642 and 643 and part of Lot 644, same map; Mary L. Fordham et al. to Howard C. Fordham, 277 City Island Av, July 11; same attorney.........$100

MELROSE AV, n e corner of 158th St, 74.4x33; Konrad Kramer to Madeline Seiffert, 333 East 158th St, July 9; attorney, Robert F. Seiffert, 820 Willis Av.........$1

MORRIS AV, 890, e s, 25x100; Louis Becker to Hattie Trittel, 904 Morris Av, mtg $4,000, July 25; attorney, J. S. Friedman, 277 Broadway.........$100

PLOT, begins at w s of land acquired for approach to Hudson Memorial Bridge and n s of land City of New York, runs s 97.9x w 225.8x n — x e 225.8x e 68.10x s 0.2x w 34x w 52.11; estate Isaac G. Johnson to Emma M. Radley, on Independence Av, July 24; attorney, C. G. Hupfel, 229 East 38th St.........$1

UNION AV, s w corner of 160th St, 800, 39.6x105; Max Jackson to Harry Jackson, 831 Fox St, mtg $44,507, May 1; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.........$100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, being Lot 384, map Unionport, 67x310.10 to Newbold Av x67x313.10; John V. Sheridan, referee, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 26; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St....$7,500

180TH ST, 545 East, n s, 57x100; Anna M. Jones to Louis Becker, 1,996 Belmont Av, mtg $40,000, July 25; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 509 Willis Av.........$100

183D ST, 467 East, n s, 35x100; also 183d St, 463 East, n s, 35x100; Harry Jackson et al. to Max Jackson, 1,816 Holland Av, mtg $46,000, May 1; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.........$100

201ST ST, n s, 46.7 ft e of Decatur St, 50x121.1 to Mosholu Parkway x51.8x132.4; John M. Rauh to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $12,000, July 17; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.........$100

250TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Goodridge Av, runs w 95.8x—x25x w 29.6x s 121.11x e 28; also Goodridge Av, w s, 80 ft w of 250th St, 97.1x25x98.3x25; Delafield Estate to Katharine C. Baum, at n w corner of Goodridge Av and 250th St, May 31; attorneys, Delafield, H. T. & R., 27 Cedar St.......$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 72-74, n s, 50 ft n of Cannon St, 47x75, p. m., July 25; Dormond Realty Co., to William Goldstone, 2 West 89th St.; demand, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$16,000

CLINTON ST, 97, w s, 225.4 ft s of Rivington St, 25.4x100, July 24; Joseph Kaplan to Emilie Macher, 539 Donaldson Av, Rutherford, N. J., 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $29,700; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$8,500

PLATT ST, w s, 84 ft s of Gold St, 83.1x20.11x irregular, P. M., July 26; Jere F. Donovan to William H. Sage, Bronxville, N. Y., trustee, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$20,000

SULLIVAN ST, 96-100, n w s, 69.5x100x40x104.3 s w s; also lot on line of Church Farm or Trinity Church and Bayard Farms, equidistant between Macdougal and Sullivan Sts, runs n 20.8x w 24x s 13.8x e 25 to beginning, P. M. July 1; One Hundred Sullivan Street Corp. to George N. Kanenbley, 354 West 121st St, and another, executors of August Kanenbley, deceased, and another, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$62,950

WORTH, 103, n s, 201.2 ft e of Broadway, 24.11x99, to s s of Catherine Lane, 24.4x101, July 25; Charles W. Hunter to James H. Dunham Co., 340 Broadway; 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.........$20,000

2D AV, n w cor of 95th St, 25.7x75, July 25; Catherine Brennan to Daniel J. Kerin, 768 Grand St., Jersey City; 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,000.........$9,000

5TH AV, 463-469, e s, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, 66x95, 1-3 part and a. t.; also assessment of rents, July 19; Elwood O. Koessle to Marion L. R. McKinney, 391 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $537,510; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St., gold.........$23,168.34

73D ST, 256 West, s s, 245.8 ft e of West End Av, 20x107.2, July 24; Remlu Realty Corp. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, trustee; 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 B'way...$24,000

76TH ST, n s, 147 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2, P. M. July 23; William Lipshatz and another to James H. Cruikshank, at Freeport, L. I., 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000.........$3,000

93D ST, 172 East, s s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8, P. M., July 26; Peter G. Ottendorfer to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, administrator, 3 years, 5½ p. c.........$4,800

105TH ST, 114-16 East, s s, 137.6 ft e of Park Av, 37.6x100.11, P. M. July 25; Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol of Harlem to Rachel Radelsheimer, 1,663 Lexington Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$2,500

128TH ST, 11 West, n s, 166.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.5x99.11, P. M. July 24; Sarah Smith to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$8,000

130TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, July 23; New York District, Independent Order of St. Luke to St. Luke Penny Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, John W. Smith, 26 Cortlandt St.........$3,000

142D ST, n s, 555 ft e of Broadway, runs e 24.11 to Hamilton Place x n e 108.6x w — to point 555 ft e of Broadway x s 99.11 to beginning, p. m., prior mtg $80,000, Dec. 1; Realty Sureties, Inc., to the Walham Co., 14 East 28th St, installments; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway.........$8,000

142D ST, n s, 515 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.11, p. m., July 1; same to same, installments, prior mtg $45,000; attorneys, same.........$2,000

142D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.11, p. m., July 1; same to same, installments, prior mtg $45,000; attorneys, same.........$2,500

143D ST, s s, 475 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, p. m., July 1; Realty Sureties, Inc., to the Walham Co., 14 East 28th St, installments, prior mtg $55,000; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway..$8,500

143D ST, s s, 525 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, p. m., July 1; same to same, installments, prior mtg $55,000; attorneys, same....$8,000

143D ST, s s, 575 ft e of Broadway, runs s 99.11x e 47.4 to w s of Hamilton Place x n e 108.6 to street x w 89.9 to beginning, p. m., July 1; same to same, installments, prior mtg $115,000; attorneys, same..$14,500

Bronx.

LOTS 5 and 6, map of William R. Fordham; Howard C. Fordham to George E. Reynolds and another, 286 Minneford Av, July 23, due July 21, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, George E. Reynolds, 286 Minneford Av.........$308

LOTS 11 and 12, map of William R. Fordham; J. Alfred Fordham to Isaac N. Stillwell and another, 57 Fordham St, July 23, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac N. Stillwell, 57 Fordham St.........$2,500

LOT 94, map of Octavia Moss; Elizabeth Burkhardt to Archibald B. Moffatt, 22 East 42d St, July 18, 3 years; attorney, Archibald B. Moffatt, 22 East 42d St.........$525

MORRIS AV, 890, e s, 25x100; Hattie Frittel to Anna M. Jones, 2,463 Valentine Av, prior mtg $4,000, July 25, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 509 Willis Av. $2,200

UNION AV, s w corner of 160th St, 39.6x105; Harry Jackson to Max Jackson, 1,816 Holland Av, prior mtg $44,507, May 1, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Fenwick, 35 Nassau St.........$3,900

VALENTINE AV, 2,467, w s, 50x100, Mary B. Clark to George W. Bunting, 442 East 142d St, May 31, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 509 Willis Av..$1,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, s s, 27.9 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 27.9x97.8x25x108.11; also Lot 33, map of Mapes estate; Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., to John W. Nuth and another, 130 Cauldwell Av, July 25, due Aug. 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, John A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.........$10,000

180TH ST, 545 East, n s, 57x100; Louis Becker to Anna M. Jones, 2,463 Valentine Av, prior mtg $40,000, July 25, due Aug. 1, 1925, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert E. Bergman, 509 Willis Av.........$16,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 581; American Mortgage Co. to Mary M. Kearney, New York City; attorneys, Scott, Gerard & Bowers, 46 Cedar St. $8,500

SAME PROPERTY; Mary M. Kearney to John M. Bowers, 45 East 65th St; attorneys, same.........$8,660

84TH ST, 34 West, mtg $17,000; John W. Boothby to Anna R. Milton, 405 Park Av; attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway. $14,000

89TH ST, 321 East; John Diehl and another, executors, to Eliz. Keber, 1,703 2d Av; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.$5,000

98TH ST, 55 West; L. G. Company to Bessie Holzinger, 1,331 Madison Av; attorneys, W. S. & A. S. Katzenstein, 277 Broadway. Three assignments, each $1

105TH ST, 43 WEST; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Mary K. Blauvelt, Piermont, N. Y.; attorney, O. A. Bauer, Sparkill, N. Y. $5,000

120TH ST, 213 East, transfer of tax lien, $1,352; Tax Lien Co. of New York to Warren W. Ermin & Co., 26 Beaver St; attorneys, Warner & Kort, 27 Cedar St.......$1

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, 49 ft n of 228th St, 25x100; Elizabeth K. Dooling to Anna Curren, 1,986 Anthony Av.; attorney, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.........$2,500

BRONXWOOD AV, 3,711; Elizabeth K. Dooling to Anna Curren, 1,986 Anthony Av; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St...$3,600

CONCORD AV, 494; Central Mortgage Co. to Queen Mab Co., 60 Wall St.; attorney, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St.........$4,750

ELTON AV, 727 and 729; Sigmund Wechsler, executor, to William Bepler, 727 Tinton Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.........$8,500

HUGHES AV, 2,038; Sophie F. Senior to Marguerite S. Tweedy, 140 Hughes Av, Glenbrook, Conn.; attorneys, Dunn & D., 261 Broadway.........$1

KELLY ST, 867; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Sigmund Kraus, 11 East 94th St.; attorney, D. L. Weil, 35 Nassau St....$15,500

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 90.2 ft s of West Fordham Road, 75x113.5; Sophie F. Senior to Thelma D. Senior, 362 Riverside Drive; attorneys, Dunn & D., 261 Broadway..$4,500

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 184th St, 81.4x93.8x65.7x96; Emma Bechmann to Mary G. Lanigan, 238th St and Waldo Av; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William Somers to Emma Bechmann, 660 East 170th St; attorney, same.........$1

223D ST, s s, 53 ft e of Carpenter Av, 26x90; Sophie F. Senior to Thelma D. Senior, 362 Riverside Drive; attorneys, Dunn & D., 261 Broadway.........$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, 50 and 52, all; Fishel Weintraub to Abraham Zeiger, 290 Delancey St, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1916, (Aug. 23, 1916;) attorney, Nathan Lichtblau, 41 Park Row. $4,276

1ST AV, 831, store and basement and half of first floor; Christian Bayer to Harry Merkowitz, 831 1st Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1918.........$900

2D AV, 1,624, n e corner of 84th St, store floor and part cellar; William H. Wohlers and another, executors, &c., of Henry Wohlers, to Rudolph and Louisa Zahn, 1,624 2d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1918......$1,500

Bronx.

WILLIS AV, 397, store and cellar; Emily Deyerberg to John Knobler, 740 10th Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, S. John Block, 203 Broadway..$1,200 to $1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 182; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Jane Whelan et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

CHERRY ST, 227; United States Trust Co. of New York, executor, against Lina Moskowitz et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

83D ST, 245 East, and 2d Av, 1,601; Patrick Dacy against Margaret E. Sheehy et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, G. A. Moses.

129TH ST, 132 West; George W. Dunn et al. against Clifford S. Peets, foreclosure of mtg; attorney, W. A. Daly.

130TH ST, s s, 188.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Harriette N. Finch et al., foreclosure of mtg. attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

UNION AV, 851; Cecelia M. Steinert against Clarence W. Gilsen et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorney, O. E. Davis.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

125TH ST, 440 West; Harry Miller against Jennie Bear, owner and contractor; Herman Meyer, contractor.........$163.00

79TH ST, 535 East; Dora Isseks against Richard Croker, owner; W. & W. F. Crockett, contractor.........$35.00

BOWERY, 50 and 52; Angelo Maggio against Atlantic Garden Realty Corp., owner; Maria & Feliciano Acierno, contractors. $1,108.05

BLEECKER ST, 150 and 152; Sexauer & Lemke, Inc., against Paris Hencken Co., owner and contractor.........$274.37

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

11TH ST, 702 East; Louis Benzer et al against Finkus Burger et al.; July 2, 1918.........$175.00

12TH ST, 81 West; George Poster against Mary A. Chisolm et al.; June 12, 1918. $175.00

20TH ST, 229 to 235 East; Hyman Bender against Louis Belzer et al.; July 11, 1918. $150.00

LENOX AV, 145 and 147; Morris Wolf against 145 Lenox Av. Corp.; May 10, 1918. $1,163.40

ACADEMY ST, 678; Max Karp against Jarvis Realty Co., Inc., et al.; June 26, 1918.........$30.80

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25933.

Notice is given that ADOLF GSPONER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

OUR SHIPS AIDING SWISS.

More Than 100,000 Tonnage Engaged in Transporting Foodstuffs.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—More than 100,000 tons of shipping, chiefly new vessels constructed for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, are engaged in transporting foodstuffs and other much needed supplies to Switzerland, under convoy. Officials today said that this is twice the tonnage the Government arranged to place at Switzerland's disposal to carry out the State Department's food agreement with that country.

Difficulties in obtaining tonnage when the agreement was consummated and delay in negotiations with Germany for immunity for the ships from submarine attacks operated to delay prompt carrying out of the program. The deficit has been made up to such an extent, however, that it has been possible to divert several large steamers from this traffic, officials said.

Convoy arrangements have been so successful, it was announced, that not a single ton of supplies has been lost by reason of submarine attacks. This was declared to be in marked contrast to "the experience with neutral tonnage, on which the Swiss Government, relying upon Germany's professed willingness to grant safe conduct, attempted to import its supplies by a supposedly safe route to Cette."

PLEA FOR FRESH AIR FUND.

Association for Improving Condition of Poor Makes Appeal.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is cooperating with the Children's Federal Bureau in its nation-wide effort to save and conserve the lives and health of America's children. One method of doing this during the hot Summer months is to get the mothers and children of the tenements away from their stifling, crowded quarters out to the ocean front and the country. The Association's fresh air home, Sea Breeze, at Coney Island, is now giving hundreds of mothers and babies a chance for new life and health and strength. There the weary body and mind of the mother are rested while her children play on the sands and bathe in the ocean and her baby is cared for by nurses. It is such deserving cases as these that go to Sea Breeze from the city's tenements through the efforts of the A. I. C. P. It is a work that must go on in spite of the drain that war calls make on all purses. That is why the Association, from its headquarters at 105 East Twenty-second Street, is appealing for more funds to extend its fresh air activities among the poor.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Lynch—William W. Pellet. Good Samaritan Disp<Goldberg—Harry A. Goldel. Mutual Life Ins So<33 Union Square Corp—Charles Weiser.
SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Cruikshank<Lorr Loretta Corp—Herman Joseph.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS.)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—de Peyster<Bronx Enterprise Co.—Joseph V McKee. Nack<Zimmerman—Daniel V. Sullivan. Thiebauth<Beerli, &c, et al.—John R. Halsey.
SUPREME COURT—Ottinger, J.—Creeden<Creed, admx, &c, et al.—George A Ferris.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Reinhard Siedenberg, trustee, &c,<Rosie Klein, et al. —William Peters.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26079.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON DRUSIN, Bankrupt.

Aaron Drusin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 24th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 8th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26078.—In Bankruptcy.—LEXINGTON AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Lexington Auto Supply Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 24th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 8th, 1918, at 2:00 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25755.

Notice is given that HENRY STONE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25634.

Notice is given that MORRIS ALTMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 26789.

Notice is given that WARREN HAYES, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25492.

Notice is given that ISIDORE M. HESCHELES, doing business under the firm name and style of THE VIENNA BINDERY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24816.

Notice is given that SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25677.

Notice is given that IRVIN MORGENSTERN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24784.

Notice is given that DAVID COHEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25752.

Notice is given that BLAIR AMUSEMENT CORPORATION, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

The New York Times
BROOKLYN OFFICE

At the Brooklyn office of The New York Times, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton St., advertisements and subscriptions are received for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BUSH TERMINAL TENANTS have for rent or sale several frame buildings suitable for light manufacturing; can make good terms; near Bush Terminal. Emil Biele, 5,312 3d Av.

Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 28 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Newark, N. J.—Bargain, three-story corner brick building, one block from Broad and Central Av.; first floor; 100x22½ floor space; suitable for auto accessories or any business; rent $2,000 per annum for a term of years, or for sale; two street entrances. Feiner, 502 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Orange, 392 Lincoln Av., corner Hillside Av.; 167x132; house and grounds valued at $16,000; asking less; all offers considered. Owner on premises. Telephone 328W.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

53½ Acres, all under cultivation; 10-room house, all modern improvements, running water, bath, electric light; 2 horses, cow, pigs, 200 chickens; all necessary farm implements, including crops; large barn and garage; located ½ mile from station, adjoining most beautiful park in New Jersey, 50 minutes out. Owner in draft, must sell; reasonable terms. Address Farms, 100 Times.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

106 Acres, Bucks County, Penn.; good land and buildings, stone house; immediate possession; owner ill; buy direct, $9,000, cheap. R., Box 258, Princeton, N. J.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
Long Island
16 Minutes from Heart of Manhattan

With all its wonderful country charm, affords every convenience and safe-guard of the city; the best investment possible, in these days of rising prices—for the man who buys or builds with an eye to absolute value.

Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager
One West 34th St., N.Y.
Phone Greeley 5250

Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Beautiful home at Pleasantville, New York, in Westchester hills. Must be disposed of at once to settle estate and because owners are in the service. Large, airy rooms; six bedrooms, big cellar, hot-water heating, gas, electricity, and all conveniences. Garage. Fine location, quarter mile from station; 1½ acres, ¾ acre garden; fruit trees; good view; ideal commuting arrangements. Price $9,000, or with smaller garden $7,000. Phone 6 Pleasantville for appointment, or write P. O. Box 307.

HOUSE AND LOT 100x100

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Big bargain, nine room house, electric light, back stairs, large porch; beautiful shade trees; garage. Price $13,500. Must be sold within next 3 weeks.

Cooley Realty Co.
39 PROSPECT AV. TEL. 3400-01.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

A BARGAIN IN BRONXVILLE, the aristocratic section, Lawrence Park West; nearly new house of marked distinction; stucco, 8 rooms, 3 baths; large sleeping porch; open fireplace; all windows leaded glass; hollow tile garage, stone toolhouse; shady plot of half acre.

H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

4 BUNGALOWS ON OCEAN.

Four beautiful, new, artistic bungalows, completely furnished. Every improvement on three corner lots directly facing ocean, unobstructed view, one block from Arverne, (Straiton Avenue,) Long Island Station, (36 minutes from Penn. Station, New York,) and 100 feet from Storm Avenue; built up with expensive residences. Rentals $2,200 per season; $11,600 cash, $64,400 mortgage. Apply quick. No such chance now open. Samuel Freedman, Room 503, Gaiety Theatre Bldg.

STAMFORD
NEW YORK
Cottages for Rent

For the remainder of the season in Churchill Park, a few desirable cottages at reduced rental. Furnished for housekeeping or meals at the Hotel Rexmere. For full description and terms address Louis S. Coe, Mgr. Estate of Dr. S. E. Churchill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment..$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

58TH St. 127 W.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900
2 Rooms & Bath, $900.
Fireproof; Standard Service.

Central Park West, 407, at 101st St.
THE IRVINGTON.
8 ROOMS
Bath and 2 Toilets.
$900 to $1260
All Light Rooms; Facing Park; Elevator and All Improvements.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

80 Madison Ave.
N. W. Cor. 28th Street,
Apartments for Rent.
Unusually high ceilings and open fireplaces.
2nd floor—6 rooms and bath
3rd floor—10 rooms and 2 baths
Duplex (5th & 6th floors)—
10 rooms and 2 baths
Also Bachelor Apartment—
2 rooms and bath
For rents and further particulars Apply to
Geo. R. Read & Co.
30 Nassau Street 3 East 35th Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D STREET.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 1040.

Four o'Clock To-day

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 4 P. M. Today.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

For rent, furnished, for immediate occupancy, because of war conditions, small house, newly and attractively furnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; sunroom on roof; reasonable. 135 West 87th. Schuyler 5158.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Brooklyn.

Park Slope.—9-room brownstone 2-story and basement private house; hardwood trim; electric light and vacuum cleaner outlets; beautiful fixtures; open plumbing; everything in perfect condition; on exclusive street one block from park and near entrance; price $8,300; no brokers. Val. Fendrich, 812 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.
For sale, modern, well-built house; nine rooms and two baths, in most attractive and accessible part of town; bargain. Call or write. L. W. C., Room 906, 40 East 41st St., New York.

A bargain at $7,500, Mount Vernon; well-built stucco house, 8 rooms, tiled bathroom, sun parlor, electric lights, white enameled woodwork; plot 50x100; more if desired. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Finely furnished house, seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, 35 minutes Grand Central; private lake, tennis court; $75 month, yearly lease. Ladd, 313 West 87th St. Phone 3317 Schuyler.

To rent, furnished, immediately, house in Bronxville, one block from station, six rooms, two baths, heat supplied; no children. Phone Bronxville 1072 for appointment.

A beautiful residence in Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; five minutes from the New Haven station. Z 394 Times Annex.

New York State.

Biggest bargain ever offered; 8 acres; 10-room house, with all improvements; barn, garage, chicken house; 27 miles from N. Y.; good communication; any reasonable cash offer not refused. J. D. Meyer, Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y., or 3,633 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Attention.—Business forces sacrifice beautiful 6-room, tile bath bungalow and garage; parquet, steam, gas, electric; awnings & copper screens, porch & windows; large plot; 8 mins. sta.; ½ hour Broadway; $4,850. Lackawanna, Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 45x150, nice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

Sacrifice beautiful 8-room house, bath; all improvements; 7 miles out; restricted section; $4,200; $600 cash, balance your rent. Herrick, 671 Broad St., Newark.

One-family, stucco, red tile roof, nine rooms, two baths, best part of Forest Hills, N. J., to go cheap. Phone Branchbrook 4444, or call 430 Parker St., Newark, N. J.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Eight-room house, best section Hackensack; rent $75 month. Margaret Hawkey, Bogota, N. J.

Montclair.—Modern corner residence, 10 rooms, $65; convenient location. 257 Midland Av.

Houses Wanted.

Want to buy immediately a 6 or 7 room detached house with all improvements and garage. B 119 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Large, cool, stone mansion, real country, 2 miles Bedford, 17 rooms, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; artistic appointments; $300 monthly. Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

Long Island.

WOODMERE, L. I.
Have several desirable furnished and unfurnished cottages. Mrs. Frank Cotter, phone Morningside 1511, or Woodmere 3289.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—10-room cottage, Monmouth Drive, Deal Beach, N. J., 3 doors from Norwood Av. and 1 block from Ocean Drive; bargain. Inquire on premises.

Massachusetts.

For sale at bargain in the Berkshires, ten-room modern, attractive Summer house, stable, eleven acres; 1,300 feet elevation; charming view; two brooks; no mosquitoes; beautiful maples and elms; gas, gravity running water from never failing spring. Address "Cottage," Z 399 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

Will rent or sell fine home in country. Address P 701 Times Harlem.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted a furnished house at Woodmere or Cedarhurst, until about Sept. 15, or until Labor Day; rent must be reasonable; highest references. Write P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I., or telephone 3950-J Woodmere.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
5,000 SQUARE FEET; OFFICES AND SPACE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STOCK, NEAR BROADWAY; PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATOR; SIXTH FLOOR; LIGHT AND AIR ALL SIDES.
STICKNEY & MONTAGUE,
54 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE FOR RENT.
Occupied many years by prominent physician; electricity. 111 West 77th St. Schuyler 7906.

To Let—New stores, near Government hospital, Gunhill Road, near Webster Av., 3d Av. elevated station, and Harlem Railroad station. Telephone 174 Williamsbridge.

Grade floor, 25x100, suitable for storage or manufacture; exceptional light with large storage shed. 441 West 39th. Inquire B. J. Foss, 495 9th Av.

Half furnished office, $13.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

LOFTS TO LET, WITH POWER AND STEAM HEAT; GOOD LIGHT; LOW RENT. 32-40 PENN ST., BROOKLYN.

Fireproof loft, near Broadway, 2,500 feet; passenger and automobile elevators. Tri Ton Corp., 250 West 54th.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Furnished office to rent, with or without service. Room 803, 160 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

OFFICE WANTED.
Law firm wants 2,000 to 3,000 square feet in modern building, south of Fulton St.; will consider sublease. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, August 2d, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one evening gown and one wool suit. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, August 1, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, July 17, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

43D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, electricity; convenient Grand Central.

47TH, 9 EAST.—Apartment, 2 elegant rooms, bath; improvements; furnished, unfurnished. Medlin.

69TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, well furnished, $55. Rhinelander 8179, subway 68th St., maid service if desired.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 342 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 231.—Five bright rooms, bath, linen and silver, $75 per month. Apply J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 726.—Two rooms, furnished; kitchenette apartment; exceptionally artistic; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Groves.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apart. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.

SUBLET MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EAST AND WEST SIDE. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms with bath; Aug. 1; long lease.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant, 6255.

45TH, 305 WEST.—Vincent Astor Apt., three rooms and bath, completely furnished. Apt. 4M, see Superintendent.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome small kitchenette apartment; every possible convenience; moderate rental.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting 2, 3, 4 large, light rooms; high-class fireproof building; Summer concessions.

52D, 43 WEST.—Apartment two rooms; kitchenette, bathroom; other single, double rooms.

59TH ST., 100 WEST.—Elegantly furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette; view Central Park; one or two young men; no couples; $125 month to October; 12th floor; new, modern 14-story building. Apt. 12G.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Small, attractive, desirable location, baby grand; August-September; can be seen 9 to 5:30.

61ST, 10 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—High-class rooms and apartments; kitchen or kitchenette optional. Phone Columbus 8737. Davis.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished studio, bedroom, and bath; Steinway piano, electricity; private house.

72D, (Broadway Subway.)—Two large rooms and bath; August and September; $70 month; maid and hall service; twin beds, telephone, piano. Sup't., 2,102 Broadway.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms, completely furnished to smallest detail; August to September; $125 monthly; seen between 11 and 5. Apply Superintendent, Apt. 1203.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment; also single room; electricity; $12, $8, $4.

81ST ST., 219 WEST.—Lady wishes sublet handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath; terms moderate. Call, Apartment 4K.

86TH, 257 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Bachelor apartment, completely, luxuriously equipped, month August at unfurnished rental; kitchenette service included. Apartment 2 R. E. Schuyler 5910.

88TH ST., 355 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.

105TH, 54 WEST.—Completely furnished seven-room apartment for rent, $65 month; three rooms now rented to very desirable people; references required. Ruck.

135TH ST., 634 WEST.—Furnished five-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; Victrola; reasonable. 2707 Morningside, Apartment 45.

153D, (3,692 Broadway.)—Nice, cool five-room apartment; reasonable; until October. Foster.

157TH, 544 WEST.—Four beautiful housekeeping rooms; $125; August-October. Apart. 61.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Five outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure. Apt. 62.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, near Biltmore; Summer rates. Columbus 9555.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Attractively furnished 2-room housekeeping suite; reasonable. Telephone, mornings, 1386 Academy, Extension 32.

CLAREMONT AV., 181.—Furnished four-room apt.; $50 per month, two months.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 100th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (Cor. 112th St.)—Charmingly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, fronting Hudson River; $100 per month till October. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, corner 116th.—Four rooms, well furnished; Summer rental. Hawley.

STUDIO, north skylight, southern exposure, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Phone 42 Greeley.

Furnished—Long Island.

Elmhurst, L. I., 182 23d St.—Four beautiful ground floor rooms, Garden Apts., Jackson Heights; short or long lease, $50; $250 furniture for $90; phone Newton 2550; 20 minutes from Grand Central; 5c. fare.

Unfurnished—East Side.

57TH ST., (Near Park Av.)—To lease, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900; can be seen any time. Plaza 6143 or 111 East 54th.

A two-room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern, maid service included; 469 4th Av., central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms with bath, elevator, electricity, switchboard service.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Poinciana; sublet, two-room apartment with kitchenette. Apply superintendent.

160TH, 520 WEST.—Elegant 5 rooms, electric lights, shower, hardwood floor; reasonable.

163D, 100 WEST, (near Ogden Av.)—Seven large outside rooms, modern; entire floor; two blocks "L," subway; $60-$70.

180TH, 719 WEST.—6 large, light rooms, elevator apartment; every modern convenience.

204TH, 600 WEST.—3 large outside rooms, corner house; all modern improvements; extra wardrobes; rents $30.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, $75, beautiful view; six rooms. Rector 1550.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Reliable couple seeks clean, handsomely furnished three-room, kitchen, bath apartment; modern elevator building, 72d to 150th Sts., west side, September to May. Address Reasonable, C 173 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted by man and wife; bath and kitchenette, west side, below 72d St., preferred, not over $50 monthly. A 96 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Four rooms, (floor,) unfurnished, in private residence; 35th to 75th Sts. Address "Artistic," 697 1st Av., N. Y.

Five-room housekeeping apartment; outside rooms; 70th to 96th St.; west side; modern elevator house. D., 2,643 Broadway.

Japanese, single, desires room with kitchenette; state price. Yamanari, 131 West 23d.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

19TH, 111 EAST.—Very large room; balcony, bath, telephone, electricity; private family.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive room, with private bath; also small rooms.

MADISON AV., 1,421.—Nice large room, private elevator apartment; conveniences, telephone. Horwitz.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apartment 7D.)—Beautifully furnished, cool rooms; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 128.—Front room, running water, bath; single rooms; Summer rates.

West Side.

13TH, 132 WEST.—Two large rooms, running water. Mrs. I. Ranez.

46TH, 346 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, renovated; refined, quiet house.

47TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette privilege.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, bath; also suite; Summer rates. Circle 1810.

52D, 47 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—3 beautiful large rooms, suitable doctor; previously occupied by physician. Circle 2936.

56TH, 338 WEST.—Private family; comfortably furnished room; running water, electricity, phone; gentlemen only; references required. Bouman.

56TH ST., (7th Av.)—Airy, comfortable room, business man or woman; references. Write or phone 502, Carnegie Hall.

56TH, 201 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms, centrally located; conveniences. Telephone Circle 3993.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites.
SUMMER RATES.

68TH, 46 WEST. — Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Exceptionally large and small rooms; water, electricity; quiet; exclusive; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; every convenience; elevator; block 72d subway; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 33 WEST.—Splendidly appointed large front room, with dressing room attached; also specially arranged parlor bedroom; electricity and modern conveniences; references.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping suites, private baths; large single rooms adjoining bath; Summer rates; references exchanged.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, running water, telephone, electricity; convenient location.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Attractive, refined home; large, clean rooms; exceptional value; conveniences.

71ST, 29 WEST, (Near Park.)—Ideal Summer residence; rooms, electricity, $4, $6, $8.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

73D, 257 WEST.—Attractive furnished, cool rooms for one or more; also small room, well kept; all conveniences.

72D, 336 WEST. — Two connecting rooms, facing Hudson and Drive; bath adjoining; electricity.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room, private bath; southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 158 WEST.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; private house; reasonable; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite, second floor, with bath, or separate; one small.

73D, 273 WEST.—Front room, two beds, running water; private house; telephone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also room and bath; Japanese service.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath, electricity, with refined private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with, without running water, electricity; references; $4-$8.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, private phone.

74TH, 161 WEST.—ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable double room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity, phone.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms with bath, electricity; references.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Two-room suite, beautifully furnished; private house; service.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath in quiet, well furnished house, $8; also small single room, $4.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; private house; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, cool rooms, with kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath; other rooms adjoining bath.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house, front room; private bath, electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, bath; electricity; homelike conveniences; reasonable.

77TH, 307 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Nicely decorated and furnished; electricity; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive front room; conveniences, twin beds, suitable 2 gentlemen.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished, with or without private bath. Schuyler 7297.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished front room; shower bath; $6; two hall rooms, $2.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; business people; rooms with, without private bath; electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms, with bath, piano, electricity, phone.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath, electricity; small room, $2.50.

80TH, 104 WEST. — Large, beautiful, cool rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Overlooking parks, single; double; private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 38 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; newly furnished; adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 208 WEST.—Parlor suite; also 2 rooms, all conveniences. Cullman.

82D, 24 WEST.—Double, single cool rooms; suite, private bath; electricity; references.

84TH, 268 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Outside, attractive, elevator, electricity, lavatories. Haskins.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room; room with kitchenette; small room; all conveniences.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Front room with private bath. Phone Schuyler 10147.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Elegantly furnished second-floor front room, private bath; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautiful rooms, bath, electricity; Summer rates, hallroom.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms and suite; single kitchenette; $4 to $20; references.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Elegant modern house; just opened; large, small rooms; newly decorated and furnished.

93D, 115 WEST. — Exceptionally pleasant, medium sized room; all conveniences; references; phone.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Large, cool front room; dressing room; electricity. 2511 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small room. Call Riverside 2349.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished single room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; $3.

105TH ST., 248 WEST.—Outside room, private lavatory; telephone; elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator apartment; convenient location; $6. Rose.

106TH ST., 156 WEST.—Furnished room; private family; phone, electricity; gentleman only.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive outside room; river view; near subway. 7, front, west.

113TH, 536 WEST, Apartment 22.—Very desirable furnished room, adjoining bath; private family.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Airy, attractive room, closet; single or double; select. Dickson.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant room, near Columbia; all improvements; $3.50. Apartment 3.

119TH, (50 Morningside Av.)—Pleasant home for lady; private; references. Apt. 74.

122D, 509 WEST.—One, two rooms, use kitchen, elevator, telephone. Anderson.

135TH, 601 WEST.—One, two furnished; kitchen privileges; conveniences; elevator; telephone. Clayton.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Exceptional room, 2 beds, running water; also desirable single.

149TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; modern elevator house. Apt. 63.

169TH ST., 503 WEST.—Look! Business woman will rent neatly furnished room, shower, telephone, $5; call immediately. Lerner.

207TH, 666 WEST.—Bright room; suit one or two; near subway. Apply Brown.

CENTRAL PARK, (West 90's.)—Room; modern apartment; business woman preferred. C 195 Times.

IN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOME will rent several desirable rooms; running water or private bath; exceptional opportunity. Academy 3238.

NICELY furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, until Oct. 1. Audubon 4120.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (85th.)—Unusually large, attractive suite; overlooking Hudson; private bath. Howard.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94.) — Beautiful furnished room, with bath; exclusive apartment. Phone Riverside 9881, Apt. 61.

WEST END AV., 936, (106th.)—Exceptionally attractive large outside room; running water; gentleman or business woman. Apartment 2W.

WEST END AV., 350. — Attractive large, small rooms; exclusive private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 664. — Handsomely furnished large room; twin beds; bath adjoining.

WEST END AV, 896, (108d.)—Large room, adjoining bath; $8; hallroom $4.50.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

74TH, 132 WEST.—One, two rooms, all improvements; high class; references.

74TH, 132 WEST.—One-two rooms, all improvements; high class; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished room wanted from Sept. 1 by middle-aged lady; must be light, warm; on west side above 80th St.; not over $30 per month; permanent. B 92 Times.

Room wanted, gentleman, homelike surroundings, Brooklyn Heights, or convenient subway and elevated; state price. J., 1,826 Woolworth Bldg.

Gentleman desires room with running water, electricity, in strictly private American family; between 30th and 50th preferred. C 196 Times.

Brooklyn.

LARGE furnished room, southern exposure, with bath, in best residential section of Brooklyn, on Sea Beach subway line; convenient to good meals. Address with particulars. W 230 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Two ladies want two rooms and bath in quiet house; give rent; must be reasonable. Jessup, 8 West 105th Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV, 218, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON ARMS,
58th St., West, 41, 43, 45.—Elevator.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; single rooms; refined; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single, double rooms; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Dinners, rooms, and board; references.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Superior home with American family; meals optional; Summer prices.

72D ST., 228 WEST.—Elevator; steam heat; electricity; table guests; subway express; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; superior board; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside Park.)—Superior large, small rooms, private bath.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive large, small room; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, small rooms; board; electricity; newly decorated, homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; excellent board.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, all conveniences, wholesome food; choice location; reasonable.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, cool front room; 4 windows; electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, 693 WEST END AVE.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; automatic elevator; French spoken; references.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.
Large front room, southern exposure, with alcove; twin beds; exceptionally good board; also one single room. Tel. Cathedral 6350. Apartment 33.

148TH, (414 Columbus Av.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; all improvements.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors; board optional; Winter reservations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Attractive suburban home has large, airy rooms to rent with board for Summer or permanently. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Delightful Summer home, four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. P. 2625.

Long Island.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—First-class family hotel; fishing, bathing.

New Jersey.

THE BELVIDERE,
North Munn Av., 89-91, East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table; catering to discriminating persons; three minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6026 Orange.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special prices to families or large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Miscellaneous.

Refined young lady desiring vacation, seashore, near city, may have guest's board (high-class boarding house) in exchange for light house work, four hours daily; character references required. E 846 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced controlling accounts; salary $16; permanent position desired. E 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent correspondent; credits; 7 years' experience. A 68 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced woman driver wishes position; refined conditions essential; preferably private family. Z 354 Times Annex.

LADY, stylish, refined, take entire care small home; splendid cook. C 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Combines accuracy with speed; reference; $9 to start. F. L., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upwards; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires temporary or occasional work; age 30. B 124 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—I want to get on staff of certified accountant; nine years' experience with large corporations; costs, statements; N. Y. U. man; draft exempt; try me out and pay accordingly. W. P., 91 Times Bronx.

ADVERTISING MAN, Solicitor, Copy Writer, &c.—Have New York office; can represent publication; salary or commission basis. B 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced English, Italian, French correspondent and double entry bookkeeper; Italian, middle aged, reliable, and conscientious worker. Mormile, 2,005 66th St., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, draft exempt, American, high school graduate, 2 years' college training, 3 years' business experience; best references; salary $25. W 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (Double Entry.) — Young married man, draft exempt, wide experience, thoroughly competent, desires position; salary $25-$30 per week. B 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; any capacity; selling ability; city trade; $25. L. D., 340 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, able, elderly, desires employment in office or as collector; moderate salary. X 206 Times Annex.

CASHIER.—Young man, (25,) draft exempt, wishes position as cashier; good security. Ginsberg, 56 West 112th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 14 years' driving and mechanical experience, seeks private engagement at once; complete tool outfit for repair work; salary $30 to start. J. Walter, phone Bedford 5130.

CHAUFFEUR, single, careful driver, good references, good mechanic, go anywhere, wishes position with private family. J. Walenta, 525 East 72d St. Rhinelander 2467.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, reliable, American; ready to work; privately; $30. Twin, 3,525 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, seven yaears' experience, colored, wants position; city, country. R 507 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Married; 14 years' experience; 5 years former employer; private; wages $30. Rack, 437 West 124th. Phone Morningside 7910.

CHAUFFEUR,
married, with first-class reference, city and country, wants position; salary $35 per week. C 171 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city, country; careful and strictly temperate; reasonable salary. C 175 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young American, one year's experience, good appearance; excellent references, seeks position, city, country; salary $20. C 176 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—French, (35,) wishes position; long experience; A1 references. Charles Labolle, 102 West 52d St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, mechanic, 8½ years' experience; private, commercial. Scibetta, 237 East 75th.

CLERK, Christian, over draft age, five years' experience in office of large retail establishment; best references as to ability and character. A 90 Times.

EXECUTIVE-OFFICE MANAGER-SYSTEMATIZER.
30 years old, married, draft exempt; eight years' experience credits, collections, R. R. claims; business management efficient; proven ability; highest credentials; salary $50. C 181 Times.

FOREMAN wants position on men's shirts; six years' experience as manager of operators' department; excellent references. L. Difirisco, 1,849 1st Av., N. Y. C.

PIGEON MAN, first class, with ten years' practical experience in raising fancy and utility stock, open for position on modern plant, where skill and hard work are appreciated; other poultry as side line; single, healthy, exempt; best references. X 205 Times Annex.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE. — A successful Western printer, who recently sold out his interests, wishes to connect himself with a progressive New York concern requiring the services of an experienced executive; can supply some capital if necessary; references, Dun and Bradstreet. Address Z 368 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, repair man, collector, experienced service, small salary. T 383 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, road experience, age 23, draft exempt; references. Address Bernard L. Winter, 1,003 North Campbell Av., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN, (19,) desires connection; sell retail grocers; commission or salary. B 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, over draft age; long experience, especially engineering; used to traveling; salary $30-$35. W 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience, class three, desires essential employment; references. W 243 Times Downtown.

SUPT. OF CONSTRUCTION. — First-class sewer, water, and road man; 25 years' experience with large contractors; understands Government contract work thoroughly; desirous of connecting with concern handling large operation; can furnish crew; will go anywhere. Hustler, B 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, exempt, conscientious, experienced investigator, ability to quickly master new line, seeks employment. W 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, experienced factory records, seeks permanent connection. K., 3,764 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 19, reliable, neat, seeks position. Julius Marcus, 9 West 118th Street.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

BILL CLERK wanted by importing house on Moon-Hopkins billing machine; experience not necessary. Mitsui & Co., Ltd., 25 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for Stamford, Conn., over 30 years of age; pay $40 a month, board, and room. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for an interview with a lady from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced for garage; apply mornings, East 43d St. Garage, 231 East 43d, between 2d and 3d Aves.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, young woman with business experience and ability; must be competent to take entire charge. E 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; state experience and salary expected. J 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted, familiar with sash, door, and lumber business; good salary. Address B., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, for Hoboken insurance office; state salary, references, and experience. J 227 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent double entry and typist; not over $20. Address Hosiery, Z 388 Times Annex.

CHECKER for restaurant in club. Apply 110 West 48th St.

COMPLAINT CLERK wanted in the subscription department of Doubleday, Page Co., Garden City, N. Y.; experienced; one who is able to adjust complaints and answer correspondence. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, X 209 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, large American fire insurance company; salary $65 per month. Address giving experience, E 388 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Strong women needed;
good pay; steady work.
Western Electric Co.,
57 Bethune St.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR. — Experienced young lady to substitute for about six weeks, large Christian corporation. Call 9th floor, 49 Wall St., New York.

FORELADY OF PACKING DEPARTMENT. APPLICANTS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN DIRECTING THE WORK OF FILLING, LABELING, AND WRAPPING CHEMICALS; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE FEMALE HELP; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; GOOD SALARY TO START, WITH RAPID INCREASE WHEN ABILITY IS DEMONSTRATED. CALL OR WRITE
CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC.,
632 FLUSHING AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRLS.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS wanted for light, clean work on tea packing; steady employment. Apply to A. Fielding, 235 West St., City.

GIRLS.—SEVERAL BRIGHT, NEAT, AND ACTIVE GIRLS REQUIRED IN THE SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SALARY $9 PER WEEK TO START. ADDRESS BOX 12, STATION V, NEW YORK.

GIRL in office of wholesale dry goods house; must be over 16 and willing to make herself generally useful. Call Herrman Sternbach & Co., 28 East 26th St.

GIRL for general housework, no washing, to go to West Point, N. Y. Apply Monday between 9:30 and 1, E. V. Harman, 381 4th Av.

GRADUATE NURSE wanted as night supervisor at St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 277 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a general houseworker until Sept. 1; references. Address P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

MILLINERS AND COPYISTS. APPLY ALL WEEK TO NICOLE DE PARIS, 21 EAST 57TH ST.

MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, BUST 36, FOR SHOWROOM IN COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION. FABER & HEIN, 38 EAST 32D.

MODELS.—Stylish young ladies wanted in showroom of skirt house. Apply Levay & Greenberg, 40 West 25th.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 3 P. M.

NURSE, graduate, registered, for floor duty; moderate-sized hospital; advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 30, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children, 4 and 2 years old. Call between 1 and 3 P. M. Phone Riverside 4662. Mrs. Blustein, 789 West End Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady as office assistant, with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be accurate at figures. Apply between 9 and 10. Slater, 415 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, experienced on payrolls. D 129 Times.

SALESLADIES.—$2 day extra Saturdays. Call today, Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER; one with good experience and capable taking charge stenographic department; good opportunity; one with liability business experience preferred; good salary to right party; reply fully, giving experience, reference, and salary expected; permanent position. W 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; Hoboken bank wishes to secure the services of a competent stenographer for two weeks, commencing from Aug. 5; one with bank experience preferred. Address Bank, Box 454, Hoboken Post Office.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two first-class stenographers, with experience in steel line and some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; good salary to start and unusual opportunity for advancement. Knapp & Baxter, 30 Church St., Room 1742.

STENOGRAPHER.—A position of secretarial work amidst pleasant surroundings is awaiting a young woman of refinement who is not lacking in neatness, willingness, and courtesy; salary to start $15 to $18. Apply, in own handwriting, D 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, in large fire insurance office, woman stenographer, one accustomed to this line of work preferred and used to handling Oliver machine; answer, stating age, experience, and salary. E 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-grade uptown insurance office requires services of a capable stenographer; one having some knowledge of the business preferred; intelligence more important than experience. D. W., 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position; office of Bronx manufacturer; rapid advancement for bright girl who is willing to assist generally; call after 10 A. M. Edwards & Co., 140th St. and Gerard Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Progressive company offers good permanent position to experienced and capable stenographer; state full particulars, including experience and salary expected. T 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, large insurance office; permanent; one to take fast dictation; $45; reply fully, experience, reference; prefer one with some high school education. W 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be rapid and accurate; a bright, energetic girl, with initiative; salary to commence $15 to $18; good chance for advancement. J. F. Murray, 17 Battery Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, wanted by export and import firm; one familiar with or willing to learn dictaphone work preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired, to E 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for large Christian firm, rapid and accurate; at least three years' experience; good opportunity for right party; state age, salary, experience. B 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in Japanese import and export house, beginner or experienced; write, stating nationality and salary desired. Nozaki Bros., 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, two experienced stenographers and one dictaphone operator. Apply to Charles A. Schieren Company, 30 Ferry St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2.)—High school graduates; Gentile concern; office work; hours, 9 to 5:30; salary, $14 weekly; good prospects. Phone Hamilton 1400.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; closed Saturday, open half day Sunday. S. Wieder, 24 University Place.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, for substitute work; salary $3 to $4 per day. Employment Department, 374 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with at least one year's experience; call Saturday. Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; closed Saturday, open half-day Sunday. S. Wieder, 24 University Place.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, experienced; duties light. Address, giving references, B 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, $12 weekly and lunch. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE.
Exceptional opportunity for young woman with technical education in an essential war industry, near New York City; applicant must have good health, common sense, and be a good, willing worker; state your nationality, whether married or single, and how much and what kind of experience you have had, whether now employed, and, if so, why you wish to change and what salary you expect. Address Technical, Box 236 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced in hotel work. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

TYPEWRITING TEACHER, head of department; day and evening; excellent position. Z 363 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.
Must be experienced, rapid, and well-educated; salary dependent upon ability; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TYPIST.—Good position in large insurance office; must have good experience and speed; permanent; reply fully, giving experience, reference, and salary expected. W 233 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted for billing by large export house; must be neat and accurate and very good at figures; state salary. E 380 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—Young girl wanted; experience unnecessary; good home; reference required. Box 753, Woodmere, L. I.

WANTED.—EITHER MAN OR WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S VERY SELECT SPECIALTY SHOP; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE AND ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE HIGHEST CLASS PEOPLE AND MERCHANDISE.
ALSO ONE SALESWOMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. APPLY AT ONCE IN WRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED, TO MRS. J. C. STRONG, HOTEL BILTMORE.

YOUNG LADY FOR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, PREFERABLY ONE WITH MAIL ORDER EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY AND EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS. APPLY D 134 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY wanted in office of large furniture manufacturing house; must be experienced in keeping stock record. Address, stating age, salary, experience. O. G., 262 Grand St., Advertising Office.

YOUNG LADY, thorough accountant, experienced in cost keeping and office systems desired; knowledge of Spanish preferred; state full particulars and salary. W 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted for clerical work; neat writer, good at figures, and willing worker; state salary. Write R. B., Box 15, 125 East 34th.

YOUNG WOMAN, well educated, as assistant in advertising department of wholesale book house; business experience not essential; give details, age, education, salary. W 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, to assist in nursing and household duties; must go home at nights; apply in the morning, between 10 and 11 A. M., 248 West 128th St., Apt. 6W.

YOUNG WOMAN as office assistant; call Saturday morning. Lesher, Whitman & Co., Inc., 881 Broadway, Manhattan.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1855,) Broadway at 72d St.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

HOW TO WRITE "Letters That Build Business." Hear Horatio N. Drury discuss this subject at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Tuesday, July 30, at 6:30 P. M. Write or 'phone for complimentary ticket.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
High-class positions await secretaries, stenographers, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, typists, beginners; call at once; we can place you. 1,457 Broadway. No registration fee. 99 Nassau.

SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, male or female; Spanish correspondent, shipping clerk, wanted at once. Co-operative Employment Agency, 25 Beaver St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and general bookkeeper wanted in corporation controlling several subsidiary companies; good, fast penman, quick and accurate at figures, used to general books and handling control factors, operating and financial statements, &c.; state reason for exemption, age, and salary expected, experience, and if employed; also telephone number. A 83 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several first-class seniors required for office of public accountants; must be experienced men over draft age. E 398 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and railroad general bookkeeper, experienced; draft exempt; give salary and experience in application. Z 364 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with estimating experience; traveling position; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address J 280 Times Downtown.

ARE
YOU
HELPING
YOUR
COUNTRY?

IF NOT, WHY NOT? HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. WE ARE MANUFACTURING WAR MATERIALS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE, AND IF YOU CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS COME IN AND TELL US SO.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE:

TOOL DESIGNER,

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN,

TOOL DRAFTSMAN,

LABORATORY ASSISTANT
experienced in testing motors and household apparatus.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
a technical man who has had experience in making tests on small electrical apparatus.

JUNIOR ENGINEER,
must be a graduate mechanical engineer and have had two or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 Bethune St., New York City,
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ASSEMBLY FOREMAN.
A man who has had wide experience in assembly of small parts, has handled female help, and can produce results will have a chance to start at a good salary and make a permanent place for himself with one of the foremost industries of the country. Write, giving your age, experience, salary desired, nationality, and other details. S. S., L 117 Times.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK wanted in well-established export house doing business in Far East; must be intelligent and reliable and have knowledge of export shipping; good opportunity for right man; salary to start $15. E 379 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS wanted, several, experienced, for Panama; knowledge of Spanish necessary. Apply, stating fully experience and reference, to Box A. A., 86 Times.

BILL CLERK wanted by importing house on Moon-Hopkins billing machine; experience not necessary. Mitsui & Co., Ltd., 25 Madison Av.

BILL CLERK.—Must be experienced and well recommended; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office man of experience, middle-aged; must come well recommended; good penman and quick at figures essential; steady position in manufacturing line to an able American man. State salary and full particulars in first letter. W. L., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted.—A Hoboken bank has a position open for an individual bookkeeper's assistant; letter of application must be in applicant's own handwriting and must state references and salary expected. Address Bank, Box 454, Hoboken Post Office.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for cloak and suit house; must be able to take full charge of large office; must be accurate and reliable; good penmanship essential; good salary to start. D 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF CLOTHING INDUSTRY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. APPLY BY LETTER, INCLOSING REFERENCES, E 376 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER. — To work on individual ledger; must be thoroughly capable, reliable, and willing worker; good opportunity; state age and experience; salary $18 to start. B 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for Warehouse.—Must have good handwriting and be thoroughly experienced in trial balances, controlling accounts, typewriting; state age and salary. D 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Manufacturing concern; double-entry books; state age, experience, and salary expected. C. D., 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Preferably one who can operate typewriter; draft exempt; state experience, reference, age, and salary. Box 20, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted; familiar with sash, door, and lumber business; good salary. Address B., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Auditor, P. O. Box 760, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted in large real estate office; good opening; salary to start, $7 a week. Call Room 507-8, 5th floor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for stock brokers' office; salary $20-$25; state age and experience. J 270 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Ambitious office boys, 17-18 years of age, public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred. Large insurance brokerage, Christian corporation, has permanent positions with unusual opportunity for quick advancement to bright, intelligent, well-mannered boys of good habits. Address in own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary to start, $9; boys desiring position for Summer only not wanted. W 238 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED
WHO IS MECHANICALLY INCLINED; A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN AUTOMATIC FOOD PRODUCTS PACKING MACHINERY; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY BY LETTER STATING AGE, REFERENCES, &c., W 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house, bright and active; good opportunity. Address E 397 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for stock broker's office; must come well recommended; no previous experience nessary. E 312 Times Downtown.

CAR INSPECTORS AND REPAIR MEN, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply at Employment Car, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

CASHIER.—Young man to act as cashier; familiar with bookkeeping; chance for advancement for ambitious young man. INTERBOROUGH NEWS COMPANY, 406 West 45th Street; ask for Mr. N. Meyer.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wanted for city and country, who is accustomed to work evenings; must be draft exempt; state by whom last employed; must have city reference. Write Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR wanted who is a mechanic; prompt, willing; must have city references. Z 365 Times Annex.

CHECKER and bookkeeper, with restaurant experience; young man with good references, for first-class roadhouse. Box L. I. F., 104 East 14th.

CHECKER for restaurant in club. Apply 110 West 48th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
Office men wanted, who are familiar with road work, sewers, and all underground work; Government work in vicinity of Philadelphia. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when available; give references. Address Wilson, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

CLERICAL.—Wholesale silk house wants young man who knows how to keep records of stock and orders booked; opportunity for bright party to learn business and advance himself; reply own handwriting, stating age, nationality, and experience. C 185 Times.

CLERK
wanted in large textile office; one familiar with sales statistics; most excellent opportunity for competent clerk; state age, experience, nationality, and number of religious days taken, and salary desired. D 73 Times.

CLERK for factory office, to make up pay rolls, &c.; must be quick and accurate at figuring, willing, and trustworthy. Apply BY LETTER, stating full particulars, age, experience, references, and expectations, to Hoboken Ribbon Co., Jefferson and 11th St., Hoboken, N. J.

CLERK.—Man experienced on cost and timekeeping and general machine shop clerical work. Apply Neptune Meter Company, Jackson Av. and Crane St., Long Island City, N. Y.

CLERK, experienced, for moderate-sized hospital, with maintenance; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 60, 2,121 3d Av.

CLERK with some discount and foreign exchange experience; salary, $1,200 per year. A 87 Times.

CLERK for hardware supply house; some knowledge of the business necessary. Eberhart's new store, 1,501 3d Av., (85th.)

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED.
Old established clothing house has positions open for three first-class clothing salesmen. Commission basis, with drawing account.
If you are looking for a steady position with opportunity for making more money than you ever thought possible, write to D 114 Times.

CORRESPONDENT for Spanish; preference given to one who has knowledge of Italian and English. Apply, stating age, experience, reference, and salary wanted, J 259 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced accountant, with knowledge of manufacturing costs; publishing or printing experience preferable but not essential; must possess tact, judgment, and executive ability; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 365 Times Annex.

DESIGNER AND CUTTER for juniors' and intermediate dresses; good opportunity for right man. D. Rotwein, 118 Watkins St., Brooklyn. Phone East New York 581.

DIE AND TOOL MAKERS.
Must be first-class mechanics; steady work, offering good wages. Employment Office, 1,219 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

DOORMAN.—Wholesale dry goods house wants doorman; must have neat appearance, be able to greet buyers courteously and keep record of employes' time; reply, stating age, nationality, and qualifications; man having some acquaintance in dry goods line preferred. C 186 Times.

DRAFTSMEN
EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE TOOL WORK AND LIGHT AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. WE HAVE SEVERAL OPENINGS WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR MEN BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE; LOCATION NEWARK, N. J.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. Q. A., 115 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
Wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN.
Construction, architectural, structural steel, heating, and piping draftsmen and layout men wanted for heavy steel and concrete construction work for the Government in vicinity of Philadelphia; apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when available; give references. Address Wilson, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, FIRST CLASS, LAYOUT MEN AND CHECKERS; PERMANENT POSITION, PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, GOOD PAY FOR RIGHT MEN; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN wanted in smelting and refining plant Northern New Jersey; permanent position with ample opportunity for advancement given to competent men; in making application state previous experience and salary expected. J 273 Times Downtown.

EFFICIENCY.
WANTED, ASSISTANT IN EFFICIENCY DEPARTMENT OF LARGE COATING CONCERN; MUST HAVE HAD PREVIOUS TRAINING IN EFFICIENCY WORK, INCLUDING TIME STUDIES AND COST ACCOUNTING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY YOUNG MAN ABOVE DRAFT AGE, WITH PLEASING PERSONALITY AND AMBITION; GIVE FULL DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. J 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
We require a technical man who has had experience in making tests on small electric apparatus. Answer by letter only, addressing
MR. W. E. BRILL,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
463 West St., New York City.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, personality, education, and refinement essential, for light clerical duty; possibly one retired who has heard the call and is able and desirous of doing his bit. Apply 9 A. M., Monday, Dusenberg Motors Corp., corner North and Newark Avs., Elizabeth, N. J.

ERRAND BOY wanted; must have working papers. Apply Grolier Craft Press, 10th floor, 229 West 28th St.

FIREMAN, former member of uniformed force, to take charge of fire protection of large plant. Elderly pensioned man will fill the bill. Apply, stating salary, Drawer 60, Stamford, Conn.

FIREMAN wanted. Hahneman Hospital, 67th St. and Park Av.

FOREMAN wanted for machine shop; experienced man to take care of equipment and repair work incidental to the manufacture of shells for the U. S. Government; liberal salary and bonus arrangement. Address, stating age, nationality, previous experience, where now located, how soon you could begin work, and when you could call for interview. Z 384 Times Annex.

HALFTONE FINISHER wanted; also line finisher who can do proofing. Baltimore, Md., Engraving Co., 28 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

INSTRUCTOR.—Practical man with high-school education, experienced with gasoline motors, wanted to instruct students in handling of tools and taking car of aeroplane motors. Call at Y. M. C. A. Aeroplane School, 240 West 53d St. See Mr. Tenney or Mr. Van Muffling.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOL MAKERS,
78C PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week, anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LATHE HANDS.
MUST KNOW HOW TO USE MICROMETER AND READ BLUEPRINTS.
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING.
Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 330 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—We have openings for experienced Bullard boring mill operators; applicants must be capable of working from blue prints and to micrometer measurements; work is on United States Government work at good wages; if you are at present employed on war work do not reply. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

MAN wanted with knowledge of mill supply business for inside work. Address T [illegible] Times Downtown.

Harlem Office of The New York Times

At the Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received for The Times and all other publications of The New York Times Co.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS WANTED.
100 FIRST-CLASS MEN,
WHO ARE COMPETENT
TO READ BLUEPRINTS AND THE USE OF MICROMETERS.
73c PER HOUR
FOR THOSE WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE THEIR ABILITY.
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK ONLY.
MILLING MACHINE HANDS,
BULLARD AND JONES & LAMSON TURRET LATHES,
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BORING MILLS,
ENGINE LATHES,
PLANERS AND VISE HANDS.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF STREET,
CORNER GRAND.

MACHINISTS.

FIRST CLASS ALL AROUND MACHINISTS, LATHE HANDS ON BENCH AND THREAD CUTTING, MILLING MACHINE, DRILL PRESS AND PROFILERS; ALSO MAN FOR TOOL CRIB, AND TOOL GRINDER; AMERICANS, ABOVE DRAFT AGE, PREFERRED. SLOCUM, AVRAN & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST ST.

MACHINISTS,

experienced on machines in uniform factory; steady work. Apply

HENRY SONNEBORN & CO.,
321 6TH AV.

MARINE ENGINE DRAFTSMEN,
EXPERIENCED;
also experienced hull draftsmen, first-class shipfitters, mold loftsman; state experience and salary. S. F. 296 Times Downtown.

MEN WANTED TO SPEND EVENINGS AND VACATION TIME LEARNING A PAYING PROFESSIONAL TRADE; FIVE EXPERIENCED DENTAL MECHANICS WANTED TO GO TO TOLEDO, OHIO; GOOD PAY. FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS DIRECTORY Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, 25 WEST 45TH ST., N. Y.

MEN wanted of draft age for special induction who are especially qualified as cooks, clerks or stenographers; must be in good physical condition and of suitable moral character; permanent station if satisfactory; pleasant environment. Address Adjutant, General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

MEN wanted for essential business; steady; $16.50 to start; also intelligent boys may apply, at $10. Call 112 26th St., Brooklyn.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment and good working conditions.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

NIGHT STORE MANAGER, between 31 and 40, draft exempt, willing to begin at $20 per week; permanent position with advancement for conscientious worker. Apply in person Monday between 9 and 12. Long Island News Co., Long Island Railroad Station, Jamaica, N. Y.

NIGHT CLERK, well recommended, with good references; $18 week and board. Box H. H., 104 East 14th.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132 St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY—Must be 16 years old. Address, giving references, B 116 Times.

PACKING ROOM HELP.
Men, experienced, wanted for bottle filling and general work in packing department of chemical factory. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

PIPING FOREMAN and general labor foreman wanted for construction on plant in Pennsylvania. Apply Aetna Explosives Co., 120 Broadway, New York City.

PORTER AND PACKER wanted; one who has had experience and can come well recommended. Address, giving reference and salary expected, T 340 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT MANAGER.
EXPERIENCED MAN. A GOOD EXECUTIVE WHO CAN SUPERVISE PURCHASING, PREPARATION, AND SERVICE OF FOOD IN RESTAURANT OF A LARGE INDUSTRIAL CONCERN ON MANHATTAN ISLAND; SERVES SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE SIX DAYS A WEEK. WRITE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, SALARY DESIRED, &C. ADDRESS CORPORATION, 313 TIMES ANNEX.

SALES MANAGERS.—Men (5) as general sales managers for Long Island territory, capable managing own saleswomen; represent large toilet goods firm; liberal commission proposition. Call, 9-11 A. M., W. & H. Walker, 24 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Large export house wants experienced textile salesman for South America; must have clean record; reply must give full history, with references and salary expected, and be in own handwriting to be considered. J 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Old established paint manufacturer desires bright, energetic, well-appearing salesman; previous experience in this line not essential but preferred; salary and bonus; state age and selling experience; give telephone number. B 96 Times.

SALESMAN.—Large wholesale shoe house requires an active, capable traveling salesman; experience desirable but not essential; draft exempt preferred; state experience, references, and salary desired. W 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, handkerchief, for department and retail stores; references; commission basis. Write Apartment 53, 536 W. 118th St.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of simple bookkeeping for public accountant's office; essential qualifications are integrity, capability, and intelligence; the position will develop into office managership; state full qualifications, age, experience, and salary expected. E 391 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Over draft age; must have executive ability and capable to take charge of entire department; textile experience preferred; record to stand searching investigation and willing to furnish bond; give full particulars of past employment, references, and salary wanted. Z 400 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, EXPERIENCED, AND TWO PORTERS WANTED; STEEL AND IRON WAREHOUSE; ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENT WORK; APPLY IMMEDIATELY. DENMAN & DAVIS, 95 LAFAYETTE ST., N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK and stock keeper; experienced in clothing trade. Wald Walker & Co., 8 Astor Place.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced in wholesale line, for New York, Penn., Conn., to handle women's high-grade specialty footwear; state experience, &c.; commission. T 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, first class, for work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply Mr. George White, 261 Broadway, Room 610, Saturday morning, July 27.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Capable salesmen to sell stock in mercantile business established over 20 years; very liberal terms; commission basis. Apply Room 224, 1,400 Broadway.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.
Preferably one who has done this class of work in glucose plant or sugar refinery. Corn Products Refining Co. plant, Edgewater, N. J.

STRONG MAN as assistant in packing department in tea factory; steady position. Apply to A. Fielding, 235 West St., City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BRUNSWICK AVENUE,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Require the following help:

First class tool and die makers on day and night shifts.

High grade machinist for maintenance work.

Several electricians; must be experienced on repairing small motors, storage batteries and general factory equipment.

Planning booth men to give out work to mechanics.

One assistant master mechanic in tool design and production department.

One master tool crib man, experienced on tool work and records of same.

One photographer for commercial photography about the factory.

One switchboard operator for night work.

Must be American citizens.

TOOLMAKERS
AND
TOOL ROOM MACHINISTS
WANTED AT ONCE
ON GOVERNMENT WORK;
GOOD PAY
AND WORKING CONDITIONS.
APPLY TO
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
WRIGHT MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY;
OR TO REPRESENTATIVE AT
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
DIRECTIONS TO PLANT:

Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, get off at Hunterspoint Av., 8 minutes to plant.

TOOL MAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, PLANER, LATHE, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOLMAKERS,
MUST BE A1 MEN,
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS wanted, experienced, on automatic screw machine tools; good wages; steady employment. Apply in person, Drapery Hardware Mfg. Co., 87 35th St., Brooklyn.

TRAVELING AUDITORS.—Preferably with public accounting experience; excellent opportunity. D 116 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced copy writer and stencil cutter; Government work; good pay. J 263 Times Downtown.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID
TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS
OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT;
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY;
THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE
WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.
IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

YOUNG MAN
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
Age, 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start, $11; evening hours, 5 to 12 P. M.; permanent. E 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has had experience in advertising agency or advertising department of a newspaper; must have knowledge of typewriting; hours from midnight to 8:30 A. M.; good opportunity; steady position; salary $15 per week to start; state age and experience. Z 371 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, typist-stenographer preferred, by large manufacturing concern; must be draft exempt, experienced on stationery forms; excellent opportunity for bright young man; state salary expected. F 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with office work, accounting, and export shipping; must be good writer; knowledge of Spanish preferred; state full particulars and salary. W 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced in handling piece goods; splendid opportunity for right party; apply by letter only. A. Oremply Co., 7 W. 22d St.

YOUNG MAN required by essential oil house experienced in weighing and familiar with oils; good salary and advancement. W 251 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, under draft age, wanted in chemical laboratory to make himself generally useful; salary to start $11 a week; opportunity for advancement. W 224 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

HOW To Write "Letters that Build Business." Hear Horatio N. Drury discuss this subject at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Tuesday, July 30, at 6:30 P. M. Write or phone for complimentary ticket.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK.—Little six touring, late model; can be seen any evening after 7 o'clock, or Sunday from 10 to 5; act quickly if you intend buying a good car. Garage, 11A Sumpter, near Fulton, Brooklyn.

BUICK 1917 "D-35" touring, condition exceptional; make offer "quick." Owner, 105 South 6th St., Brooklyn, end Williamsburg Bridge.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

BUICK little No. 6, 1917; full equipment; 2 extra tires and rims; no dealers. Phone Coney Island 2780.

BUICK 1918 4-cyl. runabout; 1,100 miles; extra shoe, bumper; $750; no dealers. Call Columbus 5860, Apt. 17.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK Little Six Roadster. Mr. Best 240 Circle.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA,
FOUR PASSENGER,
LIKE NEW.

Positively the handsomest car ever offered for sale; mechanically perfect; painted a beautiful blue, with black trim; upholstered in tapestry; many extras, including five new shoes; is open to any inspection or demonstration, day or evening; must be seen to be appreciated; on exhibition at the BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 landaulet, fine condition, recently repainted; tires all good; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC
1918 LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW.
HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917.
Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Refinished.
USED CARS,
Guaranteed for ninety days.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger limousine.
Model 17 7 passenger sedan.
Model 17-B 4 passenger coupe.
Model 16 3 passenger coupelet.
Model 16 7 passenger touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1916 touring car, tank and motor in finest condition. Riverside 8221.

CHEVROLET 1918 BABY GRAND.
Mileage 3,600; guaranteed; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

COLE TOURING CARS.

Three used cars, touring body, 8-cylinder Cole; two Series 30, $1,000 each; one Series 40, $1,200; thoroughly overhauled in our own shops; guaranteed in good condition.
RUSSELL L. ENGS, INC.,
12 Central Park West. Columbus 510.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE, 8, touring, 1916; painted maroon; excellent running condition; tires and upholstery exceptionally good. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc. Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COLE touring, 1915, light six; excellent condition; good tires and paint. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc. Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger touring; Victoria top; dual windshield; very fine condition throughout. B 135 Times.

DODGE BROS. coupe; has been gone over in our shop; looks and runs like new; has been driven 4,700 miles. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FORD coupelet, 1916; electric lights, two storage batteries, special electric horn, Kelly Springfield tires, 31x4; rear tire carrier, with two extra shoes; speedometer, clock, &c.; owner going abroad; $450, no less. Pendleton, 162 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 7240.

FORD taxicab, in exceptionally good condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop. Phone Decatur 4004. 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON sedan, 1916, nearly new; must sell. S. Lichenstein, 246 West 124th St.

ISOTTA, rebuilt, 4 passenger; perfect condition throughout; very reasonable price. Ecclesine, 464 West 152d St., Audubon 6054.

LANCIA runabout, 1914, self starter; wire wheels; excellent condition; $1,350. A. Mitchell, 328 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

LANCIA.—Very latest model touring. Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring; refinished; 2 extra shoes, tubes, and wire wheels; Victoria top and equipment; car in A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating seven; special bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL runabout, very good condition throughout. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape; will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

MERCER, 1917 TOURING.
Practically new, six passenger, $2,500; accept your car part payment; any demonstration desired. Telephone Mr. King, 4005 Fordham.

OLDSMOBILE 1917, 8-cylinder, chummy roadster; condition perfect. Mr. Schufeldt, Fordham 2024.

OVERLAND Runabout, Model 79; paint and upholstery in the best of order; runs exceptionally good. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc. Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND.—Runabout, Model 88, newly painted, very good running order. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 2-35 7 passenger 1917 touring car; like new; must be seen to be appreciated; best offer takes it. Car can be seen at the 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six touring car; extra tire, searchlight, other extras; perfect condition; any demonstration; guaranteed. John S. Keith, 40 Wall St. Phone 2429 John.

PACKARD, '18, taxicab, in very good condition throughout. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop. Phone Decatur 4004. 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD Twin Six landaulet for rent, reasonable rates, hour, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 5316. O'Neill.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PAIGE FAIRFIELD, 7-pass. touring, recently overhauled, repainted; slip covers; excellent mechanical condition; demonstration; will sacrifice. John 678.

PIERCE 1917 "48" LIMOUSINE.
MILEAGE 4,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO 1917, six, seven passenger touring, in first-class condition; will give any demonstration. Phone Bryant 7414. Gilbert, 232 West 46th St.

STANDARD "8" 1916 touring, practically good as new, and cheap; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8" 1917 7-passenger touring; completely overhauled, repainted; reasonable; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS
KNIGHTS
GUARANTEED CARS.
1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf.
1917 8-cylinder 7-passenger.
1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger.
Also Limousines
and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED-CAR DEPT.,
415 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1915 limousine, tires all good; excellent condition throughout; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STUDEBAKER SIX TOURING, $335.
Five or seven passenger, electric self-starter, electric lights; fine running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER touring, painted in maroon; in exceptionally good condition throughout. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ.—For sale one new 1918 Stutz Bearcat Speedster, Series S, 16-valve motor, equipped with Goodyear cord tires, with one extra non-skid Goodyear cord on rear; color bright yellow; can be purchased at a bargain. Anderson Motor Co., Inc., York, Penn. Cadillac Agency.

STUTZ, 1918 model, 7-passenger, fully equipped, $1,000, extras; owner leaving city. Call Beekman 2599; no dealers.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
Excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

VIM taxicabs, 1917, (two.) Auto Service Co., 279 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone Hackensack 750.

WHITE 7-pass. touring with removable Winter glass side; excellent condition; recently overhauled; bargain, quick sale. Rector 2287.

WINTON Six 6 pass. Model 48 touring; painted white, green Victoria top and upholstering white, wire wheels; run about 200 miles; owner has no use for same. C 188 Times.

WINTON Six, 7 passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

$1,650.
STOP, LOOK, AND LISTEN
to the motors in the
GUARANTEED USED CARS
at
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS'S
SPECIAL SALE.
Take Your Choice for
$1,650.
Tuesday and Wednesday,
July 30 and 31, only.

MERCER 1916, 6 pass., enameled silver.
MERCER 1916, 6 pass. Spanish cowhide leather.
STUTZ 1916, 4 pass., wire wheels; like new.
STUTZ 1916, 2 pass., wire wheels; like new.
HUDSON 1917, 4 pass., boat body, wire wheels.
HUDSON 1917, 4 pass., nickled radiator; like new.
HUDSON 1917, 4 pass.; 3,200 miles; like new.
MERCEDES Special Raceabout; Brooks's ostruck body.

MANY OTHER BARGAINS.

Remember Tuesday and Wednesday only. Cars on view now. All of the above cars are specially rebuilt and are more beautiful than when new. Of course, seeing is believing.

BE SURE IT'S HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLE TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1917 MARMON touring; excellent condition.
1917 MERCER touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 HUDSON touring, like new.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog special.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring.
CHALMERS Master "6" Touring.

TRUCKS, TRUCKS.

PACKARD 1½-ton.

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE
LOCOMOBILES
AND OTHER MAKES
READY FOR DELIVERY
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
1917 6 "48" Touring Limo.; guaranteed.
1917 6 "38" Touring; guaranteed.
1916 6 "38" Touring; guaranteed.
1914 6 "38" Landaulet; guaranteed.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Super 6 Hudson Limousine.
1918 Delauney Bell. Limousine.
(14-20) h. p. RENAULT TOWN CAR.
90 h. p. Simplex Roadster.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway,
New York City.
Exchange Car Department.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

CARS ARE SCARCE! BUY NOW
AT THE OLD PRICES.
AUTO BODIES; SUMMER AND WINTER.
Secure Limousines, Landaulets, Sedans now.
BUY ALL YOUR TIRES NOW.
We Cut Prices on Good Makes.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 BROADWAY, near 57th St.
Buy Thrift and War Savings Certificate Stamps.

1917 CADILLAC Suburban.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
1916 PACKARD "1-35" limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

1915-3-38-7 PASSENGER PACKARD touring car; practically all new tires, slip covers, paint good and in good mechanical condition. Packard, Box B 90 Times.

Motor Trucks.

3 RIKER USED TRUCKS,
With Hydraulic Dump Bodies.
Guaranteed by Manufacturer.
Further information,
Exchange Car Department,
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

MOTOR TRUCKS, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

PACKARD TRUCKS,
TWO AND ONE-HALF TONS,
3½ TONS.
DOTY DEMOS CO.,
222 WEST 65TH.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

DODGE BROTHERS 3-ton truck, stake body; has been gone over in our repair shop. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop. Phone Decatur 4004. 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE.
3-4-5 tons, day, week, month or contract.
HOEFFLING TRUCKING CO.,
109 Water St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 2999.

VIM delivery wagon, in good running order, good tires, $250. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FORD delivery wagons, in good running order, $175 up. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PROFITABLE CONTRACT for 1) year to responsible buyer of 2½, 3½, 5 ton trucks; easy terms. Suite 944, 47 West 34th St.

TRUCK.—New 7-ton truck for hire; day, week or month. Phone Stuyvesant 7865.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC Wanted.—Victoria body; low mileage; 1917 or 1918; good condition. Thompson, telephone Mulberry 4040.

Wanted a limousine, suitable for a six-cylinder Studebaker; state price. Box 5, Amityville, New York.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster or touring; state full particulars; no dealers. A 98 Times.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH;
touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

For two weeks' tour through Adirondacks, wanted gentleman, good auto driver, to share driving with owner. Doctor, 103 East 81st Street.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

CADILLAC 7-passenger touring limousine; by day, week, or month. Call J. Breger, phone Melrose 986.

Automobile Repairing.

Overhauling and repairing; expert mechanics guaranteed work, reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

1 2½-cu.-yd. Dipper Dredge,

2 Tugs, Scows, and Houseboat.

1 20-inch Suction Dredge and Pontoons.

S. M. SAVAGE, care Alto Construction Co.,
Utica, N. Y.

Partner Wanted.—Will sell one-half interest in two or three elegantly furnished apartments, 59th St., 5th Av., Riverside Drive, for $1,200-$1,500; share profit, $200-$300 month; immediate; security; have five-year leases. A 409 Times Annex.

Experienced woman with capital wants working partnership or will buy outright well established, high-class ladies' ready-to-wear apparel retail business; 5th Av. class trade. E 331 Times Downtown.

Going motor trucking corporation desires two executives who will invest $5,000 each, money required to purchase additional trucks; big proposition; essential positions open; substantial salary. B. B., 199 Times.

MOTOR TRUCKS. — WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 903, 1,457 B'WAY.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
Hooe, Maj. A. B.

CAPTAINS.
Boyd, G. M.
Brown, T. S.
Cantrell, C. D.
Chichester, J. G.
Dean, J. McH.
Dubois, C. C.
Ferguson, W. J.
Gifford, J. P.
Glynn, W. H.
Harden, A. S.
Lovelady, B.
Lufburrow, C. B.
McDonald, J. W.
Howard, A. P.
Polger, S. L.
Aschauer, A. G.
Landes, G. A.
McMurray, J. B.
Morris, R. H.
Nutter, C. F.
Porter, W. A.
Rhodes, C. C.
Stoops, R. P.
Swing, F. U.
Benham, J. W.
Blair, H. W.
Crouch, W. C.
George, C., Jr.
Graves, A. W.
Gray, W. P.
Grove, C. W.
Leonard, E. L.
Maloney, W. N.
Ringnell, F. H.
Ware, R. M.
Barfield, J. M.
Boet, F. A.
Clark, L. O.
Colby, C. P.
Danford, R. C.
Evans, T., Jr.
Gaither, J. G.
Gill, J. M. F.
Greene, J. R.
Happell, H. E.
McAlpine, A. D.
Saunders, R. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Braun, H. R.
Eberling, A. W.
Konrad, E. C.
Baird, J. H.
Boehm, J. B.
Bowdoin, G. E.
Carr, C. C.
Cottell, J. R.
Demuth, W. F.
Dudley, G. S.
Ellsworth, E. M.
Falk, H. C.
Garard, J. C.
Hazlett, E. L.
Hensyl, G. S.
Herron, T. B.
Hurley, W. H.
Johnson, S. M.
Knope, F. A.
Lowry, F. P.
McCormack, W. G.
McGinnis, J. S.
McKinney, G. L.
McWhorter, G. L.
Beyer, A. G.
Champenois, F.
Chase, S. B.
Deal, J. F.
Dixon, O. J.
Galford, G. H.
Gaston, A. H.
Hannum, F. W.
Hunter, J. A.
Johnston, W. H.
Kitchen, E. P.
Lingenfelter, C. A.
Moffett, D. B.
Noble, W. A.
O'Connell, J.
Petheram, C. C.
Pretz, G. R.
Putman, F. I.
Richards, P.
St. Clair, A. E.
Scates, H. R.
Schwartz, F. O.
Seiberling, J. D.
Shapiro, M. S.
Smith, J. R.
Stein, E. J.
Vanpelt, R. S.
Wise, P. L.
Barrows, H. C.
Bounds, R. W.
Cooper, E. B.
Crawford, R. B.
Fesenden, C. L.
Fleming, W. V.
Gibson, W. C.
Giuffrida, F. J.
Gordon, L.
Griffith, O. H.
Idol, J. H.
Kieck, E. G.
King, C. O.
Laport, R. F.
McKinley, R.
Mara, J. L.
Moir, G. J.
Price, W. J.
Allen, R. I.
Bess, T. F. E.
Brown, F. L.
Brew, A. F.
Hoke, H. E.
Tennery, W. E.
Burleigh, W. T.
Davis, E.
Sullivan, T. J.
Darlington, T.
Wallace, P. B.
Shull, R. J.
Carr, J. H.
Libbetts, M. H.
Rupel, E.
Shea, D. E.

Following to Ft. Riley:
CAPTAINS.
Coggeshall, T. C.
Cottral, G. H.
Hanser, H. A.
Hood, C. S.
Hull, J. F.
Hunn, M. F.
Janes, V. B.
Jones, C. P.
Patten, V. C.
Starkey, V. L.
Sullivan, E. P.
Talboy, H. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
McCormack, R. L.
Denman, A. Van B.
Hall, W. L.
Harvey, E. R.
Henderlite, A. E.
Hesselgrave, S. S.
Higdon, E. F.
Johnson, E.
Jones, E.
Keithley, J. A.
Ryan, F. S.
Rinehart, J. H.
Rohow, F. M.
Schabinger, C.
Thibodeaux, P. T.
Thompson, A. M.
Todd, R. W.
Weiss, S.
Werner, E. R.
Woodward, J. I.

Barker, 1st Lt. J. C., to Base Hosp. No. 82 at Ft. Riley.

Following to Hoboken, N. J., with Neuro Surgical Hosp. No. 1:
Ney, Maj. K. W.
Utzinger, Capt. O. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Arnett, J. H.
Egan, M. J., Jr.
Kallaway, S.
Quay, J. E.
Street, R. B.
Wennerman, S. F.
Weih, E. P.

Hyndman, 1st Lt. C. E., to Neurological Inst., New York.

Delap, 1st Lt. W. H., hon. discharged.

Malone, Capt. C. M.; Dudley, Capt. L. W.; Samms, Capt. M. I.; Watts, Capt. H. F. R.; Marder, 1st Lt. E., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven, Conn.

Chambers, Maj. W. E., M. C.; Groat, Capt. N. A.; Thomson, Capt. W. F.; Wahl, Capt. H. R.; Danielson, 1st Lt. N. A.; Halbert, 1st Lt. U. B.; Kring, 1st Lt. C. U.; and Nyquist, 1st Lt. D. M., Yale Army Lab. School.

Bidwell, Capt. P. J.; Moore, Capt. B. S., and Crittenden, 1st Lt. A. L., to Neuro. Surg. School, New York.

Backson, 1st Lt. E. B., to Evac. Hosp. No. 22, at Camp Sevier.

Hoagland, Maj. H. W., to Gen. Hosp. No. 19, at Azalea, N. C.

Gill, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Lee.

Albee, Capt. G. MacD., to Camp Dix.

Duval, Col. D. F., to Evac. Hosp. No. 11, at Camp Crane.

Sheep, Lt. Col. W. T., and Frederick, 1st Lt. L. R., to Gen. Hosp. No. 1.

Stewart, 1st Lt. J. W., and Murphy, 1st Lt. W. W., to base hosp., Camp Gordon.

Ellis, 1st Lt. J. W., to Baron Field, Ft. Worth.

Klein, 1st Lt. J. T., to Camp Grant.

Claasen, Capt. C. F., Camp Upton.

Bigelow, 1st Lt. F. N., to Gen. Hosp. No. 11, at Camp May.

Pine, Capt. J. S., and Purcell, 1st Lt. E., Camp Fremont.

Iglauer, Capt. S., to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Carson, 1st Lt. W. J., to Army Med. School.

Tillotson, Capt. C. A., to West. Department.

Smith, 1st Lt. M. D., assigned to active duty.

Sturtevant, Capt. C. A., and Sloan, 1st Lt. L. H., Camp Devens.

Hartwell, Maj. J. A., to Bellevue Hosp., New York.

Leslie, Maj. F. E., to Camp Wadsworth.

Bornwell, 1st Lt. S., to Gen. Hosp. No. 14, at Camp Greenleaf.

Swindt, Capt. J. K., to Washington.

Del Valle, 1st Lt. M. L., and Case, 1st Lt. H., Jr., to Camp Las Casas.

Bell, Maj. I., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Coffin, 1st Lt. L., to 61st Art., at Newport News.

Brothers, Capt. H. N.; Burke, Capt. E. W., and Thorne, Capt. W. M., to Camp Kearny.

Uhr, 1st Lt. J. S., and Worrell, 1st Lt. C. F., to Evac. Hosp. No. 17, at Ft. Sam Houston.

Garrett, 1st Lt. J. W., assigned to Amb. Co. No. 36.

Hyatt, Capt. M. W., to Fort Thomas.

Cooley, Capt. E. L., to Ft. Sheridan.

McColl, 1st Lt. C. R., and Stroube, 1st Lt. S. E., to Evac. Hosp. No. 21, at Camp Custer.

Small, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Funston.

Rowe, Capt. J. W.; Myers, 1st Lt. R. E.; Schillander, 1st Lt. C. A.; Bowers, 1st Lt. G. F. H.; Preston, 1st Lt. J. L.; Havens, 1st Lt. L. C., and Wenning, 1st Lt. T. H., to Rockefeller Inst., N. Y.

Medical Corps.

Davis, Maj. A. B., and Clair, 1st Lt. J. B., to base hosp. No. 76, at Camp Devens.

Jay, 1st Lt. C. Y., promoted to be a Capt.

Signal Corps.

Hoyt, Capt. R. G., to Ft. Monroe.

Price, Capt. G. W., to army balloon school at Lee Hall.

Saunders, 1st Lt. F. B., promoted to be a Capt.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Dilley, Capt. M. B., to 211th Field Sig. Bat., at Camp Meade.

Kadel, 1st Lt. G. J., to New York.

Whitehead, 1st Lt. C. F., to Wash.

Marcus, 1st Lt. H., to supply depot at Chicago.

Smith, 1st Lt. W. G., to Post Field, Ft. Sill.

Brass, 1st Lt. P. H., to Gerstner Field.

Corps of Engineers.

Hellman, Capt. C. A., and Brooke, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Humphreys, Va.

Green, Capt. J. E.; McDonald, Capt. G.; Smith, 1st Lt. L. G.; Field, 1st Lt. F. B., and Woods, 1st Lt. R. B., assigned to 22d at Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Following to Camp Lee:
CAPTAINS.
Crocker, C. I.
Fulton, R. B.
Slipper, C. J.
Daue, E. O.
Soule, G. F.
Wineburg, C. I.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Clarken, J. J.
Taylor, P. D.
Comett, O. J.
Weir, H. E.

Alvey, 1st Lt. J. M., to 21st, at Camp Lee.

Stroud, Capt. A. E., to 28th, at Ft. Myer.

Thomas, 1st Lt. C. A., to 29th, at Ft. Myer.

Burkhalter, 1st Lt. W., to Wash.

Wright, 1st Lt. F. A., to 70th Engs., at Ft. Douglas.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Poulson, Capt. Clifford H., to Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333 at Camp Johnson.

Gibney, Capt. R. A., to Camp Holabird.

McEnany, Capt. J. T., to Camp Lee.

Infantry.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Madden, C. J.
Hinton, H. N.
Sharp, W. R.
McKahn, D. M.
Wilson, W. D.
Browning, L. E.
Carroll, W. A.
Allen, C. H.
Eninger, P. C.
Coldwell, H.
Morrison, L. E.
Crothers, W. H.
Smith, R. G.
Florsheim, B. H.
Ross, L. W.
Dodd, L. G.
Carman, W. W., Jr.
Howers, E. R.
Nickell, I. N.
MacNeill, W. J.
Schriber, C. E.
Stephens, G. W.
Flynn, A. K.
Mason, H. W.
Ellsworth, C. H.
Davidson, P. L.
McMillan, T. E.
Hills, F. B.
Stevens, L. E.
Ward, J. F.
Cook, D. M.
Knight, J. D.
Brown, W. K.
Chamberlain, J. C.
Belknap, C. Y.
Keeny, N. J. R.

Ashburn, Maj. J. C., to fill a vacancy in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.

Conary, Capt. A. H., promoted to be a Major in Inf.

Titus, 1st Lt. C. B., relieved from further duty with 347th.

Cody, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp MacArthur.

Rothaermel, 1st Lt., Inf., assigned to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.

Cabel, Lt. Col. L. D., will report to Act. Qm. Gen. for consultation.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Clevenger, A. W.
Church, E. H.
Carpenter, H. G.
Wharton, W. L.
Hunter, R.
Lickle, W. F.
McBride, E. H.
Townsend, W. L.
Woodward, S. L.
Quinn, C. J.
Horn, F.
Quinn, E. J.
Andrews, F. M.
Dalton, W. F.
King, E. L.
Longstreth, W. C.
Mackie, P. T.
Wright, H. D.
Strong, S. I.
Preble, N. H.

Doellinger, 1st Lt. H. C., promoted to be a Capt. and assigned to 42d Div.

Rhyner, 1st Lt. T. F. B., promoted to be a Capt. and assigned to 32d Div.

Newkirk, 1st Lt. O. F., promoted to be a Capt. and assigned to 41st Div.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Hubbard, Maj. G. J., to Camp MacArthur.

Noble, Capt. F., Inf. R. C., assigned to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept. at Camp Dix.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Kearny:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barr, A.
Doty, G. E.
Howell, R. B.
Kennedy, J. E.
Maher, J. P.
Neff, B. G.
Richmond, C. H.
Colvin, E. F.
Hall, W. P.
Hudson, W.
Lipp, C. S.
Morgan, F. E., Jr.
Payne, R. R.
Weston, H.

Following to American Lake, Wash.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, C. K.
Bowlby, G. L. F. M.
Elliott, B. R.
Fisher, M. H.
Harris, D. T.
Hillier, C. R.
Hughes, W. G. V.
Lindeberg, W. A.
Miller, R. B.
Westerfeld, F.
Balkema, J. E., Jr.
Burkett, C. E.
Eshelman, R. S.
Handford, W. A. G.
Hartford, E.
Hoskins, S. B.
Lasher, J. O.
Massey, S. B.
Van Woert, F. S.

O'Connell, 1st Lt. F. A., to Rapid City, S. D.

Cameron, 1st Lt. J. R., to Ellington Field.

Pedersen, 1st Lt. A., to Spokane, Wash.

Crowles, 1st Lt. H. O., to Camp Greene.

Field Artillery.

Barringet, 1st Lt. V. C., and Reed, 1st Lt. J. L., Jr., promoted to be Capts.

Caffery, Capt. J. P., to Detroit, Mich.

Lansing, 1st Lt. W. E., to F.A.R.C.

Chemical.

Following appointed Captains to Washington, D. C.:
Brown, W. N.
Godfrey, W. S.
Krumbhaar, C. H.
Wilcox, E. A.
Shaw, J. T.

Coast Artillery.

Following promoted to Lt. Cols.:
MAJORS.
Peterson, J. C.
Niles, E. W.
Holcombe, J. T.
Magruder, L. B.
Walker, J. F.
Gibson, A.
Dusenbery, J. S.
Guthrie, S. H.

Ridgway, Col. T., to Charleston, S. C.

Carleton, 1st Lt. M. S., to Ft. Monroe, Va.

Peacock, Capt. D. W. K., to Chief of Coast Art. at Wash.

Quartermaster Corps.

McComb, Capt. A. H.; Evans, Capt. T. A.; Welch, Capt. G. C.; Hueper, Maj. R. P.; Berney, Capt. T. J.; Owen, Capt. H. C., and Frazer, 1st Lt. G. A., to Wash.

Wilkeson, 1st Lt. S. R.; Washburne, Capt. A. J.; Henry, Capt. B., and Ballard, 1st Lt. J. W., to Jacksonville.

Bliss, 1st Lt. C. W., to New York.

Brooks, Capt. W., and Stanton, 1st Lt. J. F., to Philadelphia.

Johnson, Capt. P. B., to Gen. Hosp. 8, Otisville, N. Y.

Shepard, Capt. N., to Camp Meade.

Lipop, 1st Lt. J. J., to 301st Water Tank Train, at Camp Holabird.

Clayton, Capt. W. G., to plant of Butterworth-Judson Corp. at Brunswick, Ga.

Powell, 1st Lt. E. P., to Camp Grant with Conservation and Reclamation Co.

Runkle, Capt. F. C., to Camp Funston as Asst. Camp Qm.

Radcliffe, Maj. W. H., to West Point, Ky., as Const. Qm.

Brett, Lt. Col. J. Q. A., to Newport News.

Hammond, Capt. J. M., to New Orleans Army Depot as Const. Qm.

Spence, 1st Lt. H. P., to Cleveland in Military Truck Prod. Section.

Following promoted to be Capts.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Cavenaugh, M. B.
McCord, W. D.
Duff, A. P.
Steers, P. J.
Sumpf, W. A.
Carroll, E. J.
Wiler, M. B.
Baldwin, D. B.
Hoffman, A. J.
Anderson, G. J.
Giffen, D. E.
Meekins, L. M.
Epps, C.
Hawes, E. J.
Simms, N. B.
Boston, T. P.
Durfee, C.
Van Vleck, J. H.
Barnes, W. C.
Cain, W. J.
Howe, H. R.
Busby, E. B.
Hiers, J. T.
Greenlaw, W. B.
Platter, P. W.
Johnson, S. B.

Ordnance.

Mettler, Lt. Col. C. G., to Honolulu, thence to Washington.

Kibler, Maj. A. L., to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover.

Reeves, 1st Lt. B. V., to Chemical Plant No. 4, at Saltville, Va.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Eldredge, 1st Lt. A. C., to Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

Goho, 1st Lt. R. E., to Providence, R. I., as insp. Gorham Mfg. Co.

Gray, Maj. A. A., to Chicago.

Stower, 1st Lt. J. M., to Boston.

McBride, Capt. V. K., to Lansing, as insp. plant Reo Motor Car Co.

Hook, 1st Lt. I. T., to Pittsburgh.

Brabant, 1st Lt. G., to Bridgeport, insp. in Colt's Patent Firearms Co.

Thompson, Capt. T. K., assigned to 306th Mobile Ord. Repair Shop.

Cressler, Capt. G. H., to Los Angeles, in plant of General Petroleum Corp.

Obear, Maj. W. G., to Camp MacArthur as rifle demonstrator.

Cavalry.

Following promoted to be Cols.:
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.
Caldwell, F. M.
Clark, W. F.
Hornbrook, J. J.
Jones, S. G.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.
Shurtleff, D. K.
Lovell, G. E., Jr.
Crutcher, J. F.
Hoge, B. F.
Considine, J. A.
Wash, C. H.
Nelson, D. O.
Herr, F.

Littlebrant, Col. W. T., assigned to 10th Cav., revoked.

Walsh, Capt. R. L., detailed in air service, to American Expeditionary Force.

Sanitary Corps.

Hall, Capt. T. F., to Washington after acceptance of commission.

Smith, Capt. F. O., to Gen. Hosp. No. 6, Ft. McPherson.

Leavitt, 1st Lt. G. F., to New York, with Gas Defense Service.

Miscellaneous.

Currier, Maj. E. P., and Wilson, Maj. G., hon. discharged.

McQuiston, R. H., appointed a Capt., Air Service Prod., N.A., to Washington, D. C.

Clendenin, F., J., promoted to be a Maj. in U. S. Guards, N.A.

Hardy, 1st Lt. A. Y., Cav., placed on detached officers' list.

Jackson, 1st Lt. H. R., 57th Ammunition Train, C.A.C., removed from detached officers' list.

Clark, Maj. H. B., Ord. Dept., promoted to be a Lt. Col. in Chemical Warfare, N.A.

Goes, A. A., appointed a Capt. in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A.

Pearce, Maj. E. H., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., assigned to Western Dept.

Wiggins, 1st Lt. C. R., promoted to be a Capt. in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A.

Beitz, 1st Lt. W. E., F.A., placed on detached officers' list.

Hastings, Maj. T. W., M.R.C., hon. discharged.

Following officers of N.A. to Camp Hancock, to examine and report upon such officers as ordered to appear:

Wyckham, Col. F. D.; Holden, Col. Geo. J.; Ragsdale, Lt. Col. R. O.; Barton, Lt. Col. R. M., and Bradford, Maj. K. S.

Leaves.

Reynolds, Capt. R. W., F.A., N.A., 2 mos.

Miller, Maj. F. M., 54th Inf., extended to Aug. 10.

Byrne, Maj. J. G., M.C., N.G., 1 mo.

Wilson, Lt. Col. J. B., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 14 days.

Berner, 1st Lt. D., M.R.C., 10 days.

Bertsch, Lt. Col. W. H., Qm.C., 6 mos.

Resignations.

Bailey, Capt. W. M., F.A.R.C.

Thompson, Capt. F. E., Qm.R.C.

Wagner, 1st Lt. C. A., Vet. Corps, N.A.

Nowell, Capt. A. M., Qm.R.C.

Pittman, Maj. B. C., Inf.R.C.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following appointments in the Reserve Corps and National Army have been made to date from July 24:

Fox, G., Capt. in Eng. Res.
Prentice, R. W., 1st Lt. in Eng. Res.
Johnson, J. A., Maj. in Adjt. Gen.'s Res.
Conant, S. M., Capt. in Sig. Res.

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.
Sanders, A. W.
Johnston, C. L.
Schmidt, K. H.
Pettijohn, B. B.

1ST LTS. IN MED. RES.
Cavenee, E. L.
Cox, B. W.

1ST LTS. IN DENT. RES.
Osgood, P. S.
Heller, L. A.
Long, F. E.

Stannard, W. J., 1st Lt. in Inf. of N.A.
Washburn, M., Capt. in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.

CAPTS. IN QM. CORPS.
Hill, J. P.
Mackey, J.
Ryan, M. H.
Bell, G. A.
Camp, G. L.
Chapman, F. H.
Earl, A. R.
Lewy, H. M.
Smith, W. L.
Boteler, B. D.
Carter, H. R.
Crutchfield, C. V.
Holder, L. W.
Owens, R. J.

1ST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.
Ahearn, W. J.
Bray, J. J.
Burnham, C. H., Jr.
Connor, J. H.
Dempster, W.
Badger, F. L.
Balderachi, L.
Camp, F. B.
Cullen, J. T.
Dickson, S. P.
Ferriss, A. C.
Flanagan, R. P.
Frost, H. S.
Frick, R. D.
Gassner, W. S.
Geary, Martin.
Ginter, W. D.
Gleason, W. P.
Green, F. E.
Hardy, J. D.
Hollinshead, H. H.
James, F. M.
Kerner, G. A.
Lindsay, C. T.
McKnight, C. D.
McLain, W. T.
McLeese, H. H.
Ritchie, H.
Sampson, W. F.
Van Winkle, W. H., Jr.
White, F. M.
Beaulieu, W.
Biggs, A. F.
Bozeman, R. N.
Brooks, B. W.
Giddens, J. A.
Letty, A. J.
Mooney, J. C.
Wall, J. J.

Burrell, G. A., Col. in Chem. Serv.

MAJORS IN CHEM. SERV.
Reed, P. L.
Stevens, O. E.

Green, R. W., Capt. in Chem. Serv.

1ST LTS. IN CHEM. SERV.
Boyd, J. S.
Lang, H. A.

1ST LTS. IN SAN. CORPS.
Winston, J. F.
Coolidge, E. H.
Spencer, A. B.
Kesselring, W. A.
Ruel, H.
Donahue, J. J.
Dodds, C.
Myer, J. F.

1ST LTS. IN AIR SERV., (PRODUCTION.)
McClave, W. P.
Stevens, W. T.
Van de Mark, O. S., Capt. in Air Serv., (Aeronautics.)

CHAPLAINS, 1ST LTS.
Mongovan, J. F.
Croft, A. J.
McGee, P. F.
Stinson, W. M.
Mullin, J. B.
Gilpatrick, J. W.
Norman, J. D.
Kerr, F. M.
Finnerty, J. J.
Egan, P. E.
Crowley, J. B.
Cotter, J. A.
Heflin, C. E.
Tarskey, B. J.

Additional appointments in the National Army to rank from the dates indicated:
Bacon, R. T., 1st Lt., on July 13.

1ST LTS. IN SAN. CORPS JULY 12.
Beardsley, W. A.
Widerquist, V. G.
Owens, M. J. I.
Perry, G. W.
Brown, C. F.
Gordon, P.
Leddy, R. W.

Following appointments in Reserve Corps and National Army have been made to date from July 25:

CAPTS. IN ENG. RES.
Burr, D. C.
Thomas, W. M.
Berry, E. H.
Maney, T.
Fowler, F. H.
Terry, J. L.

1ST LTS. IN ENG. RES.
Heagy, J. R.
Kalbfell, C. J.
Pratt, H. B.
Beyland, T. C.
Langfeld, C. M.
Morden, W. J.
Price, O. R.
Humphrey, J. M. B.
Lindon, P. C.
Perrin, A. W.
Villa, F.

Sholes, C. E., Maj. in Ord. Res.
Stern, E. B., Capt. in Ord. Res.

1ST LTS. IN ORD. RES.
Carmine, E. J.
Holbrook, C. A.
Guerber, R. S. S.

Vestal, M., Maj. in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Res.
Eyster, J. A. E., Maj. in Med. Res.

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.
Anderson, J. H. W.
Andrews, N.
Brown, C. N.
Dedrick, A. C.
Freyman, I. E.
McKee, C. E.
Morrison, L. C.
Webster, F. A.
Baker, E. L.
Beck, B. J.
Bradstreet, S. W.
Coker, N. J.
Ebright, E. D.
Goldstine, M. T.
Lamb, G. C.
Miller, H. C.
Powell, C. E.
Shaw, W. J.
Sullivan, M. J.
Trapp, A. R.
Beam, H. A.
Behrens, L. H.
Bryan, H.
Cooper, J. M.
Ferguson, C. H.
Griffith, R. P.
Mehlhop, C. W.
Moore, J. V.
Shaleen, A. W.
Simmons, R. O.
Thorton, J. E.
West, D.

1ST LTS. IN MED. RES.
Allard, C. E.
Annis, S. B.
Boehme, R. G.
Bowman, G. F.
Calhoun, A. H.
Dearborn, H. F.
Egan, J. P.
Ferguson, T. R.
Fetherolf, W. J.
Massy, H. E.
Smith, C. M., Jr.
Sweeney, J. J.
Auble, C. S.
Avery, R. M.
Avery, R. E.
Bierly, J. R.
Black, V. G.
Blosser, H. V.
Borden, J. L.
Bradley, D. M.
Brush, M. O.
Buckley, J. J.
Daniel O.
Davenport, F. N.
Diamond, B.
Diehl, J. E.
Dodson, R. C.
Doman, A. H.
Dorminy, A. C.
Drisdel, T. J.
Dunn, B. B.
Eaton, H. D.
Ellis, C. L.
Elorebe, G. W.
Fellows, H. H.
Fuller, A. J.
Grossman, A.
Herrington, D. J.
Louden, J. P.
Lyons, P. D.
Magee, D. M. P.
Mayes, W. E. G.
Meadows, C. B.
Meyer, J. T.
Mitchell, I. A.
New, C. S.
Newlin, E. O.
Ochs, L. M.
Price, H. P.
Pullen, S. P.
Ray, R. O.
Ruff, C.
Schilz, E. A.
Shutack, J.
Smeltzer, C. E.
Smith, S. A.
Stimpson, A. J.
Stone, A.
Struthers, H. R.
Tadeusiak, B. H.
Tracy, J. L.
Treiber, B. A.
Walker, D. D.

1ST. LTS. IN DENT. RES.
Brownson, E. R.
Soan, O. E.
Reese, V. L.

Dana, S. T., Capt. in N.A.
Burk, A. B., 1st Lt. in N.A.
Reed, P. L., 1st Lt. in Ord. Dept.

CAPTS. IN QM. CORPS.
Bradley, E. P.
Maher, J. L.
Hooten, G. R.
Thompson, H. B.

1ST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.
Kolb, C. W.
Ogden, E. B.
Miller, W. A.
Perring, C. O.
Shepherd, E. E.
Weidman, A. M.

MAJS. IN CHEM. SERV.
Amory, J. A.
Livermore, H.
Metcalf, W., Jr.
Breed, G. H.
Pratt, J. B.

1ST LTS. IN CHEM. SERV.
Gill, J. H.
Logan, W. S.
Withington, L.
Pyle, D. H. M.

CAPTS. IN AIR SERV., (PRODUCTION.)
Grout, L. W.
Gray, G. A.
Ruckstell, G. E.

Sibley, F. M., 1st Lt. in Air Serv.

CHAPLAINS, FIRST LIEUTS.
Carson, E. P.
Starrett, C. H.
Pugh, W. B.
McKay, T. J.
Fing, L. G.
Harron, T. J.
Reilly, J. F.
True, R. S.
Cassidy, W. M.
Lev, C. E.
McDonald, W. D.
Bradley, W. R.
Barrett, L. P.
Allison, G. W.
Williams, G. C.
Davies, J. A.
Capsey, H. C.
McGuire, W. M.
Donohoe, D. D.
Doyle, H. P.

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R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Showers continued at points in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and in the extreme Northwest, including the North Pacific States. Elsewhere the weather was fair, except in Southwestern Texas, where there were light, scattered showers during Friday.

It is much warmer in the Northwest, and temperatures remain generally high elsewhere.

Showers will occur Saturday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the lower lake region, followed by generally fair weather Sunday. There will also be showers Saturday night or Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. In the upper lake region, the East Gulf States, Georgia, and South Carolina the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly east and south, cloudy.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Northern New England—Fair Saturday, local showers at night or on Sunday.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, local showers at night or on Sunday, little change in temperature.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably with showers in the northern and western portions, somewhat cooler near the Lakes; Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	72	68	4 P. M.	76	80
6 A. M.	74	67	6 P. M.	78	75
9 A. M.	81	70	9 P. M.	77	72
12 M.	84	72	11 P. M.	76	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M., 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises.........5:47 | Sun sets..........8:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:15	11:31	5:08	5:30
Governors Island	11:35	11:45	5:39	6:02
Hell Gate	0:43	1:18	7:09	7:40

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
8:00—311 Madison St.; not given.....Slight
8:45—276 W. 25 St.; George F. Helds Co.....Slight
10:00—115 W. 129 St.; not given.........None
10:50—814 E. 9 St.; Benjamin Gordan..Slight
P.M.
2:20—300 E. 34 St.; not given....Not given
3:20—Edgecombe Av. and 140 St.; U. S. mail auto truck..............Slight
7:05—315 W. 39 St.; not given.........None
8:20—5 Cortlandt St; Monroe Clothing Co.....Slight
9:05—145 W. 31 St.; Anna Etting.......Slight
9:20—304 E. 95 St; (rubbish;) not given.None
9:35—517 E. 156 St.; S. Tannenberger.Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., July 27: Sergt. N. J. Merrill, from Headquarters Div., office of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn, to 1st. Patrol. Andrew Unverzagt, from 46th to 39th; Charles McCarthy, from 67th to 73d; John McCarthy, from 73d to 67th; M. J. Carley, from Headquarters Div., Boiler Squad, to 28th; Daniel Horgan, from Headquarters Div., Boiler Squad, to 38th; Henry Immen, from Headquarters Div., Property Clerk's office, to 38th.

Temporary assignment: Insp. J. J. Savage, 8th Insp. Dist. to command 7th Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 17 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 11.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Insp. Edward Walsh, 7th Insp. Dist., for 17 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 11; to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay): Patrol. J. J. McMahon, 10th, for 1 day, from 4 A. M., July 28; Patrick Gilshinan, 26th, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., July 27; J. F. McConville, 38th, for 2 days, from 4 P. M., July 27; Arthur McCarthy, 85th, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Aug. 11; J. F. Kelly, Traffic Div., Subd. C, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., July 27; J. J. Eller, Traffic Div., Motor Cycle Squad No. 2, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 9.

Sick leave: Patrol. Charles Strasser, 46th, 14 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 9.

Application for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. C. M. East, 73d, from 12:35 A. M., July 17, during disability.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence (with pay) for five days, from 8 A. M. July 27: Capt. E. J. Fagan, Eng. 88, prior to retiring.

Retired: Capt. E. J. Fagan, Eng. 88, on an annual pension of $1,400, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 1; Lieut. F. H. McLaughlin, Eng. 207, on an annual pension of $1,175, to take effect 8 A. M. July 24; Lieut. J. F. Finnell, H. & L. 37, on an annual pension of $1,175, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 1; Lieut. J. F. Leary, Eng. 250, on an annual pension of $1,175, to take effect 8 A. M. July 28.

Special leaves of absence: Lieut. John Kelley, Eng. 157, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. July 27; Lieut. B. T. Kelly, H. & L. 120, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. July 30; Fireman 1st grade O. K. Neumuth, H. & L. 107, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. July 28.

The Civil Service.

City.

An examination has been ordered for female nurse, temporary work. There will be no written mental test. The duties consist mainly of temporary assignments to baby health stations and to the Bureau of Preventable Diseases during vacations and temporary absences of the regular incumbents. Candidates must be graduates of training schools for nurses of approved standing. The salary is $75 a month.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for mail-bag repairer, for men. Vacancies in the equipment shop of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., at $3.75 a day, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 40; training and experience, 60. Applicants must show that they have had at least two years' experience both as leatherworkers and canvasworkers. They must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Education Notes.

President Somers of the Board of Education will speak today at the eleventh annual Ocean Grove College Day in the Young People's Temple, Ocean Grove, N. J.

The Board of Education will submit to the city officials new teachers' salaries schedules for 1919, which will call for an appropriation of about $4,500,000.

Owing to the demand among settlement workers, social and community leaders and teachers, members of the women's organizations who are anxious to take the work, or who desire to be connected with the growing demands for Americanization, a second Teacher Training Institute on Immigrant Methods will be opened by the University of New York, in connection with the City School Department in P. S. 25 at 330 Fifth Street, next Monday night, to continue for three weeks. It is free to the public.

In order to stimulate the sales of War Savings Stamps the various playgrounds and Summer schools have been organizing War Savings Societies. Already more than 100 such societies have been formed. Each Principal is effecting such organization in his school or playground, whereby there is or will be War Savings Societies for each class, group, team, &c. The point emphasized is that each activity should in addition to its own purpose function as a War Savings Society.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.—Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., July 15, 1918. Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing one refrigerating machine at Arlington Farm, near Rosslyn, Va., will be received up to August 9, 1918, and then opened. Specifications and blueprints may be obtained upon application to the Chairman, Board of Awards, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 1108 South Ferry Building, 44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Port Henry Harbor, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. July 29, 1918, and then opened. Further information on application.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEXINGTON AUTO SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 5, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 771 Lexington Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Automobile Tires, Automobile accessories, parts, dusters, safe, fixtures, etc.
JESSE KNIGHT, Receiver.
ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Attorney for Receiver,
1,475 Broadway, New York.

EDGE NOW SPURNS AID FROM HEARST

Governor Cancels Dinner at Which Arthur Brisbane Was to be a Guest.

WHITMAN BACKS MANAGER

He Answers Senator Robinson's Challenge by Repudiating Any Alliance with the Editor.

Another candidate for political office, Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, who is seeking the Republican nomination for United States Senator for both the long and the short term, went on record yesterday as emphatically declining the support of William R. Hearst. Through his private secretary, R. A. Porter, Governor Edge announced that he was not seeking Hearst support, did not want it, and would not take it.

The question arose because Governor Edge had invited Arthur Brisbane, chief of the Hearst editorial forces, to a dinner which the Governor was to have given last night at the Summer Executive Mansion at Sea Girt. This dinner was called off after Governor Edge remembered he had a previous engagement at the Long Branch Horse Show. At least, this was the reason given by the Governor's secretary for canceling the dinner plans. Secretary Porter would not admit that the dinner engagement was broken because of the expected presence of Mr. Brisbane. Both Mr. Brisbane and his wife had been invited to the dinner, as well as Dr. Hibben, President of Princeton University, and a number of other friends of the Governor. Secretary Porter said last night that before leaving for Long Branch Governor Edge had told him he anticipated that he would be asked if the fact that Mr. Brisbane had been invited to the dinner was to be construed as a bid on the Governor's part for the support of the Hearst newspapers.

"The Governor told me," said Secretary Porter, "that he wanted it made plain that the invitation was not to be construed in any sense that he was seeking the support of the Hearst papers. I am authorized to say as emphatically as I can that Governor Edge does not want the support of Hearst. Furthermore, the Governor said that he did not recognize the Hearst newspapers as being a factor in New Jersey."

To Dine as a Neighbor.

Lest there should be a misconception, Secretary Porter added that the Governor and Mr. Brisbane had been friends of long standing, both being in the newspaper business. It was explained by Mr. Porter that he meant by this that Governor Edge was head of the Dorland Advertising Agency. Mr. Porter further explained that the Governor had been much impressed by the fact that Mr. Brisbane had placed at the disposal of the State for experimental purposes a large orchard on his estate at Allaire, N. J. Brisbane, the secretary insisted, had been invited to the dinner only because he was a Summer neighbor of the Governor and absolutely without regard to the fact that Brisbane is connected with the Hearst newspapers.

Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, campaign manager for Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, issued the following challenge to Governor Whitman yesterday:

It is all very well for Mr. Cocks as Whitman's manager, to seek to repudiate Mr. Hearst and the Hearst editorial against Lewis and in favor of Mr. Whitman, but Mr. Cocks was not present at the half-hour interview which took place between Mr. Brisbane and Governor Whitman the day before the editorial appeared. Mr. Brisbane and Mr. Whitman were the only persons who were present at the St. Regis conference. Mr. Cocks cannot repudiate what took place at that meeting; only Governor Whitman can.

It is a well known policy that when the principal in a deal cannot or dares not repudiate it, he has it repudiated by a mere agent—which is not satisfactory nor conclusive. The public well knows, or should know, that intimate relations existed between Mr. Hearst and Bolo Pacha, who was convicted and shot in France as a spy, upon evidence furnished by Attorney General Lewis.

Governor Whitman returned to Albany from Buffalo last night and promptly issued the following statement:

"Of course, I approve the action of my committee. Mr. Hearst has not endorsed my candidacy, as the public must know. He has never been requested to, nor has any suggestion been made to me directly or indirectly that he would do so."

Both in Democratic and Republican circles an editorial which appeared in The American yesterday morning, in conjunction with the fact that Mr. Hearst is preparing to leave for California, was taken as an indication that he will not make an active fight in the Democratic primaries, and that he is anxious to pave the way for giving his support to Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen and the candidate for Governor designated by the Democratic State Conference.

In this editorial Mr. Hearst's newspaper called upon Mr. Smith to come out in favor of the initiative and referendum, municipal ownership, and Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, recall of Judges, and laws to "help the working classes retain the benefits which their value to the nation in this great crisis struggle has brought to them, and of which there is already a well-defined conspiracy to deprive them." Recommendations along these lines were made to the Platform Committee of the Saratoga Conference by Hearst spokesmen and rejected.

The general opinion among Democrats yesterday was that Mr. Hearst, whose petitions have been signed but not filed, might file these and then withdraw them at the last moment, as he did in the Mayoralty campaign a year ago.

Hylan and Hearst at Luncheon.

William R. Hearst had luncheon with Mayor Hylan yesterday. This disposed of the reports that the two had fallen out because the Mayor did not go to the editor's assistance at Saratoga when the latter's agents were trying to get Charles F. Murphy to support the Hearst candidacy. Hearst and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Hylan met at the City Hall and went to luncheon together. Asked as to the nature of his conference with the Mayor, Mr. Hearst said:

"I believe that it is in the nature of a luncheon."

"Are you going to be a candidate in the Democratic primaries?"

"My only concern at present is luncheon."

"Are you going to support Alfred E. Smith?" was the next question.

"I really would prefer to be excused from discussing the political situation just now," was the reply. "I will deal with all that in a statement I expect to issue within a few days."

Aldermanic President Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic designee for Governor, said yesterday that he had made no plans for his campaign. After he had presided at a meeting of the Aldermen he left for Good Ground, L. I., to be with his family over the week-end. His mother, who has a Summer home there, has been ill.

"I telegraphed mother from Saratoga that I had been designated," said Mr. Smith, "and that I would go and see her the first minute I could get away. I got a reply saying that she was much better, and that the action of the convention had acted as a tonic. When I get back next week I'll sit down with a number of my friends and talk over plans for my primary campaign. Until the designation petitions are filed on Aug. 6 practically nothing can be done. After that date I shall probably make a speaking tour of the western part of the State. That plan, however, is tentative and may be changed."

Osborn Is After Hearst.

William Church Osborn yesterday denied that he had quit the race. He said he would remain even in the presence of indications that Mr. Hearst, against whom he is a candidate primarily, will not make a fight. Mr. Osborn will open campaign headquarters at the Manhattan Hotel, with Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, who has been active in a number of independent Democratic movements, in charge. There is a belief, however, that Mr. Osborn may remain in only long enough to make absolutely certain that Mr. Hearst is out.

"My first objective is Hearst," said Mr. Osborn yesterday. "I am in the race, most decidedly so. But I am making no predictions as to the future."

William M. Bennett, it was learned yesterday, is preparing to put a whole ticket in the field. When this appears, it was said yesterday, there will be found on it the names of Seth J. T. Bush of Monroe County, former Secretary of the New York Federation of Agriculture, and Samuel Fraser of Livingston County, who is Vice President of that organization, composed of a number of agricultural bodies whose members, mostly Republican, are in revolt against Governor Whitman. It was stated also that Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara County would be on as candidate for the nomination for Attorney General. Theodore T. Baylor, Mr. Bennett's law partner, it was said, would be the candidate for State Treasurer.

The news came out from sources close to Governor Whitman, and was received with incredulity at Lewis headquarters, where it was said that the disgruntled element among the farmers, for whose support such a ticket would be a bid, practically were committed to the candidacy of Attorney General Lewis for Governor. It is known that several representatives of the agricultural bodies had conferences with Mr. Lewis's campaign managers at Saratoga while the unofficial Republican State convention was in progress there.

It is expected that announcement of a candidate for the nomination for Attorney General to run on the Lewis ticket in the primaries will be made at Lewis headquarters today. Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, left last night for Lincoln, Neb., where he is to make a war speech before the Republican State convention next Tuesday. There will be a round up of Republican leaders from all parts of the State to meet Mr. Hays, and it is likely that plans will be discussed to win the State back to the Republican column in 1920.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—MAN'S OPEN-FACE GOLD WALTHAM WATCH and fob chain, both marked F. W. S.; liberal reward, no questions. F. W. Snow, Room 1,227, 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 1583.

LOST—Diamond ring with platinum setting and small diamonds surrounding the large one; liberal reward. Communicate with Harry Glemby, Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, L. I.; or Mr. A. C. Kelley, same address.

LOST—Large navy bag, left in Cohan & Harris Theatre; contents valuable to owner only. Finder kindly return to Mrs. Sam Silverstein, Hargrave Hotel, 72d St. and Broadway. Reward and no questions asked.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK MADE TO THE ORDER OF BISHOP SONS & CO., LTD., TO THE AMOUNT OF $643.50; REWARD. BISHOP SONS & CO., LTD., 149 WATER ST.

LOST—Bundle of table silver, on New Haven train due at Grand Central at 8:47 Thursday morning; suitable reward for return. Communicate J 253 Times Downtown.

LOST—In Far Rockaway train, Friday morning, gentleman's wallet, containing large sum of money and papers; liberal reward for finder. Frank, 541 9th Av.

LOST—Two rubies and one turquoise, inclosed in tissue paper, July 24; liberal reward. F. Williams, 34 Reid Av., Port Washington, Long Island.

LOST—Platinum barpin, set with 15 diamonds, 3 onyx stones, Thursday, vicinity of Hotel Astor; liberal reward. Geo. G. Wilson, Hotel Astor.

LOST—Topaz brooch, all gold setting, Friday morning, between 70th and 75th Sts., on Columbus Av.; reward. 108 West 75th St.

LOST—Alpha Tau Omega fraternity pin, gold maltese cross with pearls, "W. H." on back. Phone 2808M Flatbush; reward.

LOST—Lady's pearl-studded watch, Hudson Tube, 5th Av. bus, 32d St. to 89th St.; reward. Volkening, 1,239 Madison Av.

LOST—Blue beaded bag; liberal reward for return to 790 Riverside Drive, Apartment 10-F, or telephone Audubon 8599.

LOST—Package of $500, between Astor Place and 18th St.; liberal reward. R. P. Schambach, 216 West 18th.

LOST—Diamond barpin, shape letter S, on Friday; reward offered. Return to 157 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Tuesday, brooch pin, woman's head on amethyst; liberal reward if returned. Phone Yonkers 619.

LOST—Parrot, pink head, gray body; good reward. C 143 Times.

$100 REWARD
for diamond bowknot brooch, platinum setting, lost July 26.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—On Tuesday, at 110th St. and Broadway, male Airdale, blind in one eye; also male dog, cross between collie and shepherd, black and white, found in Harlem. Apply New York Women's League for Animals, 350 Lafayette St. Spring 9140.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—French bulldog, color brown, rather large, from Waldorf-Astoria; reward.

APPROVES WILSON'S ACTION

Security League Applauds President for Slayden Telegram.

The action of President Wilson in sending a telegram to San Antonio, Texas, accusing James L. Slayden, for twenty-two years Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Texas District, of not giving support to the Administration, which resulted in Slayden's withdrawing from the race for the seat which he will vacate in March, 1919, met with the approval yesterday of the National Security League's Congressional Campaign Committee, of which Charles D. Orth is Chairman.

"The taking of this stand by the President," said Mr. Orth, "establishes a criterion of Congressional fitness which is very suggestive in a campaign like ours. Mr. Slayden voted for the Conscription bill and the declaration of war, but had a consistent anti-preparedness record and voted against tabling the McLemore resolution and against the Kahn amendment eliminating the volunteer system from the Conscription bill. The committee has been in somewhat of a quandary as to how it should treat men, of whom there are numbers in the present Congress, who are seeking re-election with records similar to Mr. Slayden's. President Wilson now comes to our assistance by laying down the principle that a Congressman's entire war record shall determine his fitness and not his present stand."

EMPEY IS UNDER WEIGHT.

This or His Renunciation of Citizenship Probably Caused His Discharge.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Friends of Arthur Guy Empey are still waiting for an explanation from Washington as to why the War Department discharged the author from the army soon after he had been commissioned a Captain in the National Army. Empey was here last night when press dispatches told of the War Department's action. He immediately telegraphed the War Department for an explanation.

There were two possible reasons for his discharge, Empey said. First, when he joined the Canadian forces and swore allegiance to the King of Great Britain he automatically renounced his American citizenship, and he had not as yet been repatriated. This, however, is merely a technicality. Second, he is under weight, as regards American army standards.

President Wilson has authority to issue honorable discharges without assigning reasons, and it is believed this was done in Empey's case.

Empey left Chicago this afternoon. It is understood that he went to Washington.

PLAN STRICT CHECK ON SALES OF SUGAR

Federal Food Board Here Will Insist on Enforcement of New Regulations.

WILL PUNISH OFFENDERS

Rule Requiring Use of Substitutes with Whole Wheat and Graham Flours Modified.

Officials of the Federal Food Board declared yesterday that they expected a strict enforcement of the new rule of the United States Food Administration calling for a reduction in the consumption of sugar after Aug. 1 to two pounds a month for each person. Not only will a careful check be kept by the Food Board on all supplies obtained by dealers in sugar, but plans are being considered whereby storekeepers, in turn, may be required to keep a strict check on householders by listing for the examination of Inspectors the amount of sugar purchased by their customers, and seeing to it that no customer exceeds the prescribed amount of two pounds per capita a month.

Food Board investigators will make frequent tours of inspection in all parts of the city. Storekeepers who disregard the rule will be severely punished. The Food Board pointed out yesterday that under the new ruling New York State's allowance of 75,600,000 pounds for July had been reduced to 52,920,000 for August—in other words a reduction of about 33 1-3 per cent. The board also calls attention to the fact that the curtailment of the sugar supply affects all industrial users, the latter being limited to 50 per cent. of their last year's consumption.

Appealing for public co-operation in the new emergency, the Federal Food Board issued the following statement:

The new sugar rules, just issued by the Food Administration at Washington, asking still further curtailment by the people of this city, indicate the necessity for exercising the greatest degree of economy in the use of sugar at the present time. The supply is now so relatively short that, to adequately care for the minimum needs of our own people and of the Allies in Europe, it will be necessary to ration home consumption to two pounds monthly for each member of the family, including all employes, instead of three pounds, and to ration all public eating places, including clubs, hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses, to a like amount for each ninety meals served. To further aid in this matter, the rule has been adopted that sugar bowls must not be placed upon the tables in public eating houses.

In public eating places, the supply of sugar at each meal must be limited to two half-lumps or to one teaspoonful of granulated sugar to each person. The Food Administration also urges that in canning and preserving fruit, sugar be omitted, but added later, when the fruit is eaten and sugar is more plentiful. The State's supply for the month of August has been reduced from the July allowance of 75,600,000 pounds to 52,920,000 pounds. The use of sugar for all manufacturing purposes will be curtailed in about the same proportion as it will be for home use.

The Federal Food Board urges the fullest co-operation on the part of every one in the State and city to adopt this rationing, and to make self-denial in the use of sugar in any form and for any purpose until the present emergency is passed. The board is mindful of the splendid response on the part of our people to every appeal which Herbert Hoover has made in the past for food conservation, whether in wheat, meat, or sugar, and which has made possible the shipment of large quantities of food to Europe. Mr. Hoover has frequently stated that it is only through this splendid and almost unanimous cooperation that he has been able to secure the stores of food which have been needed to meet the great food crisis in England and in France.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday a temporary modification of the rule requiring bakers to use substitutes with whole wheat and graham flours. For two weeks, beginning next Monday, throughout the State, bakers will be permitted to use either of these flours without substitutes. This action was taken following reports from different parts of the State that the quantities of whole wheat and graham flours on hand were proportionately in excess of immediate requirements. The modification applies to bakers only and does not affect sales to housewives by retailers.

RICE IMPORT BARRED.

No More to be Brought In for Domestic Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War Trade Board has placed rice upon the list of commodities the importation of which for domestic consumption is prohibted. No further licenses to import rice to be consumed in the United States will be issued, and all such licenses which are now outstanding become void unless shipment from abroad is made before July 31.

The importation of rice into the United States in bond for transhipment to the West Indies or Central America will be permitted if the details of ultimate destination are clearly set forth on the appication for import licenses.

SWEET TOOTH? STAY HOME.

Two Half Lumps or a Teaspoonful Sugar Limit on Dining Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Either two half lumps or one teaspoonful of granulated sugar—this is all the railway passengers will receive henceforth at their meals in the dining car. The Food Administration announced today that the Administrative Committee of the American Association of Dining Car Superintendents had agreed on this in accordance with the request that the nation go upon a sugar ration of two pounds per person each month.

The dining car patrons may have their choice of either the two half lumps or the teaspoonful, but they cannot have both.

The Food Administration has construed the two-pound-per-person allowance per month at 6 2-5 teaspoonfuls level daily, but this must include sugar for preparing food as well as that served on the table. A statement issued today says the new dining car rule will be "effective against the sugar glutton."

IRISHWOMEN LAUD WILSON.

Auxiliary of Hibernians Pledges Its Loyalty.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—A pledge of loyalty and service of the more than 75,000 members of the women's auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was sent to President Wilson tonight by the National Board, which is meeting here to conduct the business of the great organization for the customary annual delegates' convention. The war and peace policy of the President was indorsed and the membership declared ready to answer any call that might be made. Another resolution expressed absolute confidence in the President relative to the future of the Irish situation.

"We rest satisfied and have the greatest faith in your judgment," it read. "Your oft-repeated assertion that small nations be allowed the right of self-determination encourages us. Your statesmanlike knowledge of Irish history, her conditions, and her national aspirations make us feel assured that the situation will be dealt with justly at the final reckoning at the end of the war."

DENIES MOONEY STORY.

Head of Mediation Commission Says He Did Not Express Opinion in Case.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, telegraphed to Governor Stephens of California today a denial that while acting as Secretary of President Wilson's Mediation Commission he expressed an opinion that Thomas J. Mooney was guilty of the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb plot for which Mooney now is under death sentence. The telegram was sent because in an affidavit filed with Governor Stephens by District Attorney Fickert, Frankfurter was charged with expressing a belief of Mooney's guilt. The telegram follows:

"News association here reports filing of affidavit with you by District Attorney Fickert which, in effect, attributes to me a statement indicating belief in Mooney's guilt and urging executive action in Mooney's behalf solely in order to placate radical opinion here and abroad.

"Any allegation made by any one as to my expression of belief in Mooney's guilt is wholly false. I never, directly or indirectly, by implication or suggestion, expressed an opinion in regard to Mooney's guilt or innocence. On innumerable occasions I said that I neither had an opinion nor was entitled to have an opinion on the merits as to Mooney's guilt or innocence. I never had one and do not have such an opinion at this time.

"The sole task of the President's Mediation Commission in investigating the Mooney case was not to pass upon his guilt or his innocence, but to consider whether the circumstances which developed after Mooney's conviction were such as to impair the full confidence ordinarily to be accorded to a jury's verdict. The President's Mediation Commission, as you know, reached the same conclusion on this narrow issue as that reached by the Attorney General of the State of California and the judge before whom the case was tried. The reason that the Federal Government was involved was because the circumstances of the case widely attracted attention both in this country and among the people of the Allies and, therefore, became a matter of nationwide and international concern.

"All this has been set forth with unequivocal clearness by the report of the President's Mediation Commission to the President on Jan. 16. That report set forth the findings which the commission reached, and in all the findings it set forth the reasons why the commission was charged with making the inquiry and the basis of its recommendation. Any opinion or belief outside of the report itself attributed to me or the commission has no foundation whatever.

"I cannot believe that a District Attorney, who is a judicial officer acting under one of the most solemn oaths imposed upon any official, should willingly or recklessly charge others with facts which he must know to be untrue. I therefore am loath to believe that the report which the Eastern Press attributes to District Attorney Fickert is true, but I burden you with this telegram of denial in order to avoid even the most remote possibility of misunderstanding. I have taken the liberty of giving this telegram to the press associations."

RED CROSS AIDS ITALIANS.

Will Spend $12,000,000 in Six Months' Relief Program.

For the next six months the American Red Cross will spend approximately $2,000,000 a month to carry on its work in Italy. The Red Cross Commission to Italy has submitted its budget of expenditures for the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31, amounting to $12,657,837.50, and the War Council has made the appropriation. The chief divisions to which the money will be turned over are the Department of Military Affairs, including the Military and Medical sections; the Department of Civil Affairs, and the Administrative Bureau.

The largest single item is $3,300,000, for the canteen service, which distributes food to the Italian refugees. For the operation of twenty-eight refugee workrooms the estimated expenditures will be $3,077,140. Other appropriations are: $1,155,000 for the relief of Venetian refugees, $1,030,700 for the relief of Italian soldiers' families, $1,187,175 for hospital service, and $1,100,000 to carry on the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis.

The Bureau of Military Relief of the New York County Chapter yesterday established at the Pennsylvania Station a rest room and information booth similar to that at the Grand Central Terminal. Eventually it will be enlarged and fitted with cots for the convenience of soldiers or sailors taken ill or for convalescent patients in transit to base hospitals. Books, magazines, writing materials, and "smokes" will be supplied to the men and canteen service will be provided.

OUR MEN IMPRESS ITALIANS.

Americans Hailed as the "Crusaders for the Holy War."

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Italian writers who have visited the American Army in France are deeply impressed, not only by the spirit of the soldiers themselves, but by the gigantic preparations that have been made for their transport and supply. American terminals have been built at Mediterranean as well as at Atlantic ports of France, and are constantly being enlarged.

The Americans are hailed as "Crusaders for the Holy War" in an article published in Il Secolo XIX. of Genoa, and written by a correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia of Rome. The article, as translated and made public today by the State Department, says:

"The American intervention is not a formula, a hope, a promise; it is a reality in all its forms.

"The organization for transforming and receiving the great army is already complete for the actual needs and is being completed for those of the future. The building of maritime bases, of railways, immense stores of arms, food, munitions, coal, medicines, petrol, &c., are in some cases finished, and in others nearing completion; the organization is gradually broadening out; from the ocean it has today passed to the Mediterranean, to the south of France, and along the coast other works are being begun.

"Summing up in two words my impressions, I would say I did not believe that the Americans could have done so much; but after having seen it, I am able to believe that they will do much more and will obtain their aims.

"I would define the American Army as a revealing phenomenon. The speeches, the thoughts of the officers and soldiers are surprising; it is not simply an army which goes into line, not merely soldiers who make ready to fight, it is a people in arms which lands from across the ocean, sure of its own thought, confident in its own deeds, like a knight in helmet and breastplate approaching to study the magic of an enchanted island.

"They believe! They come with the psychology of crusaders, confident of a great task, decided to accomplish it, to avenge wrongs and right them.

"The French cry aloud: 'Oh, the boches, we shall have them!'

"The Americans repeat quietly: 'We will destroy them!' And they do not raise their voices. They believe; they have persuasion of faith. For them it is a question of time. This persuasion is nourished by the faith which they have in their own country; it is a pride; they feel that they are a great people in its great hour; they are sure of having all—gold, men, leaders, raw materials, organizers."

Colonel Roosevelt in Maine.

ISLESBORO, Me., July 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here today for a visit of two weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby. They were met at the pier by Mrs. Derby and her two children and a small party of friends.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
11—"The Bitter and the Sweet in an Age of War."
8—"Choosing Our Friends; or, The Most Beautiful Relationship of Life."
Special Sunday night sermons entitled "The Choices of Life."
A warm welcome to everybody.
Come and bring your friends.
The Old Gospel Preached Here.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
The Rev. T. Claggett Skinner, D. D., morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by
R. E. NEIGHBOR
of Augusta, Ga.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square, South.
REV. A. RAY PETTY, pastor.
11 A. M., REV. ARTHUR T. BROOKS, the Singing Preacher.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, (In service.)
Rev. F. W. O'BRIEN, D. D.,
of Brooklyn, will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Christ of Tomorrow."
8 P. M.—Rev. DAVID ROSS—"A Soldier's Equipment."
Aug. 4—Rev. HENRY D. COE, M. D., of Bristol, Conn.—Morning and eve. services.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St.
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
July Sunday evening services omitted at Third and Sixth Churches.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. F. F. Shannon, D. D., 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
142 West 81st St.
Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor.
Sermon at 11 A. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169.
Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Sunday, 11, The Waldorf-Astoria.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Speaker, Mrs. M. Cornell Stolber.
Subject: "SPIRITUAL LAW."

Interdenominational

TENT FORT WASHINGTON,
St. Nicholas Av. and 175th St.
EVANGELIST
Rev. Milton S. Rees, D. D.
Union services of the Washington Heights Protestant churches. Services every evening at 8 and Sunday afternoons at 3:30.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
7th Av. and 128th St.
Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
11 and 8—Rev. A. J. Ramsay.
NOTE: On and after Sept. 1st the Congregation will meet in the Broadway Baptist Church, cor. Broadway and 104th St.

TENT EVANGEL,
110th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Sunday, 4 and 8, nightly all week.
DR. GABRIEL MacGUIRE, F. R. G. S.,
—Noted Irish Orator, Preacher, Explorer,
Friday, August 2d, 8 P. M. Lecture:
"AN IRISHMAN IN HEART OF AFRICA."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.
10:30 A. M., preaching by Dr. W. M. TURNBULL.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 35th St.
THOMAS BAIRD, Scotland, 4 P. M.
"Relationship without Resemblance."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. F. F. Buermeyer preaches at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11—Rev. Charles Wesley Burns, D. D.
8—Rev. Leland P. Carey.
6:30 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
11 A. M.—SERGEANT ALEXANDER COUBROUGH of the British forces.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin.
3:30 P. M., HARRY GAZE.
8:15 P. M., Miss Katharine Eggleston.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Eugene Del Mar.
Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. Lillian Hadel.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Edith A. Martin.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
at 3 and 8:15 P. M., HARRY GAZE.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER,
28 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M., (Mr. Weston.)
Subject: "Bible Mystery and Bible Meaning."
Informal meeting, 8:15 P. M., (Mrs. Collins.)
Monday Healing Meeting, 3 P. M., (Mr. Weston.) Wednesday, 8:15, "Talks on Truth," (Mrs. Verdu.)

M. Edith Rarick, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St.
Sunday, 8 P. M., subject,
"THE PATH OF DISCIPLESHIP."
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., subject,
"THE TRINITY."

UNITY SOCIETY,
163 West 57th Street.
Services Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.
Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE
Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Subject:
"TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY."

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Minister, WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL.
Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock.
NOONDAY SERVICE
daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.,
Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by
REV. JAMES I. VANCE, D. D.,
Moderator Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. ROBERT E. SPEER,
will preach at both services.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor,
Fifth Av., at 11th and 12th Sts.
Union open air meeting every Sunday Evening at 8 on lawn.
Morning service, University Place Church.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"IF NOT CHRIST, WHO?"
SERMON BY DR. MARTIN.
8 P. M.—Union Service at Tent Fort Washington.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
REV. WILLARD H. ROBINSON, JR., will preach at both of the services.

Presbyterian

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All Seats Free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M., Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
7:30 P. M., Open Air Service, Riv. Drive and 155th St.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D.,
will preach 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Old First and Madison Square uniting.
11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach.
8 P. M.—Union Service on First Church Lawn.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, corner 105th.
Rev. John B. Laird, D. D., 11 and 8.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "Searching for God Through War."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Partridge.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Partridge.
Weekday service daily at 7:30 A. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
11 and 8—Rev. Charles W. Nauman.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
(Rev. W. Cutler.)

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion........................8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (Dean Fosbroke)..11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. C. C. Bentley)......8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.
12 M.—Holy Communion.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
SERVICES IN PARISH HOUSE CHAPEL,
No. 209 East 42nd St.,
8 and 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. J. Stuart Holden, London. 4 P. M.—St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. H. S. Whitehead,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam Av.)—Rev. LEONARD TWINEM.
Special Summer services, 8-11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector.
8, 11, (Rev. D. Wilmot Gateson.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
SERVICES—7, 8, 10:30, and 4 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH,
Sunday Services.
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11—(Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed

HAMILTON GRANGE REFORMED CHURCH,
149TH ST. AND CONVENT AV.
11 A. M.—Rev. J. H. SPENCER, D. D.
7:15 P. M.—Open Air Services at 145th St. and Convent Av.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister.
Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister,
Rev. David De Forest Burrell, D. D.,
will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Work of Our Hands."
8 P. M.—"More Stately Mansions."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during the month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Sunday School at 9:55 A. M.
All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock. 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and Eighth Av.
Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations.

Unitarian

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR,
Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn.
Closing service, 11 A. M. Chaplain T. M. Mark, U. S. N. R. F.

Y. M. C. A.

WITH PERSHING'S MEN IN FRANCE.
MR. C. D. JACKSON,
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL Y.W.C.A., Lexington Av. (53d St.)
Sunday, 5:30—Vespers, Miss Mary Fogg of St. Louis. 8:30—Service, Capt. Mabel Perry, Bowery Corps, Salvation Army, Speaker.

Other Services

SONG SERVICE ABOARD THE HUDSON River Day Line Boats each Sunday.
On July 28th, Rev. George J. Heldt of Providence, R. I., will make the address on the 8:40 A. M. boat.
Chaplain Floyd Decker will take charge on the great steamer "Washington Irving," which leaves Desbrosses Street 10 A. M., assisted by Chaplain B. F. Butts, Miss Ruth Linrud, soloist; Miss Emma Du Bois, cornetist, and the Hampton Quartet.
Soldiers and Sailors and all patrons are welcome at the Bear Mountain service in Pavilion No. 2 at 2:15 P. M. Singing and address.

"Where and What is Hell?" Striking Lecture, Big Tent, 95th & Broadway, Sun., 8 P. M. Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer, Free. Lectures every night except Saturday.

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.
Ministers, Charles Carroll Albertson,
James Forsyth Riggs,
R. Paul Schearrer.
Clinton Av. Congregational Church uniting.
President William H. Crawford of Allegheny College preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

NAVAL OFFICERS' New Regulations

INSIGNIA

Chapter 10, with changes in Uniform Regulations, U. S. Navy, are annulled, and in lieu thereof new insignia have been adopted.

THESE NEW REGULATIONS ELIMINATE on sleeves, shoulder straps, or collar:

Class II.—Staff officers' solid band of colored cloth.
Class III.—Stars on line and deck officers.

RESERVE COLLAR DEVICE.

Class IV.—Stars.
Class V.—Stars and Propeller.
Chief Petty Officers—USN anchor cap device.
All Reserve Officers—USNR buttons for coat and cap.

We can supply new sleeve devices, shoulder straps, cap devices and buttons which are now to be worn in place of insignia no longer regulation.

UNIFORMS

Naval Officers May Now Wear Flight Service Uniforms!

We are prepared to deliver these made in forest green cotton gabardine and khaki, also wool serge, gabardine, unfinished worsted, whipcord and elastique.

Brooks Uniform Co.
143 West 40th Street
(Opposite Metropolitan Opera House)

THEY can't can Personality; nor sell Fit in a package; nor put up Style in bulk like grocers' and druggists' sundries. Let me tailor your Officer's Uniform to your hills and hollows, to your crotchets and corners, to your whims.

I charge no more than you pay for stovepipe stiff "ready-mades," speeded through a factory like nails and pails. You get my body-gracing soldier's fit, my thoroughbred soldier's swank and journeyman hand-work, not machine shirk. Ready-To-Step-Into Uniforms, tailor-made, if you can't wait.

Gabardine Uniform to individual measure, $30.00
Serge Uniform to individual measure, $35.00
Whipcord Uniform to individual measure, $40.00
Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required

U. S. Navy Officers' Uniforms $30 and $35 to measure

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Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
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20 Years On This Corner

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At all our Stores you will find Wallach values telling their own story—from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. at the Broadway Stores, and till 11 P. M. in Harlem. Particularly important is the following:

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit REDUCED

Prices now are $22.50, $27.50, $32.50 and up to $49.50 for Suits that were remarkable values at their regular season prices.

Shirt Sale
Many fine opportunities in Wallach Shirts at $1.65, $1.95, $2.35 and up.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Buy W. S. S. regularly

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

GIRLS Help Your Skin Help Your Hair With Cuticura
Soap, Oint., Talcum 25c. each. Sample each of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

THE SHIP OF DEATH
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A revelation of the spiritual meaning of the tragedy of the "Lusitania," by a German exiled from Germany. $1.40 net; postage extra.
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Regulation of Future German Armies. *By depriving the Germans of raw materials, Stephane Lausanne, editor of the Paris Matin, thinks that the Allies can control the formation of future German armies. Read details of his proposition in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.*